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Proposal to the
Agency for International Development
for Supplemental Funding
of the Gaza Strip and West Bank Program
of the Community Development Foundation

Submitted in December 1982

- VOLUME ONE -



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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT ONE: BASIC NEEDS BACKGROUND PAPER

ATTACHMENT TWO: RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BACKGROUND PAPER

ATTACHMENT THREE: CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN GAZA STRIP/WEST BANK
BACKGROUND PAPER

ATTACHMENT FOUR: CDF JOB DESCRIPTIONS

ATTACHMENT FIVE: PROJECT DESCRIPTIONS

GS055 Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network
WB062 Hebron Red Crescent So'y Multi-purpose Center
WB085 Ein Duyuk Committee Water Resource Development
GS090 Palestine Red Crescent Society Gaza Clinic
WB099 Beit Iksa Village Council Domestic Water Supply
WB100 Husan Local Committee Internal Water Network
WB104 Anabta Charitable Society Medical Equipment
WB105 Benedictos Polyclinic of Jerusalem Equipment
WB106 Nahhalin Charitable Society Medical Equipment
WB109 Eastern Slopes Region Seed-Drilling Equipment
GS113 Deir El-Balah Municipality Sanitation Equipment
WB117 Deir Ghassaneh Cooperative Agriculture Road
WB118 Beit Rima Cooperative Agricultural Road
WB119 Surif Village Council Agricultural Road
WB121 Bani Naim Village Council Agricultural Road
WB122 Ein Miska-Salem Branch-Canal Repair
GS127 Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Connecting Road
GS128 Gaza Engineers Society Materials Testing Laboratory
GS129 Abasan El Kabira Village Council Water Reservoir
GS130 Jabalia Village Council-Nazla Neighborhood Sewage Network
GS131 Khan Younis Municipality Water Network
GS132 Society for Care of Handicapped Children/Kitchen Equip.
GS133 Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Day Care Center
GS134 Qarara Local Committee Integrated Development
GS135 Deir El-Balah Municipality Internal Water Pipeline
GS136 EL-Mashru'a Local Committee Water Supply
GS137 Patients Friends Benevolent Society Clinic
GS138 East Wadi Gaza Local Committee Agricultural Road
WB139 Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 82-83
WB140 Improvement of Water Resource in Central Uplands
WB141 Zababdeh Local Committee Water Reservoir and Internal Net
WB142 Azairia Village Council Domestic Supply
WB143 Ghusson Village Domestic Water Supply
WB144 Samu' Charitable Society Traditional Rug Making
WB145 Princess Basma Jerusalem Crippled Children Center
WB146 Greek Catholic Society Clinic
WB147 El-Bireh Women's Arab Union Society
WB148 Jordan Red Crescent Society - Ramallah
WB149 Society of Friends of the Sick Clinic
WB150 Zababdeh Charitable Society Clinic
WB151 Abu Dis Committee for Clinic Services
WB152 Hindaza Village Council Agricultural Road
WB153 Salfit Municipality Agriculture Road
WB154 Nahhalin Village Council Agricultural Road
WB155 Husan Local Committee Agricultural Road
WB156 Tarqumia Village Council Agricultural Road
WB157 Jojoba Plant Cultivation for Erosion Control
WB158 Jerusalem Union of Charitable Society Preschool Resources

1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The Community Development Foundation is an affiliate of Save the Children, Inc., a private non-profit development assistance agency which was established in 1932 and is presently based in Westport, Connecticut. Save the Children/Community Development Foundation has dedicated its efforts for nearly a half-century to assisting self-help programs among socially and economically disadvantaged communities in Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Latin America and North America.

The subject of this proposal is an application to the United States Agency for International Development for grant funding which will supplement the amount granted to the Community Development Foundation for the period from July 1, 1981 to February 28, 1983. The Agency for International Development has provided grant funding for the CDF program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank since the program was initiated in June 1978. This submission is a request for funding for additional sub-projects and two years of administrative costs for the period March 1, 1983 through February 28, 1985. The total amount requested at this time is \$2,170,210.

Following this introduction is a section which provides the context of the this proposal, in terms of the program already been approved by USAID. This includes a narrative description of the Basic Grant and its amendments, and a summary of the present submission as organized under the headings of Basic Needs, Rural Economic Development and Institutional Development, especially related to child development. Section IIE presents a summary of projects approved by USAID since July 1, 1981, according to the time of their approval, i.e. Basic Grant (July 1981) Amendment One (April 1982), Amendment Two (September 1982).

Section III consists of the revised logical framework for the grant and this submission. Section IV presents an update of the expenditure and status of each of the projects recommended by CDF. These sections are in effect an analysis of the current situation of all CDF projects to date. Finally, Section V is the part of the proposal which presents in detail the budget required to operate the CDF program for the period March 1, 1983 - February 28, 1985. Attached here is a staff chart for the Community Development Foundation.

Separate attachments to this proposal include background papers for basic needs, rural economic development and institutional development. Additionally, there are 48 separate projects description for each of the projects for which funding is requested at this time.

II. SUMMARY OF BASIC GRANT AND AMENDMENTS

A. Basic Grant Agreement

On July 29, 1981, a grant agreement was signed for the period July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982. Grant No. NEB-0166-G-SS-1057-00, for Project No. 298-0166, granted the sum of \$ 801,250 to the Community Development Foundation. Of this amount, the sum of \$251,050 was provided for administration, and the remaining \$ 550,200 for project activities. The total amount of submitted projects at that time was as follows:-

	\$
WB020 Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network	35,000
WB033 Attil Agricultural Co-operative Reservoir	30,000
WB034 Deir Ghassaneh Co-operative Agricultural Fund	20,000
WB035 Beit Rima Co-operative Agricultural Loan Fund	25,000
WB036 Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment	15,000
WB037 Wadi Fukin Agricultural Road Construction	30,000
GS041 Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic	20,000
GS050 Beit Lahiya Village Council Water Network	80,000
GS054 Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement	25,000
GS055 Zawaida Village Council Water Supply Network	25,000
WB068 Nu'eimeh Water Committee Springs Development	10,000
WB069 Abu Dis Water Supply Co-operative Main Line	60,000
WB072 Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution, FY81	70,000
WB073 Almond/Plum/Apricot Subsidy and Distr. FY 81	5,000
WB074 Eastern Slopes Water Cistern Repair Subsidies	50,000
WB075 El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment Plant	100,000
WB076 El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery	30,000
WB077 Arab Development Society Wells and Irrigation	100,000
WB078 Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation	50,000
WB079 Bethlehem District Wholesale Market Equipment	100,000
WB080 Bani Na'im Village Council Water Pipe Network	15,000
WB081 Beit Hanoun Village Council Agricultural Road	60,000
WB082 Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network	25,000
WB084 Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Subsidy, FY81	20,000
	<u>1,000,000</u>
	=====

Of the twenty four projects, the CDF application was not completed for one (WB079), and four others (WB034, WB035, WB075 and WB077) were not approved by USAID. The total amount of funding for the nineteen approved projects was \$ 655,000 whereas the funding provided for these sub-projects was \$ 550,200. The Community Development Foundation was permitted to select the individual projects to receive funding at its discretion.

The actual selection of projects has largely been determined by the fact that not all projects which have been approved for funding have received clearance from the Military Government. Four of the above projects (WB020, WB033, WB036 and WB076) for example, have still not received clearance from the government, and another (GS054) has received clearance but cannot be initiated by the local group due to the blockage of its own funds by the Government.

Of the thirteen projects which are considered to be approved by USAID and also cleared by the Military Government, the entire USAID granted amount has been allocated as follows:-

	\$
WB037 Wadi Fukin Village Council Market Access Road	40,000
GS041 Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Equipment	30,000
GS050 Beit Lahiya Council Water Distribution Network	80,000
GS055 Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network	30,000
WB068 Nu'eimeh Committee Water Resource Development	20,000
WB069 Abu Dis Co-operative Water Lines and Reservoir	60,000
WB072 Olive Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution FY-81-82	120,000
WB073 Other Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution FY-81-82	10,000
WB074 Eastern Slopes Water Cistern Repair Subsidies	20,200
WB080 Bani Na'im Village Council Water Pump Network	20,000
GS081 Beit Hanoun Village Council Agricultural Road	60,000
GS082 Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network	20,000
WB084 Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 81-82	40,000
	<hr/>
	550,200

The changes in the original amounts allocated are each due to circumstances which have altered since the projects were first submitted for approval. Provision was also made in the same grant for projects which have been approved by USAID but which could not yet be implemented.

	\$
WB020 Halhul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network	35,000
WB033 Attil Agricultural Co-operative Water Reservoir	50,000
WB036 Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment	25,000
GS054 Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement	30,000
WB076 El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery	25,000
WB078 Jenin Municipality Drainage Pipe Installation	100,000
	<u>265,000</u>

The amount of \$ 265,000 was incorporated into the USAID Grant as well as the subsequent amendment since it remains possible that some or all of these projects will yet be cleared. Although a continuation of the effort to gain project clearance is not certain to succeed, it is nevertheless important to demonstrate that the CDF staff will stand behind its recommendations until or unless a valid reason is advanced for revising or withdrawing a project. In this connection, recently CDF was gratified to learn that the Jenin project (WB078) was cleared.

B. First Amendment to the Basic Grant

In a June 1982 amendment to the Basic Grant, updated project descriptions were provided for two projects which had been submitted earlier; namely the Bethlehem Market and Bireh Sanitation projects. Both were cleared by USAID, on condition that an economic feasibility study be conducted for the former. In addition to the Bethlehem and El-Bireh projects, eleven projects were also submitted for the first time and approved in the amendment. These were as follows:-

	\$
WB075 El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System	250,000
WB079 Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market	500,000
WB086 Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Lines	50,000
WB087 El-Jeeb Village Council Internal Water Network	50,000
WB088 Mukhmas Village Council Internal Water Network	50,000
WB089 Ikhza'a Village Council Water Tower and Network	30,000
WB091 Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers	35,000
WB092 Jalameh Water Committee Main Line and Network	50,000
WB093 Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Main Lines	50,000
WB094 Shufah Village Council Well and Water Network	50,000
WB095 Kawbar Village Council Internal Water Network	40,000
WB096 Abu Shkheidem Village Council Water Network	40,000
WB097 El-Mazra'ah El-Qibliya Council Water Network	40,000
	<u>1,235,000</u>

The total amount requested for the 13 new projects, plus the 7 carry-over projects, included in the first amendment was therefore \$ 1,500,000.

In addition, the amendment made provision for one final category of projects which for a variety of reasons, differing for each project, certain amounts could not be fully expended for projects funded under the first grant or, in other cases, the amounts allocated were not sufficient to complete the planned project. The total amount requested for them was as follows:-

	<u>Supplemental Request</u>
	\$
WB019 Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply	22,100.50
WB021 Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Road	9,920.91
WB026 Si'ir and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Networks	10,000.00
WB027 Abu Qash Village Council Water Supply Network	6,024.80
WB062 Hebron Red Crescent Soc'y Multi-purpose Center	5,000.00
WB065 Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network	13,399.03
WB066 Mirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network	18,000.00
WB070 Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network	10,000.00
	<u>94,445.24</u>

In short, the total amount allocated in the amendment for project expenditure, presuming that every project noted above would receive funding approval and clearance, was \$ 1,594,445.24. The June 1982 amendment to the basic grant also made available \$ 132,000 for administration and extended the grant timeframe to December 31, 1982. Recognizing, however, that not every project is likely to make such progress during the grant period, the amount CDF requested and had approved for the current period was limited to the even sum of \$ 1,500,000. In this connection, the amendment stipulated that the \$ 500,000 authorized for the Bethlehem Municipality Market Cold Storage Unit cannot be disbursed until CDF furnishes in form and substance a satisfactory economic and financial analysis of factors relevant to the unit.

C. Second Amendment to the Basic Grant.

In a September 1982 amendment to the basic grant, provision was made to implement the following projects:-

WB 067	Hableh Village Council Water Well	\$ 5,000
WB 107	Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution 1982-83	70,000
WB 108	Almond and Fruit Seedling Subsidy and Distribution 1982 - 1983	5,000
GS 111	Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Facilities	100,000
GS 114	Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative Transport	25,000
GS 115	Zawaida Village Council Internal Road	90,000
GS 116	Jabalial Village Council Internal Road	70,000
WB 124	Burqin Village Council Water Supply	130,000
WB 126	Land Reclamation for Spice Cultivation	50,000
Total:-		<u>\$ 545,000</u> =====

This amendment also allocated \$ 106,800 for the study and design of two important Rafah Projects, namely, Rafah Domestic Water Supply (GS 123) and West Rafah Municipality Sewage Disposal (GS 125). Since the economic feasibility study for the Bethlehem Market (WB 079) stipulated in the first amendment was completed satisfactorily, this second amendment gave CDF the final approval to proceed to implement this project for which \$ 500,000 had previously been allocated. Considering that funding for Bethlehem had been set aside in amendment one, the total additional amount for project funding obligated in the second amendment was \$ 651,800. The amendment did not allocate further funds for administration although the closing date of the grant has since been extended to February 28, 1983.

D. Present Submission

This proposal presents 40 new projects for the Gaza Strip and West Bank. Other than CDF's first amendment to this grant, which included the Bethlehem Market (WB 079) valued at \$500,000 and El-Bireh Sewage (WB 075) valued at \$250,000, this submission constitutes the first instance where CDF has been able to respond affirmatively on this magnitude to local groups' requests for development assistance. This has been possible, not only because CDF has experience and a competent staff able to handle these requests, but also because increased funding was made available in FY 82 by USAID to private voluntary agencies operating in the Territories. It is important to note that the scale of this proposal is indicative of the range of needs CDF can address, provided budget is available.

This proposal presents for the first time three background papers relevant to the projects currently being undertaken and planned for implementation under this grant. The purpose of these papers is to provide more information about the context and the environment within which projects are conceptualized, planned and implemented. These papers will be useful in assisting the reader cluster CDF projects within priority program areas. Specifically, these areas include: basic needs, rural economic development and institutional development, especially related to child development. CDF recommends involvement in these areas for the following reasons:

- CDF's demonstrated ability to work successfully in these areas (e.g., a reputation with Palestinians in various communities);
- the generally recognized priority of these types of interventions for further community development;
- recent problems between the authorities and the PVOs, notwithstanding, the positive interest of the GOI in providing adequate basic services to Palestinian communities;
- the ability to leverage external Arab funds specifically in these particular areas; and
- the apparent availability of Palestinian know-how and technical skills which can be mobilized for these sectoral tasks.

Each of the background papers is described more fully below:

1. Basic Needs

Basic needs projects are divided into three sub-areas which include water resource development, sanitation and public health. There are many reasons for selecting basic needs projects:

- They are the most frequently mentioned by community groups, and it is the stated intent of the Community Development Foundation to encourage such groups to set their own priorities and meet their own objectives.
- Water, sanitation and public health projects provide a good focus for engaging whole communities in a cooperative effort. They are a potential benefit to every member of the community in a demonstratable and even measurable way, and can become a focus for community involvement even where there has been no history of such activities. Once communities have been organized to accomplish such widely-supported projects, other types of project activities begin to seem more realizable. These projects can therefore be considered as a means toward achieving more comprehensive community development objectives.
- Basic needs projects are the most expensive. In view of the expense involved, and the importance of these projects to the future development efforts, water, sanitation and health projects merit special attention from USAID as the potential funding source.
- In addition basic needs projects merit further consideration because Women and children can be seen as the most direct beneficiaries of these projects, since they are the ones assigned to fetch water, sometimes from long distances, and are also the ones most likely to suffer from diseases related to contaminated water supplies, poor sanitation and public health.

By way of summary, project activities undertaken in each sub-area may be described as follows:

(a) Water Resource Development

Projects will involve distributing water either from a village source or nearby water network to the village and down the main streets through an internal net. Design of water projects will be done entirely by the engineers of the West Bank Water Authority or local engineers in Gaza who will also supervise project implementation. Selection of water projects will be based on immediate need for a domestic water supply, technical feasibility of project based on the completed study by the Water Authority or Gaza engineers, organizational capability of the local community group, signed assurances and/or actual proof of local community group's ability to raise at least 50 percent of the project funding, site visits, assurance of maintenance and proper useage and recommendation of the local engineers.

Finally, in recommending water resource projects, it should be noted than an increase in the amount of available water is the most important step that can be taken for accomplishing several objectives, such as increasing agricultural production, community health, etc. Although water resource development is closely regulated and water resources tightly controlled, various water-conserving measures, such as construction of cisterns and the installation of drip irrigation tubing, would increase efficiency. In municipalities and villages, there is an increasing demand for the piping of water to more convenient central locations and individual homes.

(b) Sanitation

Sanitary facilities to protect the water supply and to improve public health are companion projects to water resource development systems. To safeguard health, and for convenience, all homes should have some sanitary means of sewage and solid waste disposal. A safe and sanitary sewage and waste disposal system is one which absolutely prevents contact with human feces, either by persons, animals, or insects, and which does not in any way contaminate the water supply. This includes the disposal of kitchen and laundry waste, as well as human excrement.

Selection of sanitation projects will be based on the same criteria described above for water resource development projects. Design of sanitation projects will be done by local engineers in collaboration with CDF consultants in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Project involvement will include assisting local groups plan projects, as well as assisting local groups to carry out projects. Activities will range from collaboration on solid waste disposal projects to assisting community groups extend sewage and waste water lines into their neighborhoods.

(c) Public Health

Public health services throughout the territories are insufficient in coverage and inadequate in quality to meet mounting health needs. With high infant mortality and morbidity rates, incomplete immunization coverage, and the near absence of effective MCH care for most rural communities, there is a definite role for CDF. Recent decreases in the health budget of the Military Government have limited or terminated many vital public health services (e.g., community food and water quality testing, maintenance of sanitation systems, tuberculosis treatment, blood testing) and employment opportunities for qualified Palestinian health care personnel.

Public health has a mix of potentially positive elements, including (a) nascent Palestinian planning for a community health infrastructure, (b) a benign Military Government stance, (c) a network of indigenous charitable organizations with an historical interest in basic health care, (d) external Arab support, and (e) a base of trained Arab health manpower (in fact, an over-supply of Palestinian doctors coupled with a shortage of auxiliary rural health personnel).

Projects selected for implementation will have the following characteristics:

- They will be increasingly selected against a growing knowledge base of needs in the public health area derived through survey material and sectoral statistics (e.g., Bir Zeit Health Clinic survey, CRS health and nutrition surveys, AMID-EAST sector assessment).
- They will be increasingly selected in conjunction with Palestinian efforts to analyze components of a needed preventive health care system (e.g., planned outreach services of the Arab College of Nursing).
- They will continue to emphasize meeting deficits in health care equipment and specialized vehicles capitalizing on CDF's prior experience

in the procurement of commodities.

- Wherever possible, projects will support health care activities targeted on meeting the needs of low income groups in rural areas.
- And lastly, projects will be coordinated with other U.S. PVO donors operating in the health/nutrition area.

In all instances public health intervention will greatly augment the services of local charitable associations and serve to leverage sums of money from external sources. Public health projects are also consistent with the high level of interest, although not funds, on the part of the military authorities in public health issues.

Overall, the purpose of projects in this sub-area is to provide humanitarian assistance for public health care on a people-to-people basis. The focus of involvement of the Community Development Foundation in the health sector is with the non-governmental health service organizations working at the community level. The framework of CDF's involvement in the health sector is concentrated on improving the operational capability of clinics, laboratories and general health services in the following areas:

Patient Care Support Services

Assist in the purchase of furniture or equipment for community institutions that either support or are directly involved in the delivery of personal health care. Examples of such progress include general out-patient clinics, dental clinics, old-aged homes, blood banks, physical therapy outreach programs, and ophthalmic clinics.

Clinic Laboratory Services

Provide equipment and/or technical assistance for the testing of physical specimens to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and other ill health conditions. Types of clinical laboratory services include hematology, biochemistry, microbiology - including parasitology.

Environmental Health Management

Provide technical assistance and/or equipment to protect the community for environmental hazards causing or contributing to the incidence or spread of communicable or parasitic diseases, or chronic conditions. Included in CDF's area of concern are water supply testing, wastewater disposal, solid waste disposal, vector control, occupational health,

Improvement of general habitat, as well as food security including supply, storage, preparation and preservation.

The listing of projects included in this submission only includes project activities in patient care support and clinic laboratory services. Future project submissions in the area of environmental health management are being planned, especially in relation to CDF's involvement in the implementation of water and sewage systems in social and urban areas.

2. Rural Economic Development

The goal of CDF's rural economic development strategy is to assist local institutions and individuals achieve maximum utilization of natural resources in the Territories. While this is the macro-objective towards which CDF strives, the immediate purpose of CDF's rural economic development activities can be stated as follows:

To involve low income farmers and community groups located primarily in rainfed agricultural areas in the Territories in the successful planning, implementation and evaluation of self-help projects designed to increase their agricultural production and family income.

All projects will stress the appropriate utilization of local technical resources, including those available in local agriculture extension offices and agricultural cooperatives. A primary criteria in project selection will be the effect of the project in stimulating increased self-reliance and generating income. In the absence of reliable baseline data, a circumstance affecting all levels of development planning in the Territories, it is not possible to quantify in advance in sectoral terms the results to be achieved at the end of this grant. However, CDF can reasonably expect its rural economic development activities will:

- increase land under production
- increase the number of farmers working on the land
- stimulate farmers' agricultural income
- improve market-related infrastructure, especially related to agricultural roads and packing and grading facilities
- increase the utilization of agricultural water resources
- increase the utilization of natural pastures
- increase the capability of local cooperatives to meet small-scale farmers' needs, especially related to crop and livestock production and marketing
- promote small-scale rural industries, particularly those related to vegetable and fruit preservation and essential oil processing

CDF plans to focus, but not limit, its rural development activities to the Central Uplands, and Eastern Slopes and Gaza Strip. It is in these geographic areas where CDF feels it can make the greatest contribution and where it is most likely to secure relatively rapid GOI project clearance. The major sub-areas of CDF involvement in rural economic development are described below and in more detail in the rural economic development background paper attached to this proposal.

Agriculture/marketing - activities will include agricultural road construction, agricultural marketing equipment procurement and land reclamation;

Agricultural extension - activities will include involvement in seasonal agricultural projects, such as vine trellising, seedling distribution, plus erosion control;

Small-scale water projects - activities will include spring improvement, irrigation canal repair and extension, and cistern repair;

Small-scale rural enterprises - activities will promote rural industries ranging from rug making to essential oil processing, dairy produce processing, small animal production and vegetable processing.

3. Institutional Development

The characteristic which makes CDF's role unique compared to other USAID-funded agencies operating in the Territories is that CDF in the past has been able to work with such a wide variety of groups in diverse sectoral activities. The two areas of program which have absorbed the most budget are those described above, i.e. basic needs and rural economic development. However, a third program area is nonetheless important, namely, institutional development. For CDF this latter consists primarily of supporting the work of local charitable associations which operate independently of government institutions. The scope of their activities most accurately falls within a social sector definition of program activities. Historically, these groups have relied primarily on local fundraising to maintain or expand their activities. While this has provided them a certain independence in operation, program and identity, it has also been a factor limiting their overall growth potential.

CDF feels it is important to continue to maintain a capability to assist local charitable associations for the following reasons:

- their activities are genuinely community-based and responsive to the needs of the people;
- they have demonstrated potential to be innovators in program development;
- their activities are solely dependent on local fundraising; groups are not recipients of major funding from Jordan, Europe, or the United States;
- government funding for activities they sponsor is virtually non-existent;
- there is frequently a high degree of self-help commitment and volunteerism in their activities;
- they serve both rural and urban areas;
- their projects are frequently recommended to CDF by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

As an attachment to this submission is a background paper on child development. This is the first sub-area within institutional development for which funding is being sought. Later submissions will include background papers and project descriptions for youth development and womens' development, as CDF is able to prepare strategies for involvement in these areas.

The decision to present at this time a background paper on child development was taken in view of the fact that, as an affiliate of Save the Children, CDF has a special concern for and expertise in child-oriented programming. Accordingly, CDF seeks to encourage local groups' efforts to meet the special needs of children, including those requiring special education. In this connection, note is made of the fact that CDF has a project coordinator specially trained in pre-school and child development. At the same time, local groups' familiarity with CDF encouraged them to submit project ideas relevant to child development programming. In brief, CDF's child development program strategy is focused on pre-school education and special education. The activities of local charitable associations will be strengthened through the support of regional centers for pre-school teacher training (Jerusalem Union of Charitable Societies and Hebron Red Crescent Society) and special

education (Annahda, Salfeet and Hebron Red Crescent) and through providing commodity support to bring local societies' pre-school facilities and equipment up to an acceptable level. This strategy is complementary to activities undertaken by UNICEF and UNDP, which in no way have met the needs of pre-school and special education in areas or with groups recommended by CDF for assistance.

E. Overview of CDF Program Strategy

The following chart presents in summary form the distribution of CDF projects within the three program areas described above. In reviewing the chart, the reader should bear in mind that the budget allocation for each project is subject to change, depending on local circumstance. Although, due to delays in GOI clearance, the total value of projects is greater than the amount allocated by USAID for those projects, the chart is useful in showing the spread of projects within the three priority areas.

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF CDF PROJECTS

ACCORDING TO PROGRAM EMPHASIS

(Unit: US Dollars)

	<u>BASIC GRANT</u>	<u>AMENDMENT ONE</u>	<u>AMENDMENT TWO</u>	<u>PRESENT SUBMISSION</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>
I. <u>BASIC NEEDS</u>					
A. WATER	230,000	529,500	155,000	625,400	1,539,900
B. SANITATION	100,000	250,000	90,000	120,000	560,000
C. PUBLIC HEALTH	30,000	--	--	250,000	280,000
SUB-TOTAL BASIC NEEDS	360,000	779,500	245,000	995,400	2,379,900
II. <u>RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT</u>					
A. AGRICULTURE/MARKETING	190,000	510,000	335,000	350,000	1,385,000
B. AGRICULTURE EXTENSION	195,000	35,000	75,000	37,000	342,000
C. SMALL-SCALE WATER PROJECTS	70,200	--	--	50,000	120,200
D. SMALL-SCALE RURAL INDUSTRIES	--	--	--	10,000	10,000
SUB-TOTAL RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOP.	455,200	545,000	410,000	447,000	1,857,200
III. <u>INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u>	--	5,000	--	100,000	105,000
GRAND TOTAL (I - III)	815,200	1,329,500	655,000	1,542,400	4,342,100

DISTRIBUTION OF CDF PROJECTS

June 1981 - Present

GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION

<u>BASIC GRANT</u>	<u>AMENDMENT ONE</u>	<u>AMENDMENT TWO</u>	<u>PRESENT SUBMISSION</u>
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I. BASIC NEEDS

A. WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

1.	WB019	Beit Sahour Municipality Water Supply	22,100	
2.	WB026	Slir/Shuyukh Cooperative Water Network	10,000	
3.	WB027	Abu Qash Local Committee Water Network	6,000	
4.	GS050	Beit Lahia Village Council Water Distribution	80,000	
5.	GS055	Zawaida Village Council Water Network	30,000	25,000
6.	WB065	Kufeiret Village Council Water Network	13,400	
7.	WB066	Mirkeh Village Council Pump and Water Network	18,000	
8.	WB067	Hableh Village Council Pump and Water Network		5,000
9.	WB068	Nu'eimeh Committee Water Resource Development	20,000	

			GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION			
I. BASIC NEEDS/WATER (Cont'd)			BASIC GRANT	AMENDMENT ONE	AMENDMENT TWO	PRESENT SUBMISSION
10.	WB069	Abu Dis Cooperative Reservoir and Water Network	60,000			
11.	WB070	Battir/Sharafah Committee Water Network		10,000		
12.	WB080	Bani Na'im Committee Pump and Water Network	20,000			
13.	GS082	Rafah Municipality Neighborhood (Hessie) Water Network	20,000			
14.	WB085	Ein Duyuk Water Conservation				50,000
15.	WB086	Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Supply		50,000		
16.	WB087	El-Jeeb Local Committee Water Network		50,000		
17.	WB088	Mukhmas Local Committee Water Network		50,000		
18.	GS089	Ikhza'ah Village Council Water Tower Network		30,000		
19.	WB092	Jalameh Village Council Main Line and Network		50,000		
20.	WB093	Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Water Line		50,000		
21.	WB094	Shufah Local Committee Well and Water Network		50,000		
22.	WB095	Kaybar Local Committee Internal Water Network		40,000		

		GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION			
1.	<u>BASIC NEEDS/WATER (Cont'd)</u>	<u>BASIC GRANT</u>	<u>AMENDMENT ONE</u>	<u>AMENDMENT TWO</u>	<u>PRESENT SUBMISSION</u>
23.	WB096 Abu Shukeidem Village Council Internal Water Network		40,000		
24.	WB 097 Mazra'ah el Qibliya Local Committee Water Network		40,000		
25.	WB099 Beit Ikse Domestic Village Council Water Supply				50,000
26.	WB100 Husan Local Committee Domestic Water Supply				50,000
27.	WB122 Ein Miska Spring Canal Repair				35,000
28.	GS123 Rafah Municipality Water Supply (Study/Design)			20,000	
29.	WB124 Burqin Village Council Domestic Water Supply			130,000	
30.	GS129 Abasan El Kabira Village Council Water Reservoir				30,000
31.	GS131 Khan Younis Municipality Water Network				35,000
32.	GS134 Qarara Local Committee Integrated Development				30,400
33.	GS135 Deir El Balah Municipality Internal Water Pipeline				20,000
34.	GS136 El-Mashru'a Local Committee Water Supply				15,000

		GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION			
I. <u>BASIC NEEDS/WATER (Cont'd)</u>		BASIC GRANT	AMENDMENT ONE	AMENDMENT TWO	PRESENT SUBMISSION
35.	WB141 Zababdeh Local Committee Reservoir and Water Network				35,000
36.	WB142 Azairia Village Council Domestic Water Supply				100,000
37.	WB143 Deir Ghusson Village Council Domestic Water Supply				150,000
Sub-Total Water Resource Development		230,000	529,500	155,000	625,400
I. <u>BASIC NEEDS (Cont'd)</u>					
B. <u>SANITATION</u>					
1.	WB075 El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System		250,000		
2.	WB078 Jenin Municipality Wastewater Drainage System	100,000			
3.	GS113 Deir El-Balah Municipality Sanitation Equipment				20,000
4.	GS125 West Rafah Sewage Disposal (Study/Design)			90,000	
5.	GS130 Jabalia Village Council/Nazla Sewage Network				100,000
Sub-Total Sanitation		100,000	250,000	90,000	120,000

		<u>GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION</u>			
<u>I. BASIC NEEDS (Cont'd)</u>		<u>BASIC GRANT</u>	<u>AMENDMENT ONE</u>	<u>AMENDMENT TWO</u>	<u>PRESENT SUBMISSION</u>
<u>C. PUBLIC HEALTH CARE</u>					
1.	GS041 Arab Medical Association Rafah Ophthalmic Clinic	30,000			
2.	GS090 Palestine Red Crescent Society Gaza Clinic				20,000
3.	WB104 Anabta Women's Charitable Association Clinic				20,000
4.	WB105 Benedictos Polyclinic for the Destitute Sick				40,000
5.	WB106 Nahalin Chariable Society Clinic				10,000
6.	GS137 Patients Friends Benevolent Society Clinic				40,000
7.	WB145 Princess Basma Crippled Children Center				40,000
8.	WB146 Greek Catholic Society Clinic				20,000
9.	WB147 El-Bireh Women's Arab Union Society				25,000
10.	WB148 Jordan Red Crescent Society				40,000
11.	WB149 Society of Friends of the Sick Clinic				20,000
12.	WB150 Zababdeh Charitable Society Clinic				15,000

		GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION			
I. BASIC NEEDS/PUBLIC HEALTH CARE (Cont'd)		BASIC GRANT	AMENDMENT ONE	AMENDMENT TWO	PRESENT SUBMISSION
13.	WB151 Abu 'Dis Committee for Clinic Services				25,000
	Sub-total Public Health Care	30,000			315,000
	Sub-total BASIC NEEDS	360,000	779,500	245,000	1,060,400
II. RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT					
A. AGRICULTURE/MARKETING					
1.	WB020 Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network	35,000			
2.	WB021 Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Road		10,000		
3.	WB036 Deir Dibwan Cooperative Earthmoving Equipment	25,000			
4.	WB037 Wadi Fukin Committee Agriculture/Marketing Road	40,000			
5.	GS054 Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement	30,000			
6.	WB079 Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market		500,000		
7.	GS081 Beit Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road	60,000			
8.	WB109 Semi-Arid Region Cereal Seed Drills				30,000

			GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION		
II. RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/AGRICULTURE/MARKETING	BASIC GRANT		AMENDMENT ONE	AMENDMENT TWO	PRESENT SUBMISSION
9.	GS111	Fishermens' Cooperative Marketing Facilities		100,000	
10.	GS114	Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative Transport Vehicle		25,000	
11.	GS115	Zawaida Village Council Connecting Road		90,000	
12.	GS116	Jabalia Village Council Agricultural Road		70,000	
13.	WB117	Deir Ghassaneh Cooperative Agricultural Road			20,000
14.	WB118	Beit Rima Cooperative Agricultural Road			20,000
15.	WB119	Surif Village Council Agricultural Road			70,000
16.	WB121	Bahi Na'im Village Council Agricultural Road			45,000
17.	WB176	Land Reclamation for Spice Cultivation		50,000	
18.	GS126	Abasa Es-Saghira Village Council Connecting Road			20,000
19.	GS128	Gaza Engineers' Society Materials Testing Laboratory			70,000

			GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION			
II. RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/AGRICULTURE/MARKETING			BASIC GRANT	AMENDMENT ONE	AMENDMENT TWO	PRESENT SUBMISSION
20.	GS138	East Wadi Gaza Agricultural Road				90,000
21.	WB152	Hindaza Village Council Agricultural Road				20,000
22.	WB153	Salfit Municipality Agricultural Road				45,000
23.	WB154	Nahalin Village Council Agricultural Road				25,000
24.	WB155	Husan Local Committee Agricultural Road				15,000
25.	WB156	Tarqumia Village Council Agricultural Road				20,000
Sub-Total Agriculture/Marketing			190,000	510,000	335,000	490,000

B. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

1.	WB072	Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution: FY 81-2	120,000			
2.	WB073	Almond/Plum Seedling Subsidy and Distribution FY 81-2	10,000			
3.	WB076	El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery	25,000			
4.	WB084	Grapevine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 81-2	40,000			
5.	WB091	Eastern Slopes Erosion Control Barriers		35,000		
6.	WB107	Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution FY82-3			70,000	

			GRANT PERIOD/BUDGET ALLOCATION		
II. RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION			AMENDMENT ONE	AMENDMENT TWO	PRESENT SUBMISSION
		BASIC GRANT			
7.	WB108	Almond/Plum Seedling Subsidy And Distribution FY 82-3		5,000	
8.	WB139	Grapevine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 82-3			30,000
9.	WB157	Jojoba Plant Cultivation for Erosion Control			7,000
Sub-Total Agricultural Extension			195,000	35,000	75,000
C. SMALL-SCALE WATER PROJECTS					
1.	WB033	Athil Agricultural Cooperative Water Network	50,000		
2.	WB074	Eastern Slopes Cistern Repair	20,200		
3.	WB140	Improvement of Water Resource In Central Uplands			50,000
Sub-Total Small-Scale Water Projects			70,200		50,000
D. SMALL-SCALE RURAL ENTERPRISE					
1.	WB144	Samu'a Charitable Society Traditional Rug Making			10,000
Sub-Total Small-Scale Rural Industries					10,000
Sub-Total Rural Economic Development			455,200	545,000	410,000

527,000

III. <u>INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u>			<u>BASIC GRANT</u>	<u>AMENDMENT ONE</u>	<u>AMENDMENT TWO</u>	<u>PRESENT SUBMISSION</u>
A. <u>CHILD DEVELOPMENT</u>						
1.	WB062	Hebron Red Crescent Society Multi-Purpose Center		5,000		15,000
2.	GS132	Society for Care of Handicapped Children				50,000
3.	GS133	Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Day Care Center				20,000
4.	WB158	Jerusalem Union Charitable Societies Resource Center				15,000
Sub-Total Institutional Development				5,000		100,000
GRAND TOTAL VALUE SUB-PROJECTS			815,200	1,329,500	655,000	1,747,400 *
GRAND TOTAL REQUEST SUB-PROJECTS						1,542,400

* Note: Although the total value listed for the 11 Agricultural Roads is \$390,000 and for the 12 Clinics is \$315,000, CDF is only requesting at this time \$250,000 for the roads and \$250,000 for the clinics.

III. Program Objectives

The overall purpose of the Community Development Foundation program in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank is to assist and encourage local groups in the selection, planning, implementation and evaluation of projects which will improve the social and economic conditions of their societies. Financial and technical assistance will be made available to those which demonstrate that they need and can effectively use such assistance.

The specific objectives of the Community Development Foundation program are:-

- To help community groups assess their own collective needs and resources, and design the projects which will make best use of these resources in meeting their priority needs.
- To help local groups secure the resources needed to carry out such projects, including locally gathered and externally provided resources.
- To assist these communities to become more self-reliant, resourceful and creative in using the resources which are made available to meet these needs.
- To enable local community groups to continue, extend and replicate this approach, relying to an ever greater extent on locally available human, organizational and financial resources.
- To help stimulate the conditions for more self-reliant communities and more effective community leadership through participation in innovative projects, fostering of contacts with sources of technical assistance, and training in principles of effective project design and management.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Community Development Foundation has instituted a procedure for reviewing project activities that have been proposed by the many local groups and institutions that are based in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Field offices were opened in East Jerusalem and Gaza in August 1978, and highly qualified local staff members and consultants have been recruited to work closely with each of the local groups in designing, implementing and evaluating project activities.

It is the responsibility of the CDF Project Co-ordinators and Consultants, all of whom are residents of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, to maintain regular contact with local groups and leaders, and to assist them in all stages of project activities. However, it remains the responsibility of the respective local groups to decide upon their own project recommendations to bring about a maximum of community participation in planning and implementing these projects, and to seek whatever additional technical and financial help may be needed.

In addition to the technical assistance, training and co-ordination services which are provided to local groups, the Community Development Foundation staff recommends financial assistance for a number of projects selected from among those which are presented for consideration. While each group is free to propose whatever project it may prefer, the CDF policy is to apply the following general criteria in selecting the projects for which it will provide financial assistance:-

- Beneficiaries: Each project should contribute to the general well-being of a substantial part of the community, especially with respect to meeting their most basic needs. The set of projects that is selected should assist a wide spectrum of local institutions, and should give special attention to the needs of the lowest income groups and communities.
- Emphasis on Women and Youth: As an affiliate of Save the Children, an agency with a special concern for and expertise in child-oriented programming, the Community Development Foundation seeks to encourage local groups in efforts to meet the special needs of children and youth. Save the Children Community Development Foundation has also recognized that its interest in the well-being of children is best served by helping to upgrade the roles, skills and participation of women through its programs.
- Self-Help Emphasis: Subject to the overall circumstances of each community, it is expected that at least half of the costs of each project will be supplied by the local counterpart group. All CDF projects are carried out in such a way as to reduce as much as possible the dependence of local groups on external capital inputs.

- Economic Orientation: The CDF staff attempts to assure that a least one-half of its project expenditures are directed to projects that will make a significant contribution to increasing both immediate and long-range income and employment levels.
- Institutional Development: A consistent effort will be made to assist a wide range of community groups, and especially to work through and strengthen local institutions such as co-operatives and charitable societies which are in turn able to provide financial and technical assistance to other local individuals and groups.
- Environmental Impact and Technological Appropriateness: Another major objective of the CDF staff is to assure that counterpart institutions have adopted measures to assess the full impact of their activities on the environment, on the local economy, and on their social relations. This increased awareness applies not only to the detection and avoidance of inappropriate or harmful measures, but also to the advocacy of positive measures such as reforestation, land reclamation and water resource development.

Furthermore, the Community Development Foundation will select projects in such a way as to complement the work of other private voluntary organizations and government departments, and to meet the expectations of its respective funding sources. To a certain extent, higher priority will be accorded to projects which help to achieve larger programming goals, such as the announced targets of the United Nations - sponsored International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade. The Community Development Foundation will at all times refrain from participating in any activity which would compromise its non-sectarian, non-profit and non-political nature.

A. Logical Framework

In this section is the logical framework adapted to the circumstances of the current proposal.

Project Goal: To improve the capabilities of community level institutions in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank to plan, implement and evaluate projects which will improve social and economic conditions in their communities.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: An increase in the ability of community groups to design project plans for CDF consideration, implement projects selected for assistance, and effectively evaluate and follow up on these projects.

Means of Verification: Semi-annual progress reports, a study of documents relating to specify projects, and site visits.

Assumption: No major destabilizing factors such as civil strife or armed conflict.

Project Purpose: To assist local groups in the implementation of a selected list of project activities, in a way which improves their own abilities to:

- assess their own collective needs and resources;
- become more resourceful and creative in the use of their resources;
- design a set of project activities which meets their needs;
- carry out project activities in a co-operative and effective manner;
- evaluate results in terms of stated longer-term objectives, and such factors as environmental impact and technological appropriateness;
- initiate further activities, increasingly reliant on their own abilities and resources.

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: Number of acceptable projects submitted, project plans prepared, project contracts signed, projects implemented and evaluated.

Means of Verification: Project Descriptions, Project Contracts, Project Evaluations, and USAID Reports.

Assumptions: No significant breakdown in relationships established with local groups and government agencies.

Project Output: Implementation of the following projects, in whole or in part:

WB019	Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply	\$ 22,100
WB020	Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network	35,000
WB021	Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Roads	10,000
WB026	Si'ir and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Networks	10,000
WB027	Abu Qash Local Committee Water Supply Networks	6,000
WB033	Attil Agricultural Co-operative Water Network	50,000

		\$
WB036	Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment	25,000
WB037	Wadi Fuqin Committee Agricultural Market Road	40,000
GS041	Arab Medical Assoc. Ophthalmic Clinic in Rafah	30,000
GS050	Beit Lahiya Village Council Water Distribution	80,000
GS054	Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement	30,000
GS055	Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network, I & II	55,000
WB062	Hebron Red Crescent So'y Multi-purpose Center, I & II	20,000
WB065	Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network	13,400
WB066	Mirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network	18,000
WB067	Hableh Village Council Water Well and Network	5,000
WB068	Nu'eimeh Committee Water Resource Development	20,000
WB069	Abu Dis Co-operative Water Lines and Reservoir	60,000
WB070	Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network	10,000
WB072	Olive Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution, FY81-82	120,000
WB073	Other Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution, FY81-82	10,000
WB074	Eastern Slopes Region Cistern Repair Subsidies	20,200
WB075	El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System	250,000
WB076	El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery	25,000
WB078	Jenin Municipality Waste-Water Drainage System	100,000
WB079	Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market	500,000
WB080	Bani Na'im Committee Water Pump and Main Lines	20,000
GS081	Beit Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road	60,000
GS082	Rafah Municipality Neighborhood Water Networks	20,000
WB084	Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants, FY81-82	40,000
WB085	Ein Duyuk Committee Water Resource Development	50,000
WB086	Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Supply	50,000
WB087	El-Jeeb Local Committee Internal Water Network	50,000
WB088	Mukhmas Local Committee Internal Water Network	50,000
GS089	Ikhza'a Village Council Water Tower & Network	30,000
GS090	Palestine Red Crescent Society Gaza Clinic	20,000
WB091	Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers	35,000
WB092	Jalameh Village Council Main Line and Network	50,000
WB093	Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Water Line	50,000
WB094	Shufah Local Committee Well and Water Network	50,000
WB095	Kawbar Local Committee Internal Water Network	40,000
WB096	Abu Shkheidem Council Internal Water Network	40,000
WB097	Mazra'ah el Qibliya Committee Water Network	40,000
WB099	Beit Iksa Village Council Domestic Water Supply	50,000
WB100	Husan Local Committee Internal Water Network	50,000
WB104	Anabta Charitable Society Medical Equipment	20,000
WB105	Benedictos Polyclinic of Jerusalem Equipment	40,000
WB106	Nahalin Charitable Society Medical Equipment	10,000
WB107	Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution FY 83	70,000
WB108	Other Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution FY 83	5,000
WB109	Eastern Slopes Region Seed-Drilling Equipment	30,000
GS111	Fishermen's Co-operative Marketing Facilities	100,000
GS113	Deir Al-Balah Municipality Sanitation Equipment	20,000
GS114	Deir Al-Balah Vegetable Co-operative Transport Vehicle	25,000
GS115	Zawaida Village Council Internal Road	90,000
GS116	Jabalia Village Council Agricultural Road	70,000
WB117	Deir Ghassaneh Cooperative Agriculture Road	20,000
WB118	Beit Rima Cooperative Agricultural Road	20,000

		\$
WB119	Surif Village Council Agricultural Road	70,000
WB121	Bani Na'im Village Council Agricultural Road	45,000
WB122	Ein Miska-Salem Branch-Canal Repair	35,000
GS123	Rafah Municipality/Domestic Water Supply - Stage One (Study-Design)	20,000
WB124	Burqin Village Council Domestic Water Supply	130,000
GS125	West Rafah Municipality Sewage Disposal (Study-Design)	90,000
WB126	Land Reclamation for Spice Plant Cultivation	50,000
GS127	Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Connecting Road	20,000
GS128	Gaza Engineers Society Materials Testing Laboratory	70,000
GS129	Abasan El Kabira Village Council Water Reservoir	30,000
GS130	Jabalia Village Council-Nazla Neighborhood Sewage Network	100,000
GS131	Khan Younis Municipality Water Network	35,000
GS132	Society for Care of Handicapped Children/Kitchen Equip.	50,000
GS133	Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Day Care Center	20,000
GS134	Qarara Local Committee Integrated Development	30,400
GS135	Deir El-Balah Municipality Internal Water Pipeline	20,000
GS136	El-Mashru'a Local Committee Water Supply	15,000
GS137	Patients Friends Benevolent Society Clinic	40,000
GS138	East Wadi Gaza Local Committee Agricultural Road	90,000
WB139	Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 82-83	30,000
WB140	Improvement of Water Resources in Central Uplands	50,000
WB141	Zababdeh Local Committee Water Reservoir and Internal Net	35,000
WB142	Azairia Village Council Domestic Supply	100,000
WB143	Ghusson Village Domestic Water Supply	150,000
WB144	Samu' Charitable Society Traditional Rug Making	10,000
WB145	Princess Basma Jerusalem Crippled Children Center	40,000
WB146	Greek Catholic Society Clinic	20,000
WB147	El-Bireh Women's Arab Union Society	25,000
WB148	Jordan Red Crescent Society - Ramallah	40,000
WB149	Society of Friends of the Sick Clinic	20,000
WB150	Zababdeh Charitable Society Clinig	15,000
WB151	Abu Dis Committee for Clinic Services	25,000
WB152	Hindaza Village Council Agricultural Road	20,000
WB153	Salfit Municipality Agriculture Road	45,000
WB154	Mahalin Village Council Agricultural Road	25,000
WB155	Husan Local Committee Agricultural Road	15,000
WB156	Tarqumia Village Council Agricultural Road	20,000
WB157	Jojoba Plant Cultivation for Erosion Control	7,000
WB158	Jerusalem Union of Charitable Society Preschool Resources	15,000

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: Fulfillment of project contract agreements, and completion of the proposed projects.

Means of Verification: Project Evaluation, Project Audits, and semi-annual reports to USAID.

Assumptions: No major changes in the objective conditions relating to each project, or in the social, political or economic environment.

Project Input: The revised commitments for the current grant period, assuming an additional grant of \$2,170,210 from USAID, are as follows:-

(a) Agency for International Development \$5,255,260

(b) Community and Government Contributions \$4,244,400

Objectively Verifiable Indicators: Actual spending levels of USAID grant, reports of community contributions, and other financial records.

Means of Verification: Project audits, semi-annual reports, Save the Children financial reports, Price Waterhouse audits.

Assumptions: Funds are available to CDF staff when needed; counterpart groups meet their assumed obligations; and procurement, construction and other delays are minimized.

IV. Implementation Schedule

This section consists of an updated Project Summary Sheet and a Project progress report.

A. The Project Summary Sheet is a summary document which has proven to be useful in summarizing the Community Development Foundation program, with information provided on each separate project which has been recommended to the Military Government and to the respective funding source. Each of the eight columns on the summary sheet provides a key piece of information.

- The Project Number is indicated in the first column. The first two letters indicate whether the project is located in the West Bank or the Gaza Strip. The three-digit numbers which follow are assigned sequentially, according to the date on which the particular project has been submitted, although there are instances where one project was later substituted for another which, for one reason or another, had to be dropped from the list.
- The complete, or else slightly abbreviated Project Title is given in the second column from the left.
- The third column, entitled (A) Amounts Recommended, shows the total amount which the Community Development Foundation staff intends to contribute to the project. In most cases, this amount has been requested of or actually granted by the Agency for International Development, although there are several instances in which some or all of the amount listed has been requested or donated by another source.
- (B) Month Submitted indicates the time in which the project was formally submitted to the respective Staff Officer of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. This does not necessarily coincide with the date on which the project was recommended to a prospective funding source, although the two events are closely related in practice.

- (C) Month Cleared shows the date on which a verbal go-ahead has been given by the Staff Officer assigned to the West Bank or Gaza Strip. The difference between the dates indicated in this and other columns provides a clear indication of the time which is needed to accomplish the various stages or project implementation.
- (D) Current Expenditure indicates the exact amount, translated into dollars at a series of average monthly exchange rates, that has been spent by the Community Development Foundation on each project listed.
- (E) Month Completed indicates the approximate time in which the last part of the recommended CDF share has been expended, i.e., when the Current Expenditure (E) is exactly equal to the Amount Recommended (A).
- (F) Month Evaluated indicates the date on which the final audit and evaluation have been completed. If any further steps need to be taken, such as an increase in the recommended funding commitment, or a re-evaluation of project results, the date of the last action is inserted, so that the date in the last column can be understood to be the date on which "the file is closed" on an individual project.

Information on grant expenditures is provided in the last section of this proposal, the Project Progress Report, which is an up-date on the progress of Project Implementation and then focuses specifically on the projects for which additional expenditures are needed and recommended.

Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office:		(A) Amounts Recommended	(B) Month Submitted	(C) Month Cleared	(D) Current Expenditure	(E) Month Last Exp.	(F) Month Evaluated
WB019	Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply	\$ 22,100	Apr. 1979	Aug. 1979	\$ 22,100	Apr. 1982	Oct. 1982
WB020	Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road Network	35,000	Apr. 1979	-	-	-	-
WB021	Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Roads	10,000	Apr. 1979	July 1979	-	Sep. 1980	Oct. 1982
WB026	Si'ir and Shuyukh Co-operative Water Networks	10,000	July 1979	Nov. 1979	17,735	Sep. 1982	-
WB027	Abu Qash Local Committee Water Supply Networks	6,000	July 1979	Nov. 1979	-	June 1981	Oct. 1982
WB033	Attil Agricultural Co-operative Water Network	50,000	Feb. 1980	-	-	-	-
WB036	Deir Dibwan Co-operative Earthmoving Equipment	25,000	Feb. 1980	-	-	-	-
WB037	Wadi Fukin Committee Agricultural Market Road	40,000	July 1980	Feb. 1981	4,700	Apr. 1982	-
GS041	Arab Medical Assoc. Ophthalmic Clinic in Rafah	30,000	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1981	-	-	-
GS050	Beit Lahiya Village Council Water Distribution	80,000	Dec. 1980	Feb. 1981	50,000	Dec. 1981	Oct. 1982
GS054	Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement	30,000	Mar. 1981	July 1981	-	-	-
GS055	Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network (I and II)	55,000	Mar. 1981	July 1981	30,000	Nov. 1981	-
WB062	Hebron Red Crescent Soc'y Multi-purpose Center (I and II)	20,000	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1979	5,000	May 1982	Oct. 1982
WB065	Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network	13,400	Nov. 1979	Feb. 1980	14,270	Oct. 1982	-
WB066	Mirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network	18,000	July 1980	Nov. 1980	-	Apr. 1981	-
WB067	Hableh Village Council Water Well and Network	5,000	July 1980	Nov. 1980	6,950	Sep. 1982	-
WB068	Nu'eimeh Committee Water Reservoir Development	20,000	July 1980	Nov. 1980	7,000	Sep. 1981	-
WB069	Abu Dis Co-operative Water Lines and Reservoir	60,000	Aug. 1980	Feb. 1981	41,210	Apr. 1982	-
WB070	Battir/Sharafah Committee Water Supply Network	10,000	Nov. 1979	Nov. 1979	-	Aug. 1981	Oct. 1982
WB072	Olive Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution, FY81-82	120,000	July 1980	Jan. 1981	134,330	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1982
WB073	Other Seedlings Subsidy & Distribution, FY81-82	10,000	July 1980	Jan. 1981	3,920	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982
WB074	Eastern Slopes Region Cistern Subsidies	20,200	Aug. 1980	Dec. 1980	24,435	June 1982	-
WB075	El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System	250,000	Aug. 1980	Feb. 1981	-	-	-
WB076	El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery	25,000	Dec. 1980	-	-	-	-
WB078	Jenin Municipality Waste-water Drainage System	100,000	Dec. 1980	July 1982	-	-	-
WB079	Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market	500,000	Dec. 1980	May 1981	6,500	June 1982	-
WB080	Bani Na'im Committee Water Pump & Main Lines	20,000	Dec. 1980	Mar. 1981	12,415	June 1982	-
GS081	Beit Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road	60,000	Dec. 1980	Apr. 1981	22,000	Mar. 1982	-

<u>Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office:</u>		<u>(A) Amounts Recommended</u>	<u>(B) Month Submitted</u>	<u>(C) Month Cleared</u>	<u>(D) Current Expenditure</u>	<u>(E) Month Last Exp.</u>	<u>(F) Month Evaluated</u>
GS082	Rafah Municipality Neighborhood Water Networks	20,000	Dec. 1980	Apr. 1981	115,000	Jan. 1982	Oct. 1982
WB084	Grape Vine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 81-82	40,000	Jan. 1981	Apr. 1981	37,900	Oct. 1982	-
WB085	Ein Duyuk Water Conservation	50,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB086	Ya'bad Municipality Reservoir and Water Supply	50,000	May 1981	Nov. 1981	25,190	Oct. 1982	-
WB087	El-Jeeb Local Committee Internal Water Network	50,000	May 1981	Oct. 1982	-	-	-
WB088	Mukhmas Local Committee Internal Water Network	50,000	May 1981	May 1982	50,000	Oct. 1982	-
GS089	Ikhza'a Village Council Water Tower & Network	30,000	June 1981	Dec. 1981	20,000	May 1982	-
GS090	Palestine Red Crescent Society Gaza Clinic	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB091	Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Beniers	35,000	Oct. 1981	May 1981	-	-	-
WB092	Jalameh Village Council Main Line and Branch	50,000	Oct. 1981	-	-	-	-
WB093	Arrabeh Municipality Reservoir and Water Line	50,000	Oct. 1981	-	-	-	-
WB094	Shufah Local Committee Well and Water Network	50,000	Oct. 1981	-	-	-	-
WB095	Kawbar Local Committee Internal Water Network	40,000	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	-	-	-
WB096	Abu Shkheidem Council Internal Water Network	40,000	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	-	-	-
WB097	Mazra'a El-Qibliya Committee Water Network	40,000	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	-	-	-
WB099	Beit Ikse Village Council Domestic Water Supply	50,000	Dec. 1982	Oct. 1982	-	-	-
WB100	Husan Local Committee Domestic Water Supply	50,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB104	Apabta Womens' Charitable Assoc. Clinic	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB105	Benedictos Polyclinic for Destitute Sick	40,000	Dec. 1982	Feb. 1982	-	-	-
WB106	Nahhalin Charitable Society Clinic	10,000	Dec. 1982	Feb. 1982	-	-	-
WB107	Olive Seedling Subsidy & Distribution FY 83	70,000	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	10,000	Oct. 1982	-
WB108	Almond and Fruit Seedling Subsidy & Dis. FY 83	5,000	Feb. 1982	Oct. 1982	-	-	-
WB109	Eastern Slopes Region Cereal Seed Drills	30,000	Dec. 1982	Oct. 1982	-	-	-
GS111	Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Facilities	100,000	May 1982	Sept 1982	-	-	-
GS113	Deir El-Balah Municipality Sanitation Equipment	20,000	Dec. 1982	Sept 1982	-	-	-
GS114	Deir Al-Balah Vegetable Co-operative Transport Vehicle	25,000	May 1982	Sept 1982	-	-	-
GS115	Zawaida Village Council Internal Road	90,000	May 1982	Sept 1982	20,000	Oct. 1982	-
GS116	Jabalial Village Council Agricultural Road	70,000	May 1982	Sept 1982	-	-	-

Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office:		(A) Amounts Recommended	(B) Month Submitted	(C) Month Cleared	(D) Current Expenditure	(E) Month Last Exp.	(F) Month Evaluated
WB117	Deir Ghassaneh Cooperative Agricultural Road	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB118	Beit Rima Cooperative Agricultural Road	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB119	Surif Village Council Agricultural Road	70,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB121	Bani Na'im Village Council Agricul. Road	45,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB121	Ein Miska Spring Canal Repair	35,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS123	Rafah Municipality Water Supply (Study/Design)	20,000	June 1982	Sep. 1982	3,200	Nov. 1982	-
WB124	Burqin Village Council Domestic Water Supply	130,000	June 1982	-	-	-	-
GS125	West Rafah Municipality Sewage Disposal (Study/Des)	90,000	Pending	-	-	-	-
WB126	Land Reclamation for Spice Plant Cultivation	50,000	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1982	600	Nov. 1982	-
GS127	Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Connec. Road	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS128	Gaza Engineers' Society Materials Test. Labatory	70,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS129	Abasan El-Kibira Village Council Water Reservoir	30,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS130	Jabalia Village Council/Nazla Sewage Network	100,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS131	Khan Younis Municipality Water Network	35,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS132	Society for Care of Handicapped Children	50,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS133	Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council Day Care Center	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS134	Qarara Local Committee Integrated Development	30,400	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS135	Deir El-Balah Municipality Internal Water Pipeline	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS136	El-Mashru'a Local Committee Water Supply	15,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS137	Patients' Friends Benevolent Society Clinic	40,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
GS138	East Wadi Gaza Local Committee Agricultural Road	90,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB139	Grapevine Trellising Equipment Grants FY82-3	30,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB140	Improvement of Water Resources in Central Uplands	50,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB141	Zababdeh Local Committee Water Reservoir & Int. Net	35,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB142	Azairia Village Council Domestic Water Supply	100,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB143	Deir Ghussun Village Council Domestic Water Supply	150,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB144	Samu'a Charitable Society Traditional Rug Making	10,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB145	Princess Basma Jerusalem Crippled Children Center	40,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-

	<u>Projects Recommended by the Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation Field Office:</u>	<u>(A) Amounts Recommended</u>	<u>(B) Month Submitted</u>	<u>(C) Month Cleared</u>	<u>(D) Current Expenditure</u>	<u>(E) Month Last Exp.</u>	<u>(F) Month Evaluated</u>
WB146	Greek Catholic Society Clinic Equipment	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB147	El-Bireh Womens' Arab Union Society	25,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB148	Jordan Red Crescent Society Clinic	40,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB149	Society of Friends of the Sick Clinic	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB150	Zababdeh Charitable Society Clinic	15,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB151	Abu Dis Local Committee for Clinic Services	25,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB152	Hindaza Village Council Agricultural Road	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB153	Salfit Municipality Agricultural Road	45,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB154	Nahhalin Village Council Agricultural Road	25,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB155	Husan Local Committee Agricultural Road	15,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB156	Tarqounia Village Council Agricultural Road	20,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB157	Jojoba Plant Cultivation for Erosion Control	7,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-
WB158	Jerusalem Union of Charitable Societies Pre-School Resource Center	15,000	Dec. 1982	-	-	-	-

B. Project Progress Report - July 1, 1981 to November 15, 1982

- a) Twenty-one (WB019, WB021, WB026, WB027, WB037, GS050, GS055, WB062, WB065, WB066, WB067, WB068, WB069, WB070, WB072, WB073, WB080, GS082, WB084, WB088, GS089) have been fully implemented and have either received or are about to receive their final audit, evaluation or payment;
- b) Twenty-two (GS041, GS054, WB074, WB075, WB078, WB079, GS081, WB086, WB087, WB091, WB095, WB096, WB097, WB107, GS108, GS111, GS114, GS115, GS116, GS123, GS125, GS126) are in the process of implementation;
- c) Eight (WB020, WB033, WB036, WB076, WB092, WB093, WB094, WB124) await clearance from the authorities.

The new projects for which funding is requested at this time have all been submitted to the authorities for clearance. The following chart presents a budget breakdown for the tables pp.

<u>Status of Projects Recommended by C.D.F.</u>	<u>Amount Recom. CDF Share</u>	<u>Expenses July 1, 1981 to Nov. 15, 1982</u>
1) Implementation or awaiting audit evaluation or final payment twenty-one projects	\$ 619,500	\$ 483,240
2) In process of implementation twenty-two projects	1,775,200	111,925
3) Awaiting GOI clearance eight projects	415,000	-0-
4) Current Supplemental submission	1,542,400	-0-

PROJECTS IN PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Funded by USAID</u>	<u>Amounted Recommended July 1, 81 - Dec. 31, 82</u>	<u>July 1, 81 - June 30, 1982</u>
			\$	\$
Arab Medical Association Ophthalmic Clinic in Rafah	GS041	July 1981	30,000	-
Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road Improvement	GS054	July 1981	30,000	-
Eastern Slopes Region Cistern Subsidies	WB074	July 1981	20,200	24,435
El-Bireh Municipality Sewage Treatment System	WB075	April 1982	250,000	-
Jenin Municipality Wastewater Drainage System	WB078	July 1981	100,000	-
Bethlehem Municipality Wholesale/Retail Market	WB079	April 1982	500,000	6,500
Beit Hanoun Village Council Market Access Road	GS081	July 1981	60,000	22,000
Ya'bad Municipality Reser- voir and Water Supply	WB086	April 1982	50,000	25,190
El-Jeeb Local Committee Water Network	WB087	July 1982	50,000	-
Eastern Slopes Region Erosion Control Barriers	WB091	April 1982	35,000	-
Kawbar Local Committee Inter- nal Water Network	WB095	July 1982	50,000	-
Abu Shkheidem Council Inter- nal Water Network	WB096	July 1982	40,000	-
Mazra'a El-Qibliyeh Committee Water Network	WB097	July 1982	40,000	-
Olive Seedling Subsidy and Distribution FY82-3	WB107	Sept 1982	70,000	10,000
Almond/Plum Seedling Subsidy and Distribution FY 82-3	WB108	Sept 1982	5,000	-
Fishermen's Cooperative Marketing Facilities	GS111	Sept 1982	100,000	-

Project Name	Number	Funded by	Amounted Recommended July 1, 81 - Dec. 31,82	Expenses July 1, 81 - June 30, 1982
			\$	\$
Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative Transport Vehicle	GS114	Sept 1982	25,000	-
Zawaida Village Council Connecting Road	GS115	Sept 1982	90,000	20,000
Jabalia Village Council Agricultural Road	GS116	Sept 1982	70,000	-
Rafah Municipality Water Supply (Study/Design)	GS123	Sept 1982	20,000	3,200
West Rafah Sewage Disposal (Study/Design)	GS125	Sept 1982	90,000	-
Land Reclamation for Spice Plant Cultivation	WB126	Sept 1982	50,000	600
TOTAL			<u>1,775,200</u>	<u>111,925</u>

PROJECTS AWAITING AUDIT, EVALUATION OR FINAL PAYMENT

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Funded by USAID</u>	<u>Amount Recommended July 81 - Dec. 31,82</u>	<u>Expenses July 1, 81 - Nov. 15 1982</u>
Beit Sahour Municipality Road and Water Supply	WB019	April 1982	\$ 22,100	\$ 22,100
Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Roads	WB021	April 1982	10,000	-
Si'ir and Shuyukh Cooperati- tive Networks	WB026	April 1982	10,000	17,735
Abu Qash Local Committee Water Supply Networks	WB027	April 1982	6,000	-
Wadi Fukin Committee Agricultural Market Road	WB037	July 1981	40,000	14,700
Beit Lahiya Village Council Water Distribution	GS050	July 1981	80,000	50,000
Zawaida Village Council Water Pipeline Network	GS055	July 1981	30,000	30,000
Hebron Red Crescent Soc'y Multipurpose Center	WB062	April 1982	5,000	5,000
Kufeiret Village Council Water Supply Network	WB065	April 1982	13,400	4,270
Mirkeh Village Council Water Pump and Network	WB066	April 1982	18,000	-
Hableh Village Council Dump & Water Network	WB067	Sept. 1982	5,000	6,950
Nu'eimeh Committee Water Resource Development	WB068	July 1981	20,000	7,000
Abu Dis Co-operative Water Lines and Reservoir	WB069	July 1981	60,000	41,210
Battir/Sharafeh Committee Water Supply Network	WB070	April 1982	10,000	-
Olive Seedlings Subsidy and Distribution FY 81-82	WB072	July 1981	120,000	134,980

PROJECTS AWAITING AUDIT, EVALUATION OR FINAL PAYMENT (Cont'd)

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Funded by USAID</u>	<u>Amount Recommended July 81 - Dec. 31,82</u>	<u>Expenses July 1, 81 - Nov. 15, 1982</u>
Other Seedlings Subsid and Distribution FY 81-82	WB073	July 1981	\$ 10,000	\$ 3,980
Bani Na'im Committee Water Pump and Main Lines	WB080	July 1981	20,000	12,415
Hessie Quarter of Rafah Internal Water Network	GS082	July 1981	20,000	15,000
Grapevine Trellising Equipment Grants FY 81-2	WB084	July 1981	40,000	37,900
Mukhmas Local Committee Internal Water Network	WB088	April 1982	50,000	50,000
Ikhza's Village Council Water Tower and Network	GS089	April 1982	30,000	20,000
TOTAL			\$ 619,500	\$ 483,240

PROJECTS AWAITING CLEARANCE FROM THE AUTHORITIES

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Funded by USAID</u>	<u>Amounted Recommended July 1, 81 - Dec. 31, 1982</u>	<u>Expenses to date</u>
			\$	\$
Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road	WB020	July 1981	35,000	-
Attil Agricultural Co-ope- rative Water Network	WB033	July 1981	50,000	-
Deir Dibwan Cooperative Earthmoving Equipment	WB036	July 1981	25,000	-
El-Bireh Municipality Forest Seedling Nursery	WB076	July 1981	25,000	-
Jalameh Village Council Main Line and Network	WB092	April 1982	50,000	-
Arrabeh Municipality Reser- voir and Water Line	WB093	April 1982	50,000	-
Shufah Local Committee Well and Water Network	WB094	April 1982	50,000	-
Burqin Village Council Domestic Water Supply	WB124	Sept 1982	130,000	-
TOTAL			<u>415,000</u>	<u>-0-</u>

V. BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION

A. General Overview

This request for funding contains a budget for supplemental projects and administrative funds to carry this Grant through February 28, 1985, as shown on the following table:

	Basic Grant (July 1, 1981 Feb. 28, 1983)	First Supplemental Amount	Second Supplemental Amount	Present Submission Mar 1, 1983 Feb. 28, 1985	Total Amount in Grant July 1, 1981 - Feb. 28, 1985
All Administrative Cost (incl. Capital Assets)	\$ 251,050	\$ 132,000	\$ -	\$ 329,820	\$ 712,870
Direct Aid to Communities	<u>550,200</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>651,800</u>	<u>1,840,390</u>	<u>4,542,390</u>
Total Amount USAID Grants	\$ 801,250	\$ 1,632,000	\$ 651,800	\$ 2,170,210	\$ 5,255,260

(1) The Agency for International Development is requested to provide the full amount of the current request for \$2,170,210, in addition to the \$3,085,050 which has already been granted. Included in this new request are funds for two years of administrative costs, plus funds to cover field workers and consultants for a period of two years. A separate request for further funding for projects amounting to \$2 million will be submitted to USAID in January, 1984.

(2) Save the Children/Community Development Foundation will meet home office and other administrative costs from its own resources, which will be considered as constituting its financial contribution to the Gaza Strip and West Bank programs. For all of its international programs, Save the Children/Community Development Foundation calculates the value of services provided by the national office ; other field offices and contracted personnel as equal to 12.38% of field office program and administrative costs in FY'82. According to this formula, which has been accepted by USAID as the standard overhead rate, the SCF/CDF contribution to this 24-month program is valued at \$ 265,206 a figure which does not include the Save the Children budget for four high impact community programs in Israel and the Gaza Strip.

The agency's input includes many kinds of services to local groups, in addition to cost-sharing: it provides technical assistance, help in project design, and liaison with other private and government agencies, including efforts to gain exemption from customs and VAT taxes. The CDF staff plays a continuing role in supervision, auditing, evaluating and followup: In many cases staff members maintain contact with the local group on a periodic basis throughout a series of collaborative project activities. the CDF staff also continues to seek out other sources which are able to provide technical and financial assistance to local groups, either directly or through Save the Children/Community Development Foundation.

(3) Community and Government Contributions will account for at least the value of the direct aid provided to local groups. Experience has confirmed that CDF is able to require that the local group contribute a minimum of one-half of the project cost, and that the local contribution often rises much higher. Furthermore, the value of exemptions on customs duties and value-added taxes, which the CDF staff is often able to obtain

on behalf of local groups, can be considered as a government contribution. Since these taxes can account for a major proportion of total project costs, this service is often requested by local groups.

B. Budget Narrative

(1) Personnel:

In this category is included the salaries and benefit payments for all administrative staff. This latter includes mandatory national insurance, workmens' compensation and supplementary medical insurance payments.

(2) Travel:

This includes travel expenses for food, lodging and, on occasion, local transport incurred by field workers as they travel throughout the country to carry out activities of the program.

(3) Other Expenses:

These line items are related to rent, running and maintaining the CDF offices. Provision is also made here to hire a local CPA to audit CDF projects.

(4) Direct Aid:

This category includes the project fund, the cost of consultants, and the salaries and benefit payments for field workers. To the maximum extent possible the program will use local consultants and competencies available in the Territories. Community contributions can be expected to equal the USAID portion of direct aid.

(5) Capital Assets:

To provide for the mobility of field staff, one CDF vehicle will be traded for new car, and two additional vehicles purchased. Additionally, modest provision is made to purchase survey equipment and two photocopy machines (one for Gaza and one for the Jerusalem office).

(6) Home Office Administration:

This is the 12.38% overhead rate established by USAID. This covers the cost of program support and administrative back-up by Save the Children Headquarters in Westport.

C. PROJECTED TWO-YEAR BUDGET SUMMARY

	CY 83	CY 84	Total
<u>FIELD OFFICE SERVICES</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
1. Personnel - Administrative	84,120	93,450	177,570
2. Local Travel Expenses	13,000	14,000	27,000
3. Other Expenses	47,850	49,400	97,250
TOTAL FIELD OFFICE SERVICES	144,970	156,850	301,820
 <u>DIRECT AID</u>			
4. Field Workers	78,630	84,360	162,990
5. Consultants/Technical Assistants	65,000	70,000	135,000
6. Project Fund	1,542,400	2,000,000*	3,542,400 *
TOTAL DIRECT AID	1,686,030	2,154,360	3,840,390
7. Capital Assets	20,000	8,000	28,000
TOTAL FIELD OFFICE EXPENSES	1,851,000	2,319,210*	4,170,210 *
 PRESENT SUBMISSION	 1,851,000	 219,210	 2,170,210

* Note: An additional \$2,000,000 project fund will be requested in a supplemental submission in January 1984.

D. DETAILED BUDGET BREAKDOWN

	<u>CY 83</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>CY 84</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>\$</u>
<u>FIELD OFFICE SERVICES</u>			
1. Personnel - Administrative			
Field Office Director			
Salary	22,300	23,600	
Benefits	3,500	3,800	
Housing/Utilities	8,000	8,500	
International Travel	-	1,500	
Storage Fees	1,200	1,200	
Sub-Total	35,000	38,600	
Administrative Officer (Jerusalem)			
Salary	9,600	10,560	
Benefits	960	1,050	
Sub-Total	10,560	11,610	
Accountant (Jerusalem/Gaza)			
Salary	14,300	16,900	
Benefits	1,450	1,565	
Sub-Total	15,750	18,465	
Administrative Secretary (Jerusalem)			
Salary	7,540	8,190	
Benefits	930	960	
Sub-Total	8,470	9,150	
Secretary (Gaza)			
Salary	3,900	4,290	
Benefits	325	340	
Sub-Total	4,225	4,630	
Typist (Jerusalem)			
Salary	5,200	5,850	
Benefits	915	645	
Sub-Total	6,115	6,495	
Casual Labor	4,000	4,500	
TOTAL PERSONNEL - ADMINISTRATIVE	84,120	93,450	177,570

	CY 83 \$	CY 84 \$	TOTAL \$
2. <u>Local Travel Expenses</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>27,000</u>
3. <u>Other Expenses</u>			
Legal and Audit Fees	4,000	4,500	
Office Supplies	3,500	3,800	
Printing	500	600	
Photocopy & Mimeo, Supplies	1,000	1,000	
Telephone & Tel. & Cables	2,000	2,200	
Postage (& Parcel Delivery)	300	350	
Rental - Office	10,300	10,300	
Insurance	2,400	2,800	
Electric Power	2,000	2,200	
Heat (Cost of fuel, gas, etc.)	1,000	1,100	
Equipment Maint. & Repairs	4,000	2,000	
Reference Materials	500	600	
Auto Operation	13,000	14,000	
Subscriptions	500	550	
Bank Charges	350	400	
Staff Development	2,500	3,000	
Total Other Expenses	<u>47,850</u>	<u>49,400</u>	<u>97,350</u>
TOTAL FIELD OFFICE SERVICES (1 - 3)	<u>144,970</u>	<u>156,850</u>	<u>301,820</u>

DIRECT AID

4. Gaza Project Manager		
Salary	18,000	19,400
Benefits	2,700	2,900
Housing/Utilities	4,500	4,800
International Travel	1,000	-
Storage fees	1,200	1,200
Sub-Total	<u>27,400</u>	<u>28,300</u>

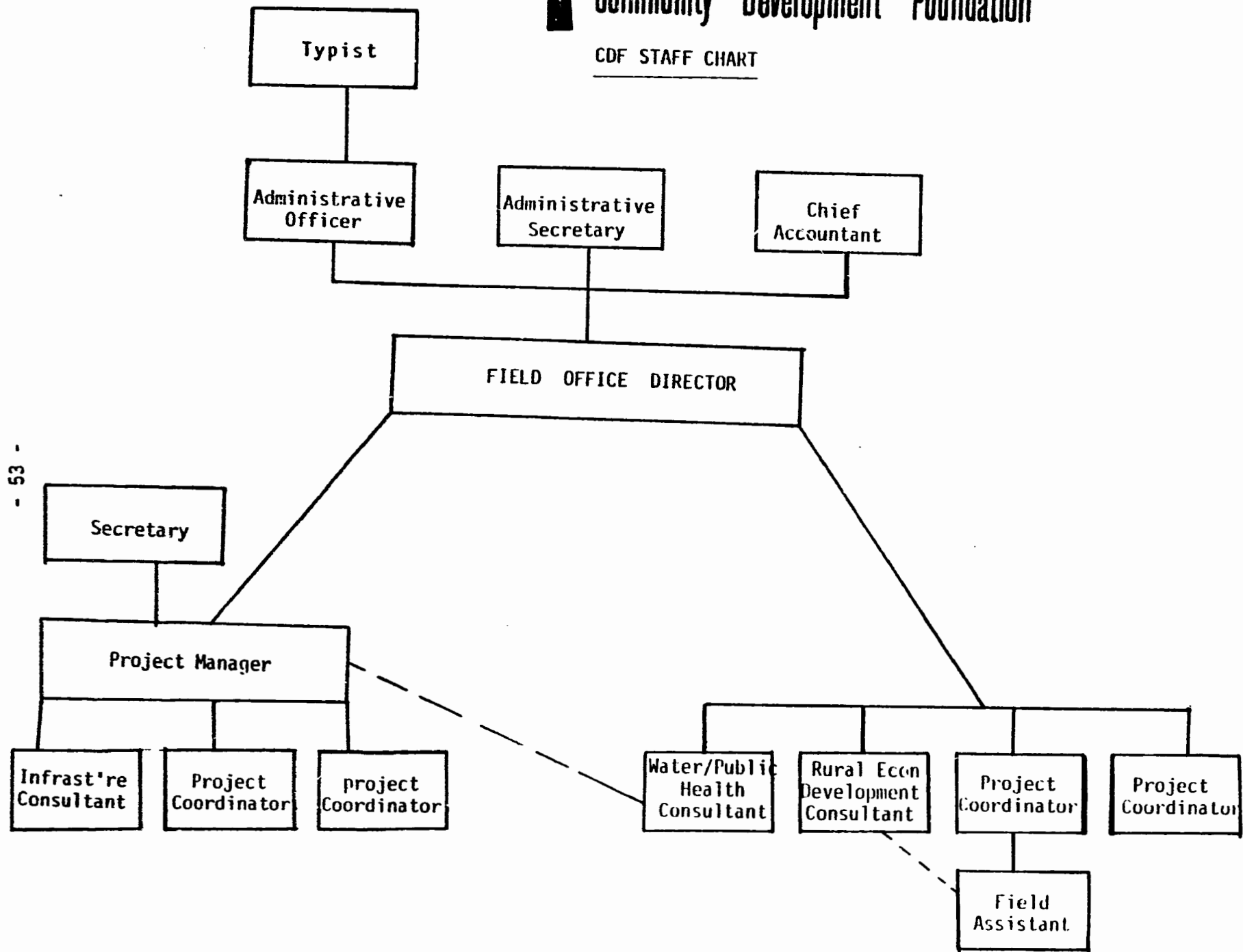
	<u>CY 83</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>CY 84</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>\$</u>
Project Coordinators (2 Gaza & 2 Jerusalem)			
Salary	40,885	44,850	
Benefits	2,655	2,840	
Sub-Total	<u>43,540</u>	<u>47,690</u>	
Field Assistant (Jerusalem)			
Salary	7,150	7,800	
Benefits	540	570	
Sub-Total	<u>7,690</u>	<u>8,370</u>	
TOTAL FIELD WORKERS	<u>78,630</u>	<u>84,360</u>	<u>162,990</u>
5. Consultants/Technical Assistants	<u>65,000</u>	<u>70,000</u>	<u>135,000</u>
6. <u>Project Fund</u>	<u>1,542,400</u>	<u>2,000,000 *</u>	<u>3,542,400 *</u>
TOTAL DIRECT AID (4 - 6)	1,686,030	2,154,360	3,840,390
7. <u>Capital Assets</u>			
Photocopiers (1 Jerusalem)	3,000	-	
(1 Gaza)			
Vehicles (2 new)	16,000	8,000	
(1 replacement)			
Survey equipment	1,000	-	
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	<u>20,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>28,000</u>
TOTAL FIELD OFFICE EXPENSES:-	<u>1,851,000</u>	<u>2,319,210 *</u>	<u>4,170,210 *</u>

* Note: An additional \$2,000,000 project fund will be requested in a supplemental submission in January 1984.



Community Development Foundation

CDF STAFF CHART



ATTACHMENT ONE

BASIC NEEDS BACKGROUND PAPER
OF THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
TO THE
UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

October 1982

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I. INTRODUCTION

The decade of the eighties has been declared by the United Nations as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation decade. This world-wide effort has as its objective the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation to all communities by the year 1990. The provision of a safe drinking water supply, the collection and disposal of human waste, and the support of community level public health program enables members of a community to lead socially and economically productive lives. The Community Development Foundation has committed itself to the implementation of a strategy that seeks to address these basic needs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The three major obstacles to raising community health standards in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip are:

- A. Inadequate or irregular supply of safe water
THUS, THE NEED FOR WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.
- B. Inadequate disposal systems for sewage, waste water and solid waste. THUS, THE NEED FOR SANITATION PROJECTS.
- C. Inadequate access to public health services
THUS, THE NEED FOR PUBLIC HEALTH CARE PROJECTS.

Efforts to raise the standards of public health in an entire population must be carried out over a number of years before positive and permanent results are realized. A sustained effort is needed to promote and support communities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that are ready to assume greater responsibility for the technical implementation and effective maintenance of water supply, sanitation, and public health services. The technology appropriate for the water and sanitation needs of most communities in the area already exists, and in many instances, a complete project design and technical plan have already been proposed. Water and wastewater services command priority, primarily because of the need for substantial funding and time for implementation, but even more important because of the basic relationship between adequate water and the maintenance and promotion of good health. Public Health Care Projects deserve special attention as they support community level initiatives in mobilizing the population to address specific health needs.

II. STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES FOR A BASIC NEEDS STRATEGY FOR WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, SANITATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP, 1980 - 1990

A. Water Resource Development

Objective: Clean and safe drinking water made available in every community. The implementation strategy may include:

- extension of main lines from water sources outside the community;
- construction of reservoirs or water towers where necessary for assurance of continuing supply, or where greater water pressure is needed in order to reach all households;
- replacement of old pipelines where these constitute a danger to health, a significant proportion of loss of water supplies, or inadequate flow rate;
- encouragement of cleaning, repairing or deepening of wells, cisterns or springs;
- utilization of local wells and springs, where this is most cost-effective;
- replacement of water pumps, booster pumps and other necessary water resource equipment.

Objective: Installation of water-retention and conserving systems, so as to increase the amount of water available for consumption and agricultural, herding and industrial uses.

The implementation strategy may involve:

- repair of open cement canals or placement of cement canals where only dirt channels exist.
- pipeline placement, when feasible.
- erection of terraces, erosion control barriers and small water-spreading dams;
- damming of floodwaters which when uncontrolled cause erosion and pollution, and when controlled could contribute to better utilization in agriculture;
- rain-collecting systems repaired, especially for herding purposes.

- drip irrigation systems, accompanied by expansion of area under cultivation;
- large-scale reforestation efforts, both tree crops and forests.

B. Sanitation

Objective: Sanitation systems designed and installed where there is significant risk to health or risk of contamination of water or food supplies.

The implementation strategy may include:

- sewage pipelines and treatment plants, especially in larger communities and in areas where soil conditions do not permit natural treatment processes;
- wastewater and floodwater drainage wherever pooling of water creates risks to health;
- solid waste recycling wherever present landfill practices are no longer feasible, as in the Gaza Strip.

C. Public Health

Objective: Upgrading of public health services through existing charitable institutions.

The implementation strategy may include:

- setting up and/or upgrading model public health clinics in villages to include preventive and curative health care as well as environmental health education (i.e., solid and liquid waste disposal, insect control and eradication);
- setting up and/or upgrading laboratories in existing charitable public health clinics by providing basic laboratory equipment (e.g., sterilizers, microscopes, refrigerators, stoves) and basic medical equipment (e.g., scales, blood pressure cuffs, examination tables, stretchers, medicine cabinets, and reference charts and books);
- encouraging public health education at all levels by supporting the development and distribution of health education charts and brochures as well as films.

- encouraging early detection and diagnosis of non-infectious diseases through screening programs for anemia, diabetes, high blood pressure and/or thrombotic diseases;

III. BASIC NEEDS DEVELOPMENT PLAN:

The Community Development Foundation is seeking to help local communities to meet the objectives of providing adequate water, sanitation and health services as indicated in the following program outline:

A. First four-year period, 1979 - 1982

- a. Establish CDF administrative procedures and technical support capability.
- b. Initiate a wide range of types of water/sanitation/hygiene projects.
- c. Plan and recommend projects in communities in every district of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (as per attached chart).
- d. Begin subdistrict development plans in the areas where the need is most urgent or where the local response is the most favorable.
- e. Select objectives for the longer-term to assure that every community has a reliable and convenient source of clean water and facilities for waste disposal by 1990, the same goal specified for the United Nations - sponsored International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade, 1981-1990, and to raise the level of health in the area in order to permit a socially and economically productive life by the year 2000 as declared at the Primary Health Care Conference in Alma Alta in 1978.

B. Second four-year period, 1983 - 1986

- a. Continue all of the above, to the extent that resources are made available.
- b. Identify and implement water resource development and sanitation plans for each district of the West Bank, according to the following general schedule:

1983: Ramallah El-Bireh and the Jenin Districts

1984: Tulkarem and the Nablus Districts

1985: Nazareth (continued) and Bethlehem/Beit Jala/Beit Sahour Districts.

1986: Hebron District, and the Jordan Valley, as well as an update on the West Bank as a whole.

- c. Develop and implement a water resource development plan for the Gaza Strip, and initiate sewage, wastewater, and solid waste recycling projects serving the whole Gaza Strip.
- d. Initiate programs to assist local charitable societies to provide improved services to local communities, including, as a minimum, out-patient treatment and referral, first aid and emergency transport, and information services oriented to the needs of mothers, children, and at-risk populations stressing at all times preventive medicine.
- e. Help to establish laboratories for water quality control, testing of waste disposal services, and quality control of food products and drugs.

C. Third four-year period, 1986 - 1989

- a. Program activities set at a level sufficient to achieve at least 80% of the remaining objectives set forth in the International Drinking Water Decade and continue working toward the goals of the Alma Alta Primary Health Care Conference. More precise objectives will be selected as much more complete information becomes available.
- b. Comprehensive evaluation of activities to date, and specification of remaining conditions which do not meet acceptable standards.

IV. WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. General Background

In the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the lack of safe and adequate water supplies for domestic use, i.e., human consumption, personal hygiene, household cleanliness, and public services, is the most serious public health problem. The lack of water for small industry and intensive agriculture is the most serious constraint on economic progress. Groundwater is, therefore, the most valuable natural mineral resource in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and water resources play a crucial role in community development, economic growth, and the public health status of the people. Water can even be considered necessary for population stability, as a reliable supply of water for both domestic and agricultural use is one of the prerequisites for human survival and community growth.

1. Available Water Resources

The geologic and hydrologic environment of each groundwater resource system is unique, and far more complex and slower reacting than surface water systems. The geologic structure governs the occurrence, the distribution, and the amount of groundwater in storage, the direction and rate of groundwater flow, the sources and locations of natural recharge, and the locations of natural discharge. The local hydrology largely determines the possible amounts of natural recharge.

Groundwater forms a part of the hydrology cycle. It originates as precipitation or surface water before it penetrates below the ground surface. Groundwater moves underground toward a natural discharge point such as a stream, a spring, a lake, or toward an artificial outlet constructed by man, such as a well or drain. Groundwater resource systems are dynamic in nature. They respond - although slowly - both in quantity and quality, not only to natural phenomena such as rainfall, but also to the activities of man.

Most precipitation on the land surface runs off or is consumed by evaporation and transpiration, or else is stored in the soil, and only later is evaporated or transpired. A part of the water infiltrates through the pores of the rocks to the zones of saturation by the forces of gravity and molecular attraction.

Formations that will yield water freely to wells are called aquifers, either water-table aquifers, which are under atmospheric pressure only, or confined "artesian" aquifers.

Aquifers are permeable geologic formations capable of storing and transmitting significant quantities of unconsolidated alluvial materials such as gravel and sand. Important aquifers that occur in the West Bank are composed of limestone and/or chalky limestone, whereas Gaza aquifers are primarily coastal deposits.

Where the aquifer is overlain by layers of less permeable material downdip from the outcrop, the water in the aquifer is confined under pressure, and artesian conditions exist. Water in a well penetrating an artesian aquifer will stand at a higher elevation than the bottom of a confining layer. The pressure head that causes the water to rise in the well is maintained by the water in the updip part of the formation. Artesian wells have been used for some time in many parts of the West Bank, and represent an important resource to be developed

Groundwater typically flows at rates from two meters per year to two meters per day. Above the water table, the flow direction is generally downward; but below the water table in the main groundwater body, the movement is nearly horizontal and governed by the local hydraulic gradient. Thus, it is the geological structure that controls the direction in which the infiltrated water will move underground through the aquifers. The rate of movement depends on the size of the openings and their interconnections, the dip of the formations, the extent of which they are already full of groundwater, and the ease or difficulty with which the water can discharge from the aquifers. The structure also determines whether the groundwater will be discharged as natural springs or will remain underground until tapped by wells.

In the West Bank and Gaza, precipitation is the source of all fresh groundwater and is insufficient to meet actual and potential needs. Even in the areas of high rainfall, precipitation is confined to the winter months. Groundwater is, therefore, the most valuable natural mineral resource of the West Bank and Gaza. For much of the West Bank, the natural recharge from yearly precipitation is about 35 percent. Where the rainfall is less than 200 mm/year, (as in the eastern part of the West Bank and all of the Gaza Strip), there is little direct infiltration at all, especially since infiltration is restricted to outcrops of aquifers. The only advantageous aspect is that rainfall occurs during the cold winter months.

Water quantity in the Middle East, as a whole, is usually described with the aid of precipitation, runoff and evapotranspiration data. Water shortage is often caused by low rainfall linked with high evaporation rates. Thus, it is the groundwater resources that are of prime importance, and the worth of an aquifer as a fully developed source of water depends largely on two inherent characteristics.

- 1) its ability to store water and
- 2) its ability to transmit water.

In the West Bank, the major aquifers are the Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Hebron formations (limestone/dolomites of Turonian-Cenomanian age). More recent deposits are at times good aquifers (i.e., alluvium and gravels), but the soluble mineral content is often extremely high. The deeper Ramali formation (a sandstone) and the Upper Malih formation (a Karst limestone) are potentially good aquifers but both have a limited outcrop and exposure and are therefore unexplored.

2. Current Methods of Obtaining Water

Since ground or surface water supplies are not always available, villages must often use cisterns for the storage of rainfall runoff from roof and land surfaces. The catchment area from which rain is collected is often polluted with dust, bird droppings, dead insects and other debris. This rain water also becomes contaminated quickly by animals and man; some of the organisms introduced into water by these means cause typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, bacillary and amoebic dysentery.

Contrary to local popular belief, spring water is not always a good domestic water source, especially given the methods of conveyance to the homes in the West Bank villages. Spring water used in this area is transported in metal or plastic cans either on the backs of donkeys or on the heads of women and young girls. The spring sources are unprotected against surface runoff, infiltration and direct access by animals and man. Thus spring water, as normally gathered, may also not be of good bacteriological quality.

A third method for obtaining water in the area is to have it delivered in tank trucks, in order to fill cisterns or roof tanks. This method is costly, often unreliable, and subject to various sources of pollution.

No matter what the sources, the water supply should be safe, pleasant to taste, clear and free of gases and minerals that impart disagreeable odors. A good water supply is one that is adequate for basic needs, dependable and convenient. An average of approximately 50 gallons (approximately 190 litres) of water per person per day are required in those homes with complete plumbing facilities. In homes not equipped with plumbing (as is common in villages) the water demand may decrease to about 10 gallons (about 40 litres) per person per day. An additional allowance must be made in homes where water is to be provided for stock irrigation purposes.

In the West Bank, there are currently 300 pumping wells, out of over 700 which have been drilled. The non-pumping wells are for the most part either too shallow under present conditions or have technically inappropriate pumps. Of these 300 wells, 19 are used for drinking water purposes, leaving 281 for use in irrigation. In the year 1977 - 1978, 9,047,000 M³ of water was pumped for drinking purposes, compared at 6,430,000 M³ in 1976-1977. Water pumped for irrigation reached a total of 43, 420,300 M³ in 1977-1978 compared to 41,792,400 M³ in 1967-1977. Of this 1977-1978 total of 43 million M³, one third of it (approximately 14 million M³) was used by the 5,000 Israelis residing in the West Bank.*

The water potential of the West Bank is estimated at close to 400 million M³ of which 160 million M³ may be derived from groundwater sources (of these about 50 million brackish water), 40 million from surface runoff, and 190 million from rivers, mainly the Jordan and its tributaries. Although a comparable estimate for the Gaza Strip has not been obtained, it can be said that the groundwater resources are large compared to the local precipitation, due to underground flow

*Note: The above published pumpage rate appeared in 1978. No data has been published since that date by the military government.

from the north and northeast. Present water usage is primarily for domestic use, despite the fact that highly productive use could be made of the coastal soils through modern irrigation methods.

3. Water Losses

Although water shortages for municipal and productive use are often caused by low rainfall, it is also linked to high evaporation and infiltration rates. Evaporation is an important factor, since approximately 75 percent of the total annual precipitation is returned to the atmosphere by either evaporation or transpiration. The amounts of water evaporated constitute a direct loss from both surface and sub-surface resources. The primary factors that influence evaporation and transpiration are climatic, including solar radiation intensity and duration, wind conditions, relative humidity, cloud cover, atmospheric pressure, vegetative factors (type, color, density, and stage of growth) and soil factors (texture, moisture, content, fluid properties, and the size, shape and distribution of pores).

Infiltration during transport is also a major problem, since water is usually conveyed in under-developed areas in channels which are unlined, or at best gravel-lined. Infiltration rates can reach a high of 30 - 45%. Therefore, if water is available at the surface from springs, or is brought to the surface by pumping, then it must be protected whenever possible from evaporation as well as infiltration until it is to be used. Based on the above, all possible efforts must be directed to expanding the facilities for supplying families with water for domestic use directly to their homes, as well as increasing irrigation efficiency by reducing conveyance losses.

5. Summary of CDF Development in Implementation of Basic Needs Strategy

The Community Development Foundation submitted to US-AID in March 1979 a supplemental grant proposal in the amount of \$560,000 supported by a report on water in the West Bank prepared by the Water and Health Project Consultant for CDF, Dr. Karen Assaf (excerpts are stated above.) This grant supplement was funded in its entirety. The experience gained from implementing these projects by working in the villages has re-emphasized the importance of these types of projects and since that time CDF has submitted and received funding for water projects

in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. To date funding requests in the amount of \$1,890,000 for 29 water projects have been submitted to US-AID by CDF. Of this amount \$1,385,000 has been allocated for 21 West Bank water projects and \$505,000 for 8 water projects in the Gaza Strip. These projects are summarized in an attachment to this paper.

1. CDF priorities and Role Definition

Priorities of the Community Development Foundation in the selection and implementation of water projects are the installation of domestic water supply systems and the improvement of water supplies for productive purposes including water conservation and optimization of existing water resources. The role of the Community Development Foundation has been to work with water specialists in identifying technically feasible projects, with local communities in the design of needed assistance, and to coordinate the delivery of required commodities necessary for the implementation of the water projects. This method of operation has the following advantages:

- a. The magnitude of inputs funded through CDF grants have resulted in a significant upgrading of the availability of water, a need high on the priority list of most rural communities.
- b. In many cases by funding individual projects CDF inputs have leveraged additional external Arab funds. With CDF seed capital, some communities have managed to attract other resources for water project implementation with the permission of the Israeli authorities.
- c. In many cases CDF participates in major long-term community planning. Contributions to municipal sewerage and water systems are undertaken in conjunction with long-range planning.

CDF works with local communities in coordination with the technical staff of the water authorities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. CDF's role has predominately been to provide assistance in the area of commodity purchases for water project implementation. These are

generally straight forward inputs such as water pipes or pumps which are quantifiable and can be readily verified.

2. Institutional Support Service

Since 1967 in the West Bank water resource development has been under the administration of the Israeli Military Government which assumed control of the Jordanian Water Department. The Water Department is staffed by West Bank residents supervised by the Israeli staff officers of the Military Government. Until August 1982, all technical planning and control of water projects, sources of water, and pumping stations was done by the staff of the Water Department of the West Bank. Their responsibilities included coordination of all aspects of project planning and implementation as well as on-going maintenance of drinking water system.

In August 1982, the Israeli Military Government and the Civilian Administrator announced that the control of the public water sources and pumping stations would be under the administration of the Israeli firm of Mekoret. This water resource management firm is partially (33%) owned by the Israeli Government and it is involved in all aspects of water utilization with the Israeli Water Authority. The recent resignation of the Civilian Administrator of the West Bank and the limited amount of time that has passed since this announced transition makes it impossible to foresee at this time the operational implications of this decision.

As there does not exist a Water Department in the Gaza Strip, water management is administered through the Israeli Military Government in coordination with the Israeli Department of the Interior. Since 1967 the quasi-governmental firms of Tahal and Tushia which are specialized in water resource exploitation and management have played significant roles in the planning and implementation of water, as well as sewage projects in the Gaza Strip. Technical plans for Gaza Strip projects must be designed by one of these two consulting firms in order to be accepted for funding and consideration by the Israeli authorities. Project implementation in the Gaza Strip is handled through the village councils and municipalities which are responsible for organizing

competitive bidding by private contractors. Local groups are responsible for the supervision of the work of the contractors according to the detailed technical plans of the engineering consulting firm. Ongoing maintenance costs are budgeted through the annual revenues of the municipalities or town councils.

V. SANITATION

Sanitary facilities to protect the water supply and to improve public health are companion concerns to water resource development systems. Thus, to safeguard health, and for convenience, all homes should have some sanitary means of sewage disposal. A safe and sanitary sewage disposal system is one which absolutely prevents contact with human feces, either by persons, animals, or insects, and which does not in any way contaminate the water supply. This includes the disposal of kitchen and laundry waste as well as human excrement.

Many communicable human diseases can be spread from person to person through contact with human excrement or through the medium of animals, flies, and insects which carry the diseases to food and clothing. Also, improper sewage or solid waste disposal may cause contamination of the drinking water supply and thus spread disease. Special precautions should be taken to avoid seepage of human wastes into groundwater aquifers or their discharge into surface streams. Discharge of untreated human wastes to surface streams or wadis will very likely enhance the transmission of pathogenic organisms to users of these waters and thus pose a public health threat in addition to causing nuisance odors and degrading the quality of the receiving water body or land area.

The best method of sewage disposal is by means of an underground collecting sewer system which terminates in a sewage treatment plant. Unfortunately, the cost of such systems limits their use to densely populated areas such as cities, towns and large villages. In rural areas not served by such a system, the sewage must be disposed of by private means and on the individual property concerned.

Smaller communities usually depend on household pit latrines or pour-flush latrines with soakaways. Larger communities may integrate water-borne waste systems with latrine systems. The water-borne systems could be collection tanks to be pumped periodically, septic tanks or sewer systems with appropriate final disposal of wastes. Overflow of any existing waste facilities should be eliminated. Overflow may be caused by improper sizing of the facility, inadequate waste removal frequency, seepage or groundwater into the facility or collection of rainwater and surface runoff.

In the densely populated areas of the West Bank and Gaza, underground piped sewage systems are now a must and plans for sewage treatment systems are being done. Every day the health problems become more severe and hazardous to the population due to lack of sanitary and efficient systems of waste disposal. The basic need exists and needs to be fulfilled.

VI. PUBLIC HEALTH CARE

Since Public Health Care is being introduced as an autonomous sector of basic needs for this and future submissions, the following is a brief review of health conditions in the area.

Health Care in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is provided by the health service departments administered by the Military Government, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), private health services or voluntary charitable societies. (Palestinian residents and refugees living in the Occupied Territories outside the UNRWA camps structure have available health services through UNRWA, government or non-government structures.)

The West Bank and Gaza Strip populations served through a basic needs approach tend to be very poor, only a small fraction of whom are able to afford medical care for even minor health problems, much less major treatment. Infant mortality and morbidity are high even though the most common services presently provided are maternal and child health clinics, curative out-patient clinics, as well as immunization and nutrition clinics. Out-reach services for physical therapy and rehabilitation, major medical, chronic care and the aged are almost non-existent.

Current health delivery services in the West Bank not only suffer from parallel problems found in other developing countries, i.e.,

1. poor water supply and sewage disposal system
2. inadequate housing facilities
3. inadequate and ill-placed health facilities (inaccessibility) and
4. poverty and the accompanying ignorance,

But also has added complications bearing on the development and the growth of institutional services to the Arab population in the West Bank and Gaza Strip: These include:-

1. lack of regional health planning and coordination
2. lack of maintenance of existing health facilities
3. lack of financial resources to maintain basic services and retain trained manpower.

It must be remembered that the everyday reality of women's lives in the West Bank has negative implications for the accessibility of public health care facilities. Among the most important factors that render these facilities effectively inaccessible to women are:-

- 1) cost - including the costs of transportation for themselves, their children, and often an accompanying adult family member, as well as for drugs or other medicines.
- 2) convenience - the effective service area for health clinics typically has a radius of only 3 to 5 kilometers. Also clinic hours often conflict with women's other work responsibilities.

Available statistics on the health care situation of the Occupied Territories are frequently found to be contradictory and are difficult to verify. Significant differences exist in the perception and definition of health needs and the appropriateness of various health structures to meet these needs. Note: In the past two years serious attempts were made by CDF and AMIDEAST through the Washington bureau of US-AID to obtain technical assistance in the organization of a health sectoral plan. At that time a representative support team of Palestinian and American health care or community development professions was organized to assist in the coordination of the activities of the health planning specialist. Unfortunately, the operational realities of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip resulted in a decision not to respond to this request for technical assistance.

The organization of health services is directly controlled by the military authorities who apply a centralized administrative policy, contrary to the goals and objectives of a primary health care approach. The military government has divided the West Bank into 6 medical regions - Ramallah, Nablus, Tulkarem, Jenin, Bethlehem and Hebron. Jerusalem health establishments are treated by the authorities separately from the West Bank. All present health establishments (hospitals) existed before 1967. (See Exhibit E²) Some establishments existing in 1967 have been closed, including 6 hospitals, clinics and preventive medicine centers, an anti-tuberculosis center, a nursing school, a blood bank, a central laboratory, as well as a reduction in medical staff and physicians.

Decentralization of health services in the West Bank is a widely accepted objective among professionals in the area. Implementation of a community-based prevention-oriented, auxiliary-operated and physician/public health worker-supervised system is a goal many health professions wish to strive for. This approach which has - especially in developing countries- absorbed the largest portion of health budget while reaching only a small proportion

of the people.

Community-based public health programs should emphasize health education concerning prevailing health problems and methods of preventing and controlling them; promotion of proper nutrition; maternal and child health care, including family planning; an adequate supply of safe water, basic sanitation and adequate drainage; immunization against major infectious communicable diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; routine physical examination and provision of essential drugs. Community-based health workers are being trained in the area to carry out broader tasks in the areas of health education - such as prevention and management and the maintenance of continuous and up-to-date records and recording of vital statistics. Primary health care tends to place - especially at the outset - a heavy emphasis on small children and their mothers (over 74% of the population of the West Bank and Gaza) (See Exhibit A1) on the theory that their health is the key to reducing illness and death rates. Public (primary) health care by definition is a community specific and dynamic approach under which comprehensive, accessible and continuous services are proved to the population. In the general clinics, the services to be stressed for the high risk group of mothers and children under 14 must be presented on three fronts: 1) curative medicine, 2) disease prevention and 3) health promotion.

Public Health Care Clinics should aim at providing the following functions and tasks:

1. Maternal and Child Care including Family Planning and Nutrition:
 - identification of major signs of pregnancy
 - examination to determine state of pregnancy
 - pre-natal and post-natal care
 - advice on hygiene and nutrition
 - treatment of minor complaints
 - identification of serious complications and referral
 - advice on family planning and supply of non-prescriptive contraceptives
 - management of normal deliveries and post-natal care
 - child care and feeding
 - monitoring growth and development of the child

2. Communicable Diseases:

- gastro intestinal disorders - proper management and treatment, re-hydration training
- upper respiratory infections - proper control and treatment
- Epidemiological surveillance for epidemic diseases and reporting of unusual occurrences
- may be required to vaccinate against certain diseases or only to educate and to inform the public about communicable diseases as well as to organize them for vaccinations periodically (e.g., BCD, DPT, polio, measles.)

3. Home and Community Sanitation:

- information and education on personal hygiene and sanitation
- organization and mobilization of communities for proper waste and excreta disposal systems, insect and rodent control
- implementation of appropriate measures for food protection and vector control

4. Medical Care:

- treatment of specified minor ailments and injuries
- management of serious cases and their referral

5. Health Education in General

Preventive services are elementary and not fully available. Centers for maternal and child care need to be more widespread and they should insure better care and follow-up of maternity and pregnancy cases, better care of children and follow-up of their growth and nutrition and control of the main causes of death. Children constitute 46% of the total population. The average Palestinian family has seven members. The annual population growth rate is between 4% and 4.7%. Women of childbearing age and their children under 5 years of age represent about 40% of the population in the West Bank, or more than 34,080 people. Increasing the age range to include children under 14 years of age, the percentage of the population in this age in the West Bank is over 66% or about 561,000 people. These statistics show how important it is to give the utmost care to maternal and child welfare services which are currently deficient. In the hospitals in the West Bank there are only 105 children's beds looked after by general practitioners because of the lack of pediatricians. Recent studies have shown the percentage of death among children is on the rise. Death at birth or in the first month, for example, according to the Israeli statistics, is on the increase. (See Exhibit 2.)

The major threats to health accounting for over 90% of all deaths in the developing world, fall into just four categories: malnutrition, parasitic disease, bacterial or viral infections, respiratory diseases. However, the population of the West Bank is straddling the stereotype of health conditions prevailing in developing countries (e.g., a predominance of infectious disease - especially in children below 5 years of age) and health conditions prevalent in industrialized nations, e.g., cardiovascular diseases, especially in adults - and increasingly in young adults; as well as accidents at all ages. (See Exhibit C²) These facts again support the need for village-based, family oriented public health care centers which can care for the needs of the high-risk population (mothers and children) and at the same time counsel and screen for the chronic diseases where incidence is on the increase.

The following exhibits illustrate representative data taken from Israeli statistical sources:*

- A. Population Profile of the West Bank
 - A1) population pyramid - 1981
 - A2) age groups, 1968 and 1981
- B. Morbidity - prominent diseases, 1968 and 1981
- C. Causes of death
 - C1) most occurring, 1968 and 1981
 - C2) three graphs representing cardiovascular death - increase
malignant neoplasms - increase
infective bacteria and parasitic - decrease, 1970 - 1981
- D. Infant births and deaths
 - D1) West Bank births and mortality rates, 1968 and 1981
 - D2) Live births by district - West Bank and Gaza - 1970 and 1979
- E. Hospitals
 - E1) General information 1980
 - E2) Government hospitals and beds, 1968 and 1981
- F. Clinics, 1981
- G. Health Resources - Developed countries versus Arab countries
- H. WHO Quote, 1978
- I. Problems in Recruiting or Retaining Health Professionals - 1981

*Note: Government statistics are presented for Gaza where Gaza statistics do not include North Sinai.

It should be noted that the Basic Needs Program does not include all of the Community Development Foundation's program objectives. There are other, very important objectives, such as encouraging the most productive use of land, water and manpower resources. Needless to say, however, the Basic Needs Program does not conflict with these other objectives, but rather complements and supports them. Many examples can be given of the fact that water resource development, and recycling of wastewater is needed for agriculture and small industry development, just as a healthy population is prerequisite to general economic progress.

Diseases in developing countries are largely caused by poverty and they would virtually disappear if the people had a clean water supply, sanitation, health care and education, and adequate housing. In developing countries, health care cannot be separated from general social and economic improvement as almost everything that happens affects the health of the people. The Basic Needs Program, therefore, remains a main priority of the Community Development Foundation and is seen as a major challenge.

Funding assistance will be particularly high for domestic water which requires extensive distribution networks as well as urban wastewater collection and treatment facilities to protect the population and the environment and - when feasible - to conserve water by rendering the wastewater suitable for use in agriculture. The Public Health Care projects, although not as expensive, are complementary and are a pressing necessity if the total health condition of the people is considered. The Community Development Foundation believes that increased technical and financial support should be channeled to the West Bank and Gaza in coordination with communities that portray self-reliance and self-determination to help themselves.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENTDISTRICT SUMMARY SHEETAID FUNDED PROJECTS

DISTRICT	I. PROJECT COMPLETED		II. PROJECTS IN PROCESS		III. PROJECTS AWAITING GOI CLEARANCE		IV. PROJECTS SUBMISSION NOVEMBER 1982	
	Number	CDF Budget US \$	Number	CDF Budget US \$	Number	CDF Budget US \$	Number	CDF Budget US \$
A. Jenin	1	55,000	3	150,000	3	230,000	1	35,000
B. Tulkarem	3	185,000	-	-	1	50,000	1	150,000
C. Nablus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	35,000
D. Ramallah	2	85,000	2	170,000	-	-	1	50,000
E. Bethlehem	2	160,000	1	60,000	-	-	2	150,000
F. Hebron	-	-	2	220,000	-	-	-	-
G. Jordan Valley	-	-	1	20,000	-	-	1	50,000
H. Gaza Strip	4	110,000	5	415,000	-	-	6	155,400
TOTAL	12	595,000	14	1,035,000	4	280,000	13	625,400

* Note: This summary includes projects undertaken in Grant NEG-G-1303 (June, 1978 - June, 1981) as well as projects recommended for implementation under the current grant (July, 1981 - December, 1982)

A. JENIN DISTRICT PROJECT SUMMARY.

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	Deir Ghazaleh (WB022)	Pump and motor Inter net Reservoir	130,000	55,000
II	Kifeiret (WB065)	Mainline extension Internal net Reservoir	90,000	45,000
	Mirkeh (WB066)	Well cleaning and casing Pump and Motor Internal Net	205,000	45,000
	Ya'bad (WB086)	Pump and motor Reservoir Pump to reservoir Pipe connection internal and external.	175,000	60,000
III	Arrabeh (WB093)	Internal net extension Storage reservoir	126,000	50,000
	Jalameh (WB092)	Main line hook-up Internal net extension	115,000	50,000
	Burqin (WB124)	Mainline extension Internal net & reservoir	260,000	130,000
IV	Zababdeh (WB141)	Internal net extension Reservoir	80,850	35,000
Jenin District Sub Total:			1,176,850	470,000

B. TULKAREM DISTRICT PROJECT SUMMARY.

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	Qaffin (WB024)	Well Pump and motor Pumphouse Internal net Reservoir	300,000	85,000
	Zeita (WB023)	Pump and motor Internal net Reservoir	170,000	45,000
	Habla (WB067)	Well Pump and motor Reservoir, well to reserv. Pipe connection Internal net development	155,000	55,000
II	There were no projects in process in the Tulkarem District as of October 1982.			
III	Shufah (WB094)	Well Main line connection to village Internal net Reservoir	360,000	50,000
IV	Deir Ghusson (WB143)	Internal net Reservoir Well to reservoir Pipe connection		150,000
Tulkarem District Sub-Total:-				385,000

C. NABLUS DISTRICT PROJECT SUMMARY

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	There are no completed water projects in the Nablus District as of October 1982.			
II	There are no water projects in process in the Nablus District as of October 1982.			
III	There are no water projects in the Nablus District awaiting GOI clearance as of October 1982.			
IV	Ein Miskeh (WB122)	Spring Water Conservation	\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000
NABLUS DISTRICT SUB-TOTAL:-			\$ 70,000	\$ 35,000

D. RAMALLAH DISTRICT PROJECT SUMMARY

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	Abu Qash (WB027)	Mainline extension Internal net	70,000	35,000
	Mukhmas (WB088)	Mainline Extension Internal net	150,000	50,000
II	El-Jib (WB087)	Mainline Extension Internal net Reservoir	130,000	50,000
	Kauhar (WB095) Abu Shkheidem (WB096) Mazra'a El-Qibliya 97)	Mainline extension and Internal net	333,300	120,000
III	There are no projects in the Ramallah District awaiting GOI approval			
IV	Beit Iksa (WB099)	Mainline extension Internal net Reservoir	118,000	50,000
	RAMALLAH DISTRICT SUB-TOTAL		801,300	305,000

E. BETHLEHEM DISTRICT PROJECT SUMMARY.

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	Battir (WB070)	Mainline extension Internal Road	120,000	60,000
I	Bethlehem/Beit Sahur/ Beit Jala (WB071)	Internal net Development Reservoir	1,500,000	100,000
II	Abu Dis (WB069)	Internal net development Reservoir	135,000	60,000
III	There are no projects awaiting GOI clearance as of October 1982.			
IV	Aizaria (WB142)	Mainline extension Internal net development reservoir	400,000	100,000
	Husan (WB100)	Mainline extension Internal net	112,000	50,000
BETHLEHEM DISTRICT SUB-TOTAL:-			2,267,000	370,000

F. HEBRON DISTRICT PROJECT SUMMARY

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	There are no completed projects in the Hebron District as of October 1982.			
II	Si'ir/Shuyyukh (WB026)	Mainline extension Internal net Reservoir	500,000	200,000
	Bani Na'im (WB080)	Pump and motor Pump to Reservoir Pipe Connection Internal net development	60,000	20,000
III	There are no projects in the Hebron District awaiting GOI clearance as of October 1982.			
IV	There are no projects in the Hebron District being submitted in this grant.			
HEBRON DISTRICT SUB-TOTAL:-			560,000	220,000

G. JORDAN VALLEY DISTRICT PROJECT SUMMARY.

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	There were no projects completed in the Jordan Valley District as of October 1982.			
II	Nuwei'meh (WB086)	Water conservation for aqueduct agricul- ture repair. Canal Devel. and Repair	80,000	20,000
III	There are no projects awaiting GOI clearance in the Jordan Valley District as of October 1982.			
IV	Ein Duyyuk (WB085)	Water conservation, Canal development and repair.	150,000	50,000
JORDAN VALLEY DISTRICT SUB-TOTAL:-			230,000	70,000

H. GAZA STRIP PROJECT SUMMARY.

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	Jabaliya/Nazla (GS051)	Water Tower	98,800	30,000
	Rafah (GS082)	Water Tower	30,000	20,000
	Abasan Es-Saghiri (GS060)	Water Tower	60,000	30,000
	Zawaida (GS055)	Water Distribution Network (I)	60,000	30,000
II	Beit Lahiya (GS050)	Water Distribution Network (II)	200,000	100,000
	Gaza City (GS052)	Water Distribution Network	100,000	50,000
	Rafah (GS123)	Well Drilling Reservoir Construction & Dist. Network (Study Design)	-	20,000
	Ikhza'a (GS089)	Water Tower & Net	60,000	30,000
III	There are no projects awaiting GOI clearance as of October 1982.			
IV	Deir El-Balah (GS135)	Water Net Replacement	36,500	20,000
	Abasan El-Kabira (GS129)	Water Tower	66,000	30,000
	El-Mashru'a (GS136)	Water Net	40,000	15,000
	Jarara (GS134)	Water Drilling	26,350	30,400
	Zawaida (GS055)	Water Distribution Network (I and II)	51,700	25,000
	Khan Younis (GS131)	Water Network	70,000	35,000
	GAZA STRIP SUB-TOTAL		889,350	465,400

SANITATION
DISTRICT SUMMARY SHEET
AID FUNDED PROJECTS

GAZA/WEST BANK PROJECT SUMMARY

STATUS	LOCATION	PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED TOTAL COST US \$	CDF BUDGET US \$
I	<u>WEST BANK</u>	No Sanitation Projects were completed in the West Bank as of October 1982.		
II	El-Bireh (WB075)	Sewage Lines and Treatment Plant	2,500,000	250,000
	Jenin (WB078)	Waste Water Drainage Pipe	500,000	100,000
III		No Sanitation Projects for the West Bank are awaiting GOI Clearance		
IV		No Sanitation Projects for the West Bank are being submitted with this proposal.		
	<u>GAZA STRIP</u>			
I	Khan Younis (GS057)	Sewage Lines and Treatment Plant	3,000,000	100,000
	Bani Suheila (GS059)	Sanitation Vehicle	20,000	10,000
II	Gaza City (GS053)	Al-Nazzaz Street Improvement	200,000	100,000
	Rafah (GS125)	Sewage Lines & Treatment Facility (Study/Design Phase).	-	90,000
III		No Sanitation Projects for Gaza are awaiting GOI Clearance		
	Jabalia (GS130)	Sewage Lines	200,000	100,000
IV	Deir El-Balah (GS113)	Sanitation Vehicle	40,000	20,000
	TOTAL:		6,450,000	770,000

PUBLIC HEALTH
DISTRICT SUMMARY SHEET
AID FUNDED PROJECTS

WEST BANK/GAZA PROJECT SUMMARY

STATUS	LOCATION		PROJECT/STAGES	ESTIMATED		CDF BUDGET	
				TOTAL COST		US	\$
I	Bir Zeit	(WB015)	Medical Laboratory Equipment	50,000		25,000	
	Hebron	(WB062)	Dehydration Unit Equipment	70,000		35,000	
II	There are no Public Health projects in progress in the West Bank as of October 1982.						
III	Anabta	(WB104)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	80,000		40,000	
	Jerusalem	(WB105)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	80,000		40,000	
	Nahhalin	(WB106)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	20,000		10,000	
IV	Anabta	(WB104)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	80,000		40,000	
	Jerusalem	(WB105)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	80,000		40,000	
	Nahhalin	(WB106)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	20,000		10,000	
	Jerusalem	(WB145)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	80,000		40,000	
	Jerusalem	(WB146)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	40,000		20,000	
	El-Bireh	(WB147)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	50,000		25,000	
	Ramallah	(WB148)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	80,000		40,000	
	Ramallah	(WB149)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	40,000		20,000	
	Zababdeh	(WB150)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	30,000		15,000	
	Abu Dis	(WB151)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	50,000		25,000	
	<u>GAZA</u>						
I	Gaza	(GS004)	Dental Clinic Equipment	50,000		25,000	
	Gaza	(GS010)	Blood Bank Equipment	100,000		50,000	
II	Rafah	(GS041)	Ophthalmic Clinic Equipment	60,000		30,000	
III	Gaza	(GS090)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	40,000		20,000	
IV	Gaza	(GS090)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	40,000		20,000	
	Gaza	(GS137)	Laboratory/Clinic Equipment	80,000		40,000	
TOTAL:				1,000,000		500,000	

EXHIBIT A 1

POPULATION PROFILE OF THE WEST BANK - 1981

Estimate - 723,800

46% of the population is between the ages 0-14

18% are between 0- 4

15% are between 5- 9

12% are between 10-14

29% of the population is between the ages 15-29

12% of the population is between the ages 30-44

10% of the population is between the ages 45-65

3% of the population is over the age of 65

74% of the population are women and/or age 0-14

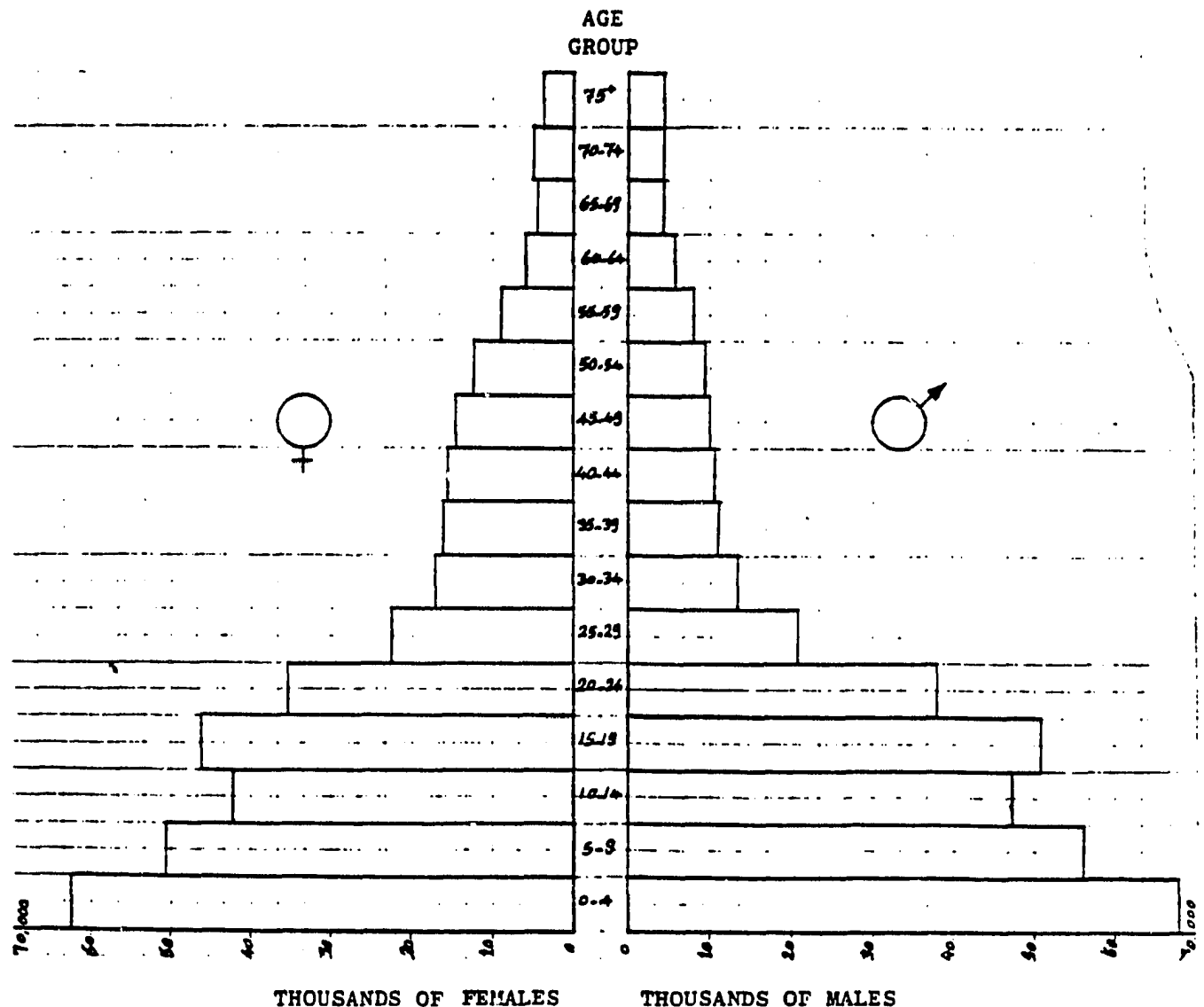


EXHIBIT A 2

THE WEST BANK - POPULATION PROFILE

POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX

1968 and 1981

<u>Age</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Percent Age/Sex Specific</u>	<u>Percent Age Specific</u>
0 - 14	1968	Male	152,400	25.6%	48.4%
		Female	135,600	22.8%	
	1981	Male	177,000	24.9%	46.4%
		Female	158,900	22.0%	
15 - 45	1968	Male	90,340	15.2%	34.2%
		Female	112,880	19.0%	
	1981	Male	135,800	19.0%	38.8%
		Female	141,400	20.0%	
45 and above	1968	Male	52,550	8.8%	17.5%
		Female	51,690	8.7%	
	1981	Male	50,520	7.0%	15.0%
		Female	60,200	8.0%	

SUMMARY: 1981

Total Percent of Population Under 14 years of age	46%
Total Percent of Population that are females	50%
Total Percent of Population that are females age 15 - 45	20%
Total Percent of Population under 14 years of age	74%

EXHIBIT B

REPORTED Incidence of Infectious Diseases
WEST BANK

Estimated Population	1968	595,660
	1981	723,800

<u>Increases of Incidence</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1981</u>
Mumps	132	708
Dysentary, typhoid and para-typhoid	59	261
Malaria	2	7
Infectious hepatitis	75	392
Brucellosis	0	194
Encephalitis	0	1
Diarrhea and gastroenteritis	-	833*

Significant Decreases

Measles	901	530
Whooping cough	44	5
Tetanus	292	10

* In children 0-3 years of age, recorded as oral rehydration.

References:

Statistical Report Health Services
Judea and Sameria
1968-1970 and 1981
Military Headquarters

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REPORTED Causes of Death
WEST BANK - 1968 and 1981

Estimated Population	1968	595,660
	1981	723,800

Causes of Death	Number of Deaths	
	1968	1981
Arteriosclerotic & hypertensive cardiovascular diseases	82	1,014
Bronchitis	435	351
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis	386	216
Malignant neoplasms	64	167
Pneumonia	43	134
Nephritis and nephrosis	25	52
Hypertensive diseases	37	49
Anaemias	19	41
Cirrhosis of the liver	22	29
Diabetes	22	26
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	11
Stomach and duodenum ulcers	10	12
Meningitis	1	10
Parasitic diseases	20	10
Measles	73	9
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	14	9
Benign and undetermined neoplasms	1	4
Meningococcal infections	-	3
Diphtheria	1	2
Acute poliomyelitis	-	1
Upper respiratory tract infections, viral etiology	-	1
Appendicitis	1	-
Typhus and other rickettsioses	-	-

Reference: Israeli Statistics

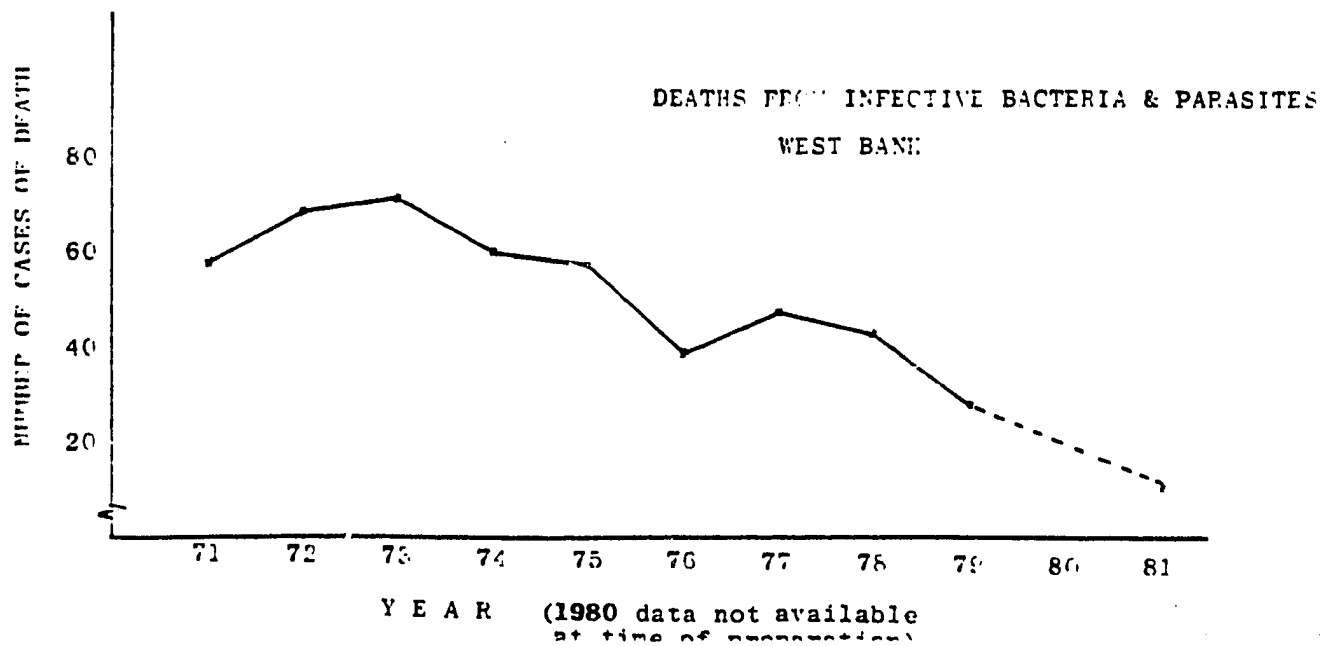
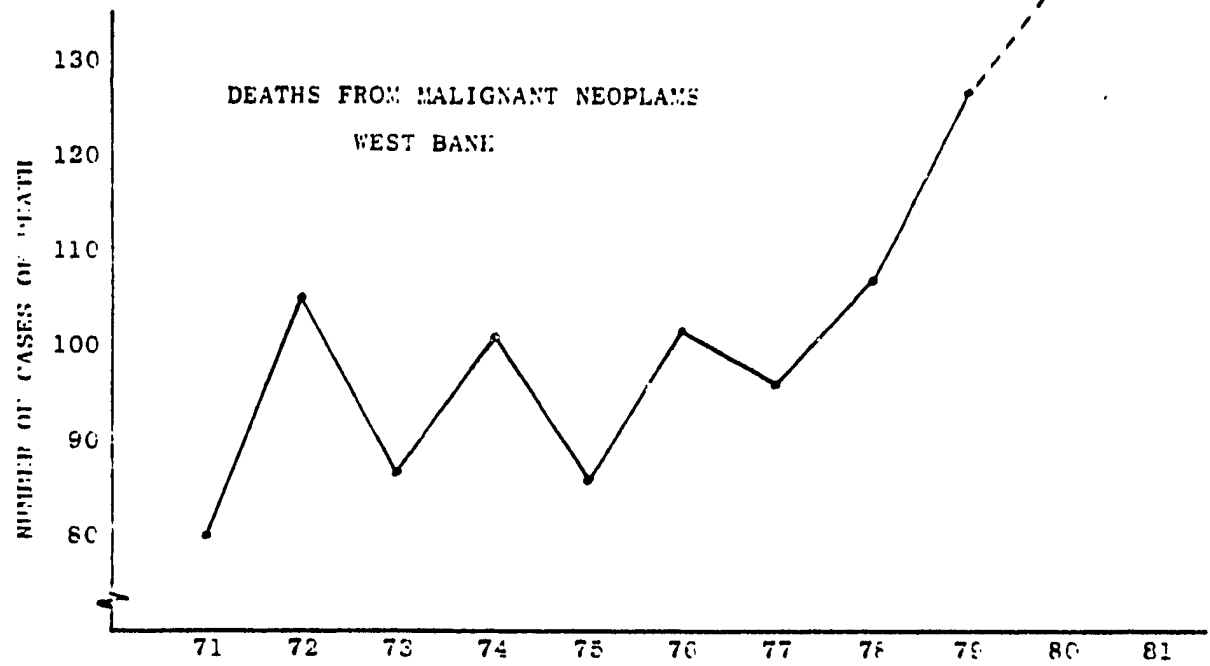
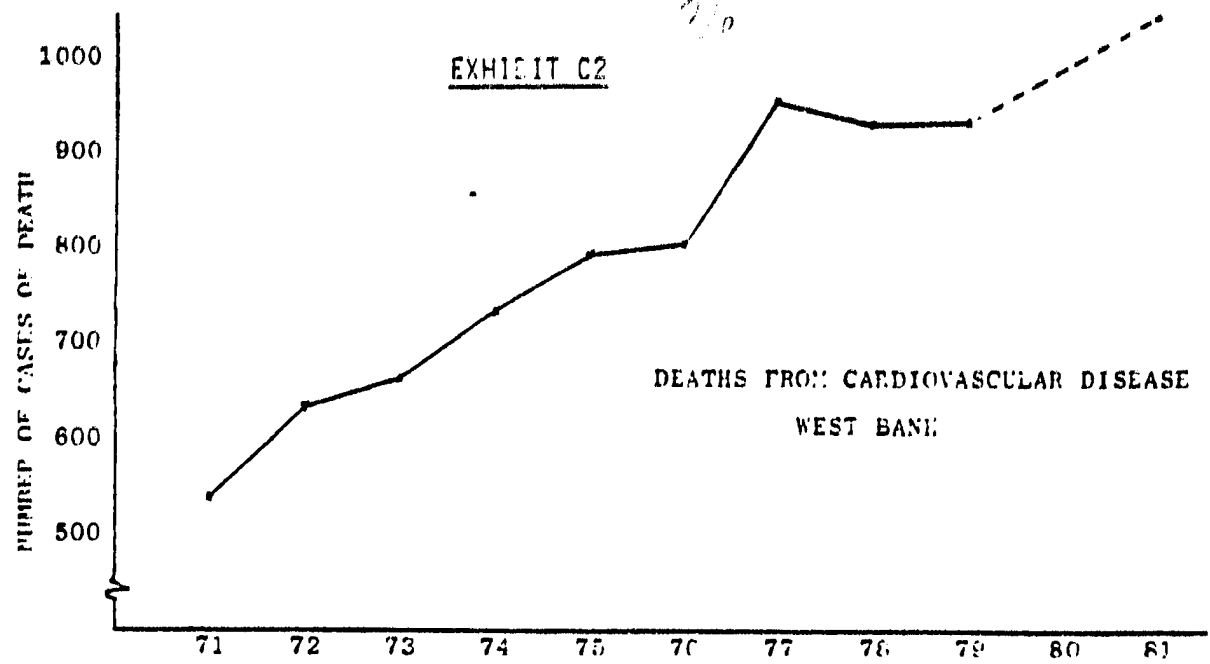


EXHIBIT D 1

THE WEST BANK
NOTIFICATION OF LIVE BIRTHS
AND INFANT DEATHS
1968 and 1981

		1968	1981
Live Births	Town	9,014	16,596
		25,925	31,305
	Village	16,911	14,709
Stillbirths	Town	238	153
		260	168
	Village	22	15
Infant Deaths - Birth to One Month	Town	83	230
		197	301
	Village	114	71
Infant Deaths - One Month to One Year	Town	291	342
		663	661
	Village	372	269
Total Reported Deaths - All Ages	Town	1,340	1,865
		2,990	3,973
	Village	1,650	2,108

SUMMARY: INFANT MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

Infant Mortality Rate	1968	1981	Percent Change From 1968 to 1981
- Whole Year	33.2	9.1	12% decrease
- Neonatal (Birth to First Month)	7.6	9.6	21% increase
- Post-neonatal (4 weeks to 1 year)	25.6	19.5	24% decrease

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EXHIBIT D 2

LIVE BIRTHS OF PALESTINIAN ARABS BY SUB-DISTRICTS
WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP - 1970 and 1979

WEST BANK

<u>Sub-District</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1979</u>
Jenin	4191	5318
Nablus	4425	5367
Tulkarm	4067	5328
Ramallah	4097	4069
Jericho	456	554
Bethlehem	2597	2437
Hebron	6605	8392
Not Known	17	8
TOTAL	26,455	31,473
Gross Birth Rate %	43.7	44.9

GAZA STRIP

<u>Sub-District</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1979</u>
Geza	7374	11259
Khan Younis)	6728
Rafah) 7115	3258
TOTAL	14,489	21,245
Gross Birth Rate %	43.4	52.8

Reference: Israeli Statistics

EXHIBIT E1

COMPARISON OF SOME VITAL STATISTICS - 1980

<u>Statistic</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Israel</u>
Population	704,000	441,900	3,878,950
Number of Hospitals	17	7	148
Number of Hospital Beds	1,311	928	26,754
Number of Admissions	65,011	53,230	620,000
Hospitalization Days	394,283	219,761	8,926,000
Hospital Beds per 1000 population	1.9	2.0	6.9
Population per hospital bed	537	475	145

Reference: Israeli Statistics, 1981

EXHIBIT E 2

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BEDS
IN THE TERRITORIES

NAME OF HOSPITAL	1968	1981
<u>WEST BANK</u>		
HEBRON	100	100
MENTAL HOSPITAL (BETHLEHEM)	400	320
BEIT JALA	64	60
JERICHO	72	48
RAMALLAH NEW HOSPITAL	58	124
NABLUS	153	85
RAFIDIA (OPENED 1976)	--	118
JENIN	57	55
TULKARM	70	60
TOTAL HOSPITAL BEDS:	1023	970
<u>GAZA STRIP</u>		
SHIFA	N/A	312
KHAN YOUNIS	N/A	243
NASSER	N/A	135
NASR	N/A	83
BUREIJ	N/A	70
TOTAL HOSPITAL BEDS:	N/A	843

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EXHIBIT F

CLINICS IN THE WEST BANK BY DISTRICT - 1981

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>DISTRICT POPULATION</u>	<u>GOVERNMENT. GENERAL</u>	<u>GOVERNMENT. SPECIAL</u>	<u>NON- GOVERNMENT.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>WEST BANK</u>					
JENIN	111,500	21	1	6	28
TULKAREM	125,000	31	1	5	37
NABLUS	132,500	23	2	8	33
RAMALLAH	118,000	25	1	18	44
BETHLEHEM	91,200	10	-	14	24
JERICHO					
JORDAN VALLEY					
HEBRON	145,500	32	1	10	43
TOTAL	723,800	142	6	61	209
<u>GAZA STRIP</u>					
	500,000	21	8	1	30

Reference+ Israeli Statistics (West Bank) and CDF (Gaza)

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EXHIBIT G

HEALTH RESOURCES
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED	PERCENT OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS TO TOTAL NO. OF HOSPITALS	POPULATION PER REGISTERED PHYSICIAN	POPULATION PER NURSING & MIDWIFERY PERSONNEL
USA	150	36	610	160
SWEDEN	70	69	620	140
ISRAEL	145	61	350	--
WEST BANK	537	53	1,810*	2,600 (est)
GAZA STRIP	553	81	1,000*	1,259 (est)
JORDAN	940	41	2,550	3,820
SAUDI ARABIA	860	74	2,480	1,290

* IN THE WEST BANK THERE ARE 6,610 PEOPLE PER HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN.
IN THE GAZA STRIP THERE ARE 2,500 PEOPLE PER HOSPITAL PHYSICIAN.

SOURCES+ WORLD BANK REPORT - ISRAELI STATISTICS - CDF SURVEY (GAZA)

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EXHIBIT H

QUOTATION FROM THE WHO REPORT ON THE
HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE ARAB POPULATION IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES:
INCLUDING PALESTINE, 31st WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY, DOC.A31/37
May 3, 1978, Note 12.

"... The infrastructure has not advanced significantly during the
period 1967 - 1977 with regard to both the construction of new
hospitals and the increase in the number of beds Urban health
centers and rural clinics continue to fall short of the growing
requirements of the population"

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EXHIBIT I.

Exhibit I

**FACTORS DISCOURAGING DOCTORS AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL FROM COMING
"BACK HOME" TO THE WEST BANK - AND PROBLEMS FACING THOSE WHO
ARE ALREADY THERE**

- difficulty of returning home - i.e., obtaining entry to the West Bank or Gaza Strip
 - absence of appropriate medical facilities and equipment which should normally be available for the medical professionals
 - insufficient salary or income to cope with the cost of living (in the governmental system - regardless of qualifications - Israeli doctors receive on an average 3 times greater salary than a West Bank doctor)
 - the expulsion and banishment of doctors and other professionals from the area for "security reasons"
 - the every-day stress inherent from living under occupation.
-

References: Personal Communications.

ATTACHMENT TWO
RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
BACKGROUND PAPER

	Page
INTRODUCTION	
RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO REGIONS:	1
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b) Deciduous and Forest Seedling	
c) Grape Vine Trellising	
d) Market Road Construction	
e) Promoting Small Scale Industries	
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APPENDIX I	AVERAGE RAINFALL
APPENDIX II.	ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS
APPENDIX III.	DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS/VILLAGES
APPENDIX IV.	REGISTERED AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS
APPENDIX V.	PRIMARY/SECONDARY ROADS
APPENDIX VI.	SUMMARY OF CDF RURAL ECONOMIC PROJECTS
	JUNE 1978 - June 1981
	JULY 1981 - October 1982
	PRESENT REQUEST

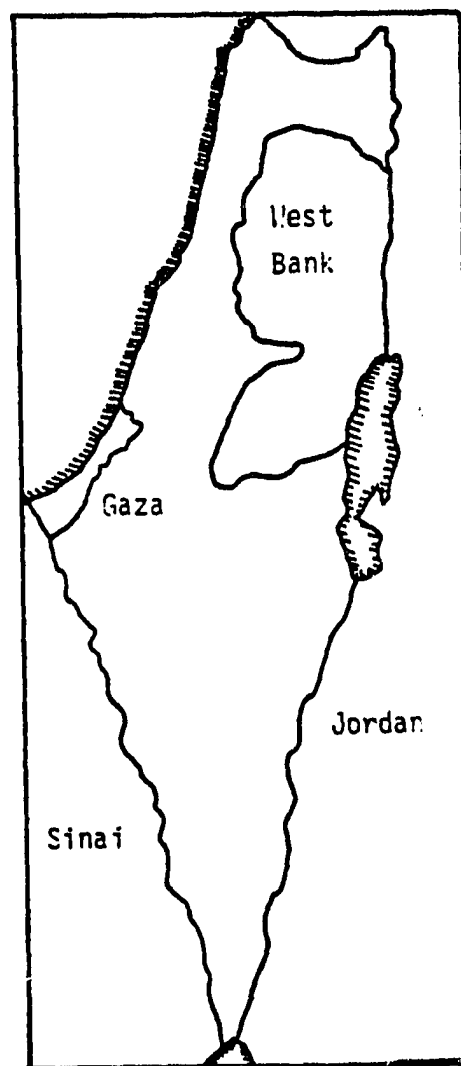
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**THREE YEAR RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
PRIORITIES FOR WEST BANK/GAZA STRIP.**

Introduction:

The area of the West Bank is estimated at 5572 Km² (5,572,000 dunums), of which around 50% is considered cultivable. Agriculture is considered the most productive sector of the West Bank economy in that it generates 30 - 40% of the gross national income and provides 25 - 30% of the domestic employment. Income from agriculture is mostly derived from three sources: olives, vegetables and livestock production. Overall, West Bank agriculture depends mostly on dry farming; rainfall constitutes the major limiting factor in crop and animal production. The land under irrigation is limited to 4 - 5% (90,000 dunums) of the cultivated area, which is presently 1.6 million dunums. This contributes up to one third of the general income from agriculture. The total annual volume of water consumed in the West Bank for agricultural production does not exceed 80 - 100 M³ million litres, although West Bank water potential is estimated at 850 M³ million litres. Therefore, restrictions on the use and development of water resources in the West Bank and Gaza Strip constitutes an important variable affecting the rate of agricultural growth.

The existing annual growth rate of income generated by agriculture in the West Bank is estimated at 6% and in the Gaza Strip at 4%. If the irrigated area of the West Bank alone is expanded at an annual rate of at least 1%, it will bring about a 10% increase in annual agriculture income. However, under the conditions prevailing in the Territories, any increase in irrigated agriculture is likely to occur for to a number of reasons, including:



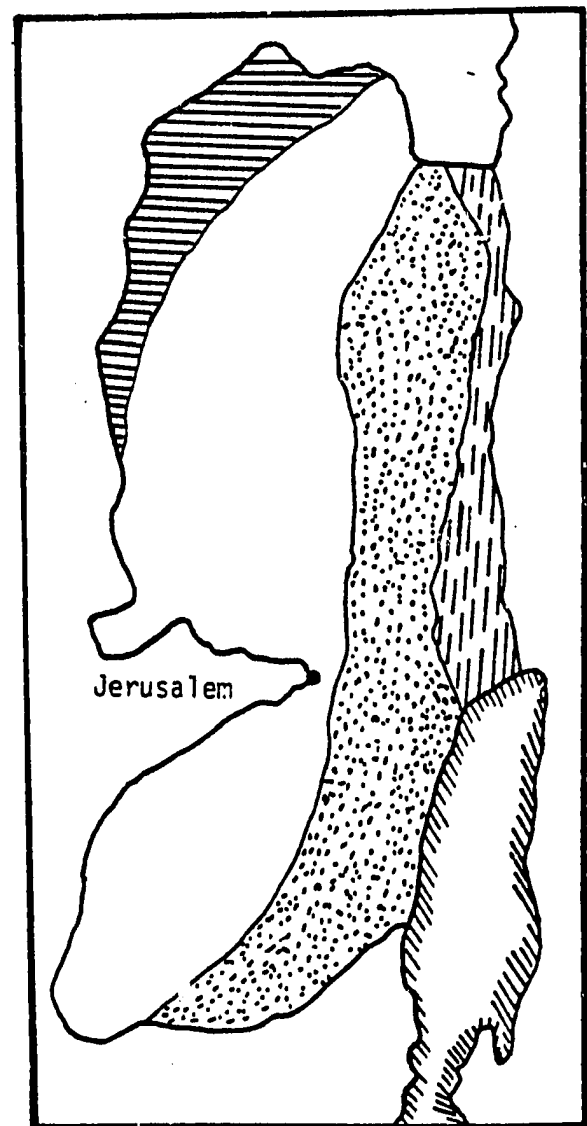
- a) authorities' restrictions on water use and development, mainly in the Semi-Coastal and the Jordan Valley areas;
- b) high production costs to promote intensive cultivation in irrigated areas:
- c) marketing constraints confronting vegetable and fruit farmers;
- d) Inaccessibility to capital investment to promote agricultural industries and processing facilities.

Considering the above factors, farmers in the intensively irrigated areas are distressed about their future, in particular about their serious marketing problems. If these trends continue, the success of future attempts to promote further development in the intensive irrigated areas is questionable. Accordingly, serious consideration needs be directed to developing extensive dry farming where the majority of farm families live and where over 90% (See Appendix III) of the agricultural land, mainly in the Central Uplands and the Eastern Slopes, is found. For these reasons, the Community Development Foundation is now directing its efforts to promote dry farming, rain-fed agriculture in these areas of the West Bank, rather than in the Jordan Valley and Semi-Coastal area.

WEST BANK RURAL DEVELOPMENT ACCORDING TO REGION:

- | | |
|---|--|
|  SEMI COASTAL |  EASTERN SLOPES |
|  CENTRAL UPLANDS |  JORDAN VALLEY |

Figure I.



1. Semi Coastal Area
2. Central Uplands
3. Eastern Slopes
4. Jordan Valley

The largest regions, which include the greatest proportion of rural population, are the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes. The following figures are a summary of major rural development characteristics. Figure 3 indicates the distribution of cultivated areas according to region and is indicative of the options for promoting agricultural development. Figure 2 indicates potential land use in the West Bank and Figure 4 shows existing crops in the various Districts of the West Bank. It is noted in Figure 3 however, that over 50% of the area in the West Bank has good potential for the production of natural feed. Proper land utilization and development of the natural feed resources in the Uplands and Eastern Slopes will substantially reduce agricultural production costs, which is a major problem facing small scale farmers. Figure 5 indicates the distribution inputs purchased for agricultural production and identifies animal feed as the most expensive item.

FIGURE 2: LAND UTILIZATION POTENTIAL IN THE WEST BANK

	<u>CROP</u>	<u>DUNUMS</u>	<u>%</u>
A. DRY FARMING	<u>Field Crops</u>	<u>1,460,000</u>	26.2%
	Cereals	700,000	
	Indust. Crops	60,000	
	Legumes	200,000	
	Vegetables	120,000	
	Fallow	380,000	
	<u>Fruit Trees</u>	<u>875,000</u>	15.7%
	Olives	700,000	
	Almonds	60,000	
	Grapes	70,000	
	Others	45,000	
B. IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE		<u>90,000</u>	1.6%
	Vegetables	60,000	
	Citrus	25,000	
	Others	5,000	
C. FOREST		<u>255,000</u>	4.5%
	Afforested Areas	37,000	
	Natural Forests	218,000	
D. NATURAL PASTURES		<u>1,600,000</u>	28.7%
E. NON-AGRICULTURAL LAND		<u>1,300,000</u>	23.3%
TOTAL:-		<u>5,580,000</u>	

FIGURE 3 - DISTRIBUTION OF CROPS ACCORDING TO DISTRICTS (DUNUMS).

DISTRICT	VEGETABLE	CEREAL	CITRUS	FRUIT	CULTIVATED AREA/DIST.	POTENTIAL AREA DIST.
Hebron	13,200	16,200	100	123,500	153,000	1,126,995
Ramallah & Beth.	12,100	8,400	200	209,400	230,100	1,456,071
Nablus	5,400	73,000	1,600	183,700	264,600	1,573,003
Tulkarem	10,300	66,900	17,100	255,900	350,000	319,229
Jenin	24,900	134,200	2,500	174,600	336,200	596,702
Jordan Valley	23,500	8,500	4,400	2,300	38,700	500,000
	101,100	529,500	25,900	943,800	1,600,300	5,572,000

FIGURE 4 - LAND UTILIZATION IN WEST BANK.

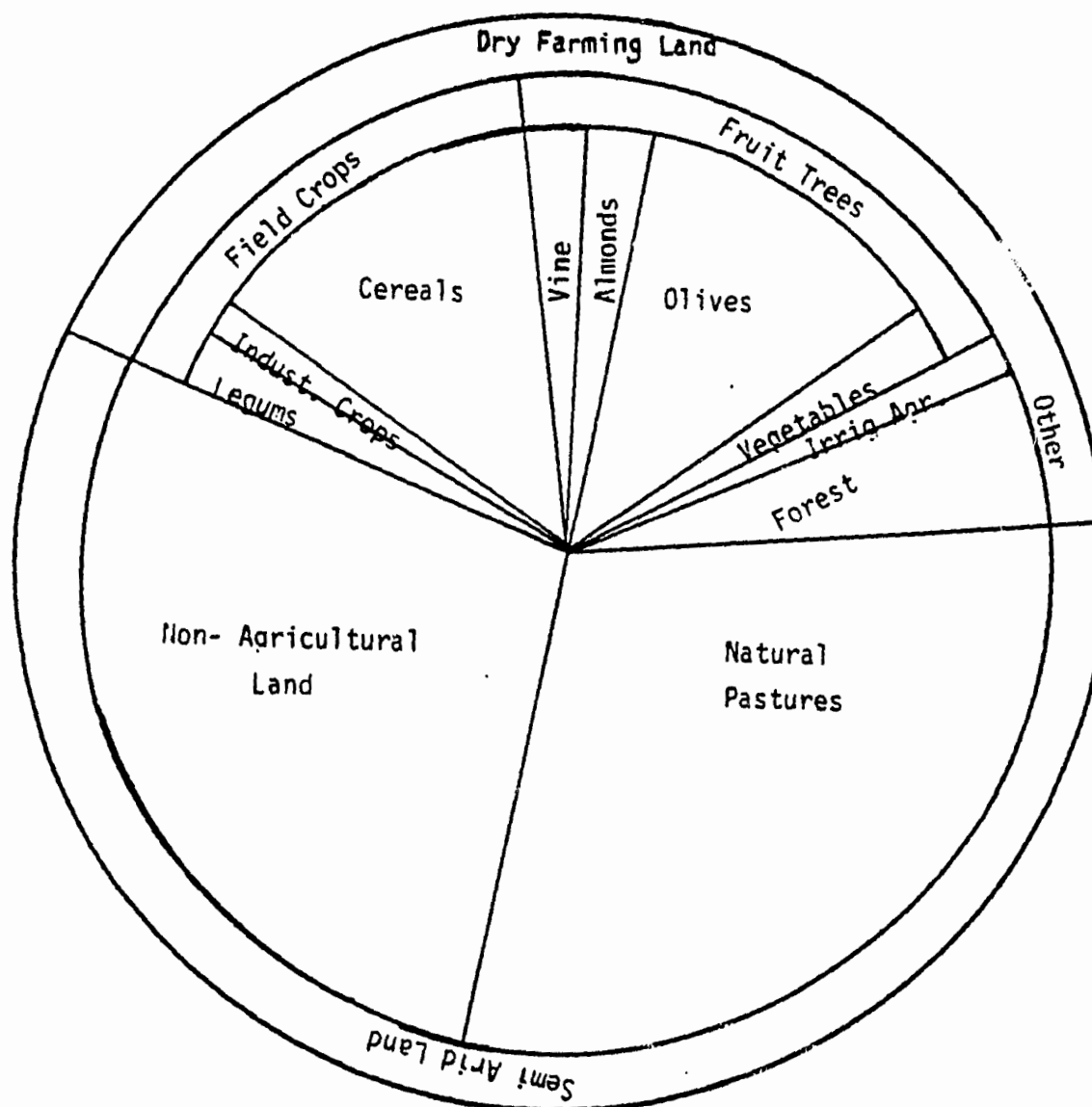


FIGURE 5 : Distribution of Purchased Agricultural Input:

I T E M	Y E A R					
	67/68 %	69/70 %	70/71 %	75/76 %	76/77 %	77/78 %
Animal Feed	42.2	47.0	49.0	41.2	40.6	41.0
Water	11.2	8.2	8.2	11.2	11.3	11.3
Fertilizers	1.2	4.2	5.0	5.3	4.4	4.2
Transport	10.0	7.0	6.0	8.0	9.4	9.3
Packing Materials	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.3
Seeds	6.0	4.3	1.0	-	-	-
Pesticides	2.0	2.0	1.0	-	-	-
Chicks	4.1	7.2	5.1	4/2	1.3	1.2
Depreciation	14.0	11.3	11.1	7.2	8.1	7.3
Farm Machinery	7.1	6.5	7.3	9.2	13.0	13.3
Plastic	-	-	-	9.2	8.3	9.0
Bull Calves	-	-	-	1.1	1.1	1.1

FIGURE 6: Cultivated Area According to Region:

Agricultural Regions	Total Area in dunums	Cultivated Area in dunums	Cultivated as Percent of Total
Central Uplands	3,200,000	1,000,000	31%
Eastern Slopes	1,420,000	200,000	14%
Jordan Valley	500,000	40,000	8%
Semi-Coastal Area	450,000	360,000	80%
TOTAL	5,570,000	1,600,000	N/A

1. The Central Uplands

It covers the largest area and includes the major rainfed crops in the West Bank, such as olives, vines, deciduous crops and cereal production. Most agriculture in this region depends on dry farming; strip and terrace cultivation is widespread. The Central Uplands enjoys good rainfall ranging from 400 - 700 mm. annually, but mechanical farming practices are limited due to the rugged topographical features of this region. However, with its potential for good rainfall and the fertility of the cultivated land, the Central Uplands can be further developed to improve its overall productivity. Projects recommended for this area include the following:

A) Olive Seedling Distribution

Olives are the major traditional crop in the West Bank, drawing one third of total agricultural income. Local planners believe that the area under olive cultivation can be extended from the existing 720,000 dunums to 1,000,000 dunums within the next 10 - 15 years. This is based on an annual olive seedling plantation of at least 300,000 seedlings/year and targets planting new seedlings on newly reclaimed land and in the fields under cereal strip cultivation. Since strip cultivation with annual crops is becoming increasingly uneconomical to maintain, olive plantation represents the best alternative for local farmers.

FIGURE 7: OLIVE PLANTATION FORECAST (DUNUMS)

District	A. Area planted with Olives	B. Area to be Extended Under Olives	Total Area (A. & B.)	Total Seedlings Required	Aver. Seedling per year 12 years' plan
Ramallah	140,000	40,000	180,000	680,000	46,000
Bethlehem	13,000	7,000	20,000	119,000	8,000
Hebron	47,000	53,000	100,000	1,060,000	60,000
Tulkarem	230,000	70,000	300,000	1,190,000	80,000
Nablus	151,000	49,000	200,000	833,000	56,000
Jenin	145,000	55,000	200,000	935,000	63,000
TOTAL	726,000	274,000	1,000,000	4,658,000	313,000

In the past four years the plantation of olive seedlings in the West Bank has undergone a steady increase as a result of the subsidiary program introduced by the voluntary agencies, mainly CDF. The expropriation by the authorities of uncultivated land in the West Bank encourages many farmers to grow olive trees on their land as means to discourage confiscation. This year (1982 - 1983) there will be an ample amount of olive seedlings produced by local nurseries to meet local demand. Seedling prices are not expected to rise over last year; but may in fact be lower.

This year's nurseries output of olive seedlings is estimated to reach 750,000 as follows:-

West Bank Olive Nurseries		Expected Seedling Production
Tarqumia	Coop/Hebron	100,000
Abu Ghazaleh	" Nablus	110,000
Abdul Hadi	" Nablus	400,000
Khaled Awad	" Jenin	90,000
Khalil Nazzal	" Jenin	85,000
		750,000

The projected consumption by West Bank farmers and other areas will approach 550,000 seedlings, as shown below:-

Hebron District	120,000 seedlings
Ramallah District	40,000 "
Bethlehem District	25,000 "
Nablus District	60,000 "
Tulkarem District	30,000 "
Jenin District	30,000 "
West Bank	305,000 seedlings
Gaza	50,000 "
Israeli Arabs	50,000 "
East Jordan	150,000 "
Total Consumption:	555,000 seedlings

The CDF olive seedling distribution program is important to :

- a) Promote the establishment of local supply sources for olive seedling production to meet local and export needs.
- b) Stimulate olive cultivation to cover almost every village in the Central Uplands.

During the later stages of the program i.e. 1982/83, 1983/84 and 1984/85, it is recommended to involve the seedling nurseries more effectively in the process of direct seedling distribution to farmers. The object of this is to orient the seedling nurseries to participate in services originally carried out by CDF. This will help facilitate the continuity of olive cultivation in order to reach the goal of 1,000,000 dunums in the West Bank under olive cultivation, while at the same time reducing the seedling subsidy.

B. Deciduous and Forest Seedling.

The distribution of deciduous fruit seedlings, like almond, plums and apricots is recommended with reservations for the following reasons:-

- 1) Only small number of deciduous seedlings can be purchased from Israeli suppliers at high costs;
- 2) The crop requires a high level of pest control management;
- 3) Producers are faced with marketing problems every year;
- 4) No clearance was ever granted by the authorities for forest seedling distribution.

Despite these considerations, CDF can promote the establishment of forest and deciduous nurseries in the West Bank as a supply source for interested farmers. This has the advantage of avoiding project clearance complications with the authorities. CDF can also support alternative local initiatives when these present themselves. Such projects include jojoba demonstration for plantation to check soil erosion and encourage land reclamation.

C) Grape Vine Trellising.

It is estimated that 95,000 dunums of grape vine are currently planted in the West Bank; annual production is within 65,000 tons. Almost 50% of the annual production is consumed locally. The remaining amounts face marketing problems. The lack of local industries for raisin and grape juice adds to complexity of the marketing problem.

Trellising of vines doubles or triples the yield of untrellised fields. However, the trellised area does not exceed 5 - 8% of the existing vineyards. Trellising should be complemented with improved marketing methods, mainly in the area of packing and grading. Similarly, promoting small industries for raisin and grape juice is becoming indispensable for the long term growth of these products.

The need to promote small scale fruit industry in the Hebron area should be emphasized. Attention should also be directed towards re-activating the existing packing and grading house at Arroub. The building was constructed and equipped by AID in 1965 and operated only for two years (1966 - 1967). The revival of this project could be possible through a marketing cooperative in the Hebron District or through a private company. Revival of the cooperative or establishing a new one should be considered. The authorities may approve a new marketing cooperative in Ramallah or Hebron Districts for this purpose, similar to what already exists in Jenin, Jericho, Tulkarem and Nablus.

D) Market Road Construction.

One of the major constraints facing irrigated, and to larger extent rainfed areas, is the absence of market roads. Construction of new agricultural roads will:

1. Encourage land reclamation, thereby putting more land under cultivation;
2. Facilitate the use of agricultural machinery for more efficient production;
3. Improve marketing quality of crops by the use of motor transport rather than animals;
4. Improve general public services to the communities for such things like health, agriculture, education and social services;
5. Save 30% to 50% of the farmers' time through mechanized agriculture operation.

There are approximately 2,600 kms. of asphalted roads in the West Bank of which 500 kms. are primary roads, 800 kms. are connecting roads and 1300 kms. are local roads. Most of these roads serve the main towns and villages in the West Bank; only a few market (dirt) roads exist to serve the agricultural sector. It is rather difficult to set certain figures about the number of kilometers needed for market roads in the West Bank. Nevertheless, if we can consider an average of 4 kms. of paved dirt road for each village, there is a need to build around 1,400 kms. of agriculture roads. Every year CDF plans to build 25 kms. in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes. The cost estimate to open one kilometer of road without asphaltting is estimated at \$ 10,000, including bulldozer and compressor work, construction of retaining wall culverts, spreading and levelling of base coarse and watering and rolling the road for maximum compactness.

E. Promoting Small Scale Industries.

Under condition existing in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, small-scale industries are economically more feasible than large industries. The main reasons being:-

1. Lower capital investment is necessary;
2. Small industries aim at processing occasional surpluses of market fruits and vegetables at the time when no industrial crops exist. Surplus of grapes, tomatoes, and plums are creating marketing problems to farmers almost every year;
3. Only small-scale industries can exist because of the economic uncertainties inherent in the current status of the West Bank.

There are a number of agricultural industries that are essential to promote in the Central Uplands. These include the grape industry for raisin and juice, fruit canning, milk processing of products from either fresh or reconstituted milk for the manufacture of yoghurt, labaneh and local white cheese and the plantation of spice and medicinal plants for essential oil extraction. Traditional rug making can also be encouraged. This will stimulate the market for local wool and generate income for those involved in rug production.

F. Repair of Water Springs.

There exist about 3000 springs in the West Bank which are mostly located in the Central Uplands and the Jordan Valley. The average flow of sweet water from these springs reaches nearly 50 - 60 million cubic meters/year and that from salt water springs about 40 - 50 million cubic meters/year. A good number of the springs are being used by local residents for both domestic and agricultural purposes. 60 of the springs have an average annual flow of 50,000 cubic meters each. These are found in the Jordan Valley water basin and include Auja, Fara'a, Ein Sultan, Nuwei'meh and Wadi El-Qilt springs which drain from the Eastern Mountain Basin.

Attempts to improve the irrigation network of the Jordan Valley springs (Auja and Fara'a) are restricted by the authorities. Small springs in the Uplands however, which have a limited flow can be improved without apparent restriction. Such springs are located either in village centers, like Qattaneh, Yasuf, Beit-Iksa, Ajoul and Burqin, or outside village limits, as Fawwar, Wadi Fuqin or Deir Nidham. These constitute the main source for supplying inhabitants with both their domestic water needs and the irrigation of their crops. The need to repair these spring sites is important to increase the flow of water and to improve the sanitary conditions relative to the domestic water supply. Spring construction will mainly involve spring excavation, repair or reconstruction of the water reservoirs, many of which existed since the British mandate, and the improvement of irrigation networks. Irrigation network improvements involve the repair of open concrete channels or their replacement by closed pipelines.

A number of these springs are proposed for repair, including Qattaneh (Jerusalem), Wadi Fuqin (Bethlehem District) and Yasuf (Ramallah District). Other springs used for agricultural purposes include Nahalin (Bethlehem District), Majnoneh and Si'ir (Hebron District), Burqin (Jenin District).

G. Construction of Retaining Walls and Land Reclamation.

The major rainfed area under cultivation in the West Bank is located in the Central Uplands. Here about one million dunums is covered with olives and to lesser extent with deciduous trees and cereal crops. These crops are generally planted on terraces along mountain slopes which are usually narrow and

unsuitable for mechanized farming. The mountainous feature and steep terrain of this area calls for maintaining retaining walls which support terraces. Over 200,000 dunums of terraced cultivated land have been subject to deterioration due to broken and fallen retaining walls. In addition, farmers who depend on non-agricultural income earned in urban areas have paid less attention to maintain their terraced fields. Regaining terrace field cultivation involves high labor cost which most farmers cannot afford to meet. To construct 1 cubic meter of retaining wall, for example, costs approximately \$ 10 - 11.

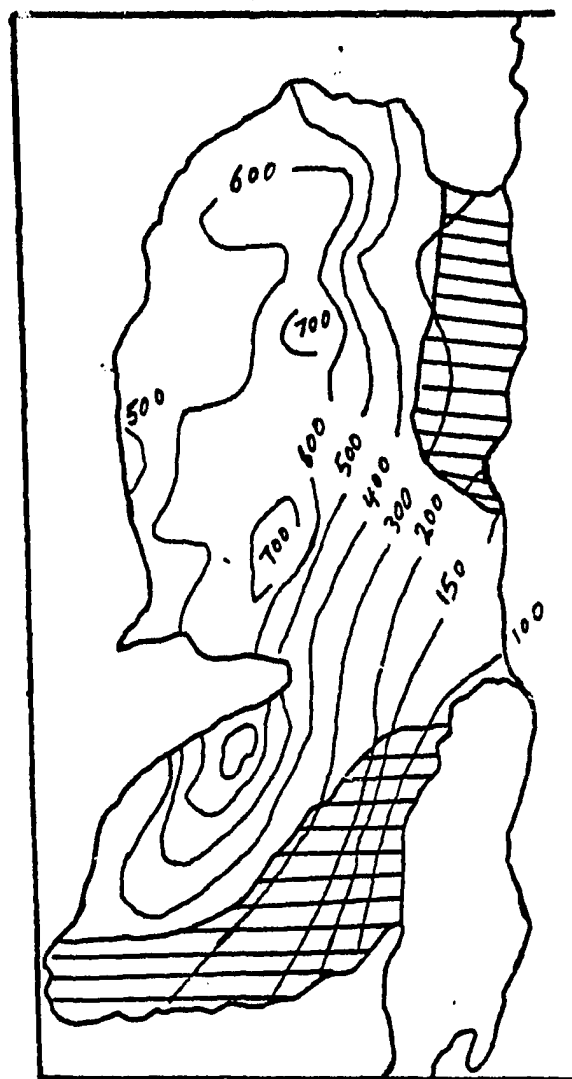
It is worth noting that before 1967 there were several government and P.V.O. programs in the West Bank sponsoring the construction and maintenance of retaining wall terraces. Such programs were aimed at promoting terraced farming either through grants or loans released to agricultural cooperatives or individual farmers. The drop in the area of cultivated land from 2.1 million dunums before 1967 to 1.6 million dunums in the eighties indicates the seriousness of the neglect of agricultural fields in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes.

CDF olive and fruit seedling distribution program is promoting newly reclaimed land under permanent cropping, as well as stimulating the reworking of neglected terraces for perennial cultivation. Both of these require the erection of retaining walls and their maintenance to preserve existing and future terrace farming.

2. Eastern Slopes.

The Eastern Slopes of the West Bank lie between the Central Uplands and the Jordan Valley. It is estimated that out of 1.4 million dunums in this area, only 200,000 dunums are cultivated with cereal crops. The Eastern Slopes is considered the most arid and eroded region in the West Bank. It has an annual rainfall of 250 mm. in the higher areas and drops down to 100 mm. in the Jordan Valley. This region have been subjected to severe over grazing and rainfall run-off which have resulted in soil erosion and the deterioration of the natural vegetation. Though the livestock (sheep) carrying capacity of the natural pastures is considered low, (15 - 20 dunum/head) the Eastern Slopes still maintains the largest portion of livestock in the West Bank.

About 60% of the one half million sheep and goats in the West Bank are reared by beduins and villagers in this region. Both communities, in addition to their livestock production, cultivate wheat and barley. The cultivation of grains by beduins (Kaabnah, Sarayiah, Jabaliya and Ramadin) and village communities (Yatta, Bani Na'im, Sa'ir, Tiqu', Sawahreh and Tobas) is to supply feed supplement for their livestock during the winter. Grain production in this area is however totally dependent upon the amount and distribution of rainfall. Seldom is production not interrupted by drought hazards. During dry years natural vegetation is only produced in Wadi (gully) bottoms and other drainage areas where there is accumulation of some rainfall run-off from higher grounds. The natural pasture potential in years of good rainfall can feed livestock for periods of 6 - 8 months without supplement. During the years of drought, supplementary feeding becomes essential for periods reaching up to ten months per year (1981 - 1982 has been an example.)



There are a number of constraints confronting livestock owners in the Eastern Slopes. These include:

- a) Drought hazards becoming more difficult to survive, thus compelling livestock owners to sell their lamb crop early and cut down on the size of their herds.
- b) No compensation is granted by the public sector or other agencies to compensate for the drought's effects.
- c) Lack of short and long term programs for agricultural development related to the management and improvement of natural pastures on which their animals depend.

- d) Shortage of water for livestock in most grazing areas.
- e) Over 50% of the potential pasture area is closed by the military for security reasons.

The above constraints are becoming increasingly serious to the Communities in this region and it is unfortunate that little or no attention is being directed towards the development of this area which supports one of the most important agricultural sectors in the West Bank. The Community Development Foundation has taken special interest in promoting development in this region and has received a favourable response from the authorities related to project clearances. The type of projects recommended for this region are aimed at promoting livestock development, mainly sheep and goat production. 40% of which is located in the Eastern Slopes, particularly the Hebron District.

Figure 8 West Bank Meat Production & Consumption per Capita

	<u>Mutton Beef(kg)</u>	<u>Poultry (kg)</u>	<u>Fish (Kg)</u>	<u>Milk Liter</u>	<u>Eggs No.</u>
Production per capita	8.8	8.9	0.0	46	32
Per capita consumption	11.3	15.7	2.0	76	77
Imported	2.5	6.8	2.0	30	45
Per capita consumption Israel	18.7	39.4	10.5	180	416

Figure 8 shows that unlike fruit and vegetable production, the West Bank suffers from shortage of meat and grain production. A number of complementary projects related to livestock development have already been initiated in the Eastern Slopes, including:-

- a) Cistern construction and repair to collect rain water for consumption by livestock.
- b) Construction of erosion control barriers as water spreading dams for soil preservation.
- c) Introduction of farm machinery suitable for dry farming practices
- d) Construction of rural and agricultural roads.

a) Cistern Repair.

During the year 1981/1982 almost 100 cisterns were repaired in the Eastern Slopes, most of which were located in the drought-affected areas inhabited by beduins and village communities in marginal areas. These groups maintain the largest portion of livestock in the Hebron District. Other communities living in the Central Uplands, including semi-isolated villages who depend on livestock raising, were also assisted for cistern repair.

The large number of cisterns which were at one time widely spread throughout the range land was considered an important factor for the control of livestock stability. It also contributed to uniform grazing and better utilization of natural pastures. The need to maintain such a program for a number of years, at similar rate of 100 cisterns per year, will help cut down on purchased agricultural inputs and increase meat production. One of the main reasons the number of livestock fluctuates is the lack of water resources in the grazing areas. The implementation of the cistern repair program has encouraged farmers not participating in the program to repair and construct their cisterns to support the water needs of their animals.

b) Erosion Control Barriers.

The topography of the West Bank, particularly the Eastern Slopes and Central Uplands, tends to cause severe rainfall run-off, resulting in the washing away of soil and the elimination of the vegetative cover. This eventually has contributed to the desertification of large areas on mountain slopes and in low rainfed areas. Considerable areas previously under terraced farming but now neglected by farmers have also added to the severity of the problem. Farmers at present cannot afford the cost to construct retaining walls out of even small stones. If not solidly constructed walls will not hold against severe water run-off and will require frequent maintenance. Replacement of such walls with large rocks put in place by bulldozers establishes stronger and longer lasting barriers which collect more water from large catchment areas and spread it over sizable fields.

The resultant increase of field moisture insures good winter crops even in years of drought, and provides summer vegetables in an average rainfall year for local (beduin) family household consumption.

c) Use of Seed-drill.

The area under cereal cultivation in the West Bank has dropped almost 30%. Most of the loss has taken place in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes where rainfall is limited and traditional cultivation practices are still applied. Over 100,000 dunums in these areas were subjected to severe drought during 1981/82 which reflected negatively upon livestock production. The introduction of seed-drill to replace hand sowing will insure proper cultivation of grains and maximize the use of available moisture. Mechanized dry farming in the marginal areas should be incorporated with the extension services of the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Machinery Cooperatives. CDF is in the process of facilitating such coordination and will assist in introducing improved cultivation practices in these areas.

d) Agricultural/Marketing Roads.

See description above under Central Uplands.

3. The Jordan Valley.

The Jordan Valley constitutes the backbone of irrigated agriculture in the West Bank and is considered the most important area for intensive cultivation on winter vegetables, especially citrus and banana crops. The Valley lies within 200 - 300 meters below sea level and enjoys a warm winter and hot summer climate suitable for the production of off-season crops. The shortage and control of water supply in the Jordan Valley is the major variable limiting the volume of cultivated areas. There exist at present a total of 36,000 dunums under cultivation in the Jordan Valley, including 22,000 dunums under vegetables, 4,500 dunums under citrus, 21,100 dunums under banana and 7,400 dunums under various crops such as cereals and industrial crops. There is potential in the Valley to increase the presently irrigated area 3 - 4 times by drilling deep tube wells,

constructing dams along the Eastern Slopes, improving the natural springs and utilizing the Jordan River. The full use of this area under intensive irrigated agriculture could make a very large contribution to the longer term productive capacity and the financial stability of the West Bank.

However, following 1967 there have been restrictions and tight controls affecting agricultural development in the Valley.

For Palestinian farmers there exist in this area a total of 106 tube wells with a total water output of 12.7 million cubic meters during 1977/1979. The Israeli settlements on the other hand, erected 17 tube wells in the Jordan Valley and pumped 14.1 million cubic meters during the same period. In addition to water restrictions, the other major problem confronting Jordan Valley farmers is the limited market for their vegetables. During 1981/1982 over 12,000 dunums under tomato cultivation could not be marketed in either of the main two markets for West Bank vegetables, i.e. the local market and the East Bank market. While Israeli products may reach the local market unrestricted, West Bank produce is banned from Israeli markets, except under controlled conditions for limited amounts of produce. The East Bank outlet, on the other hand, is usually limited to certain quantities within specific periods. Since local agriculture industries to absorb fruit or vegetable surplus production are minimal marketing problems are serious.

Most of the farm land in the Jordan Valley is owned by city landlords who lease it to peasants on a share-cropping basis. In general the level of agriculture practices in the Jordan Valley are quite advanced. The farmers in this region can afford to extend and intensify their cultivation whenever market facilities permit. In sum restrictions on water use, marketing problems and land ownership patterns in the Valley lead CDF to focus its rural development activities in other areas.

4. The Semi-Coastal Area.

Near the coast, including areas of the Jenin and Tulkarem districts, is located most of the irrigated land in the West Bank. Estimated at 45,000 dunums this is mostly covered with vegetables and citrus groves. This region enjoys a coastal climate and high rainfall ranging from 500 - 600 mm. annually. The main crops are winter and summer vegetables, in addition to fruit trees (olives, almonds and citrus) and tobacco.

Figure 9: Supply of fruits and vegetables in the West Bank and Gaza by Source and Disposal.

000 Tons	DISPOSAL				SOURCE			
	Gaza Strip	Israel & Export	Jordan	Local Consumption	Gaza Strip	Israel	Local Production	Total
TOTAL	3.1	67.9	68.3	270.9	16.8	63.2	330.2	410.2
Fruit (excl. olives)	2.9	18.0	51.5	121.6	4.0	24.9	165.1	194.0
Thereof: citrus	-	-	40.1	37.6	1.4	2.0	74.3	77.7
grapes	2.1	10.0	5.5	28.4	0.7	0.4	44.9	46.0
Vegetables & Potatoes	0.2	45.4	11.3	125.9	12.2	25.1	145.5	182.8
Thereof: Tomato	0.2	15.0	6.2	37.9	5.0	8.7	45.6	59.3
Potato	-	1.0	1.1	11.2	0.6	6.0	6.7	13.3
Melons and Pump	-	4.5	5.5	23.4	0.6	13.2	19.6	33.4

Irrigation is done with tube wells of which there are 185 distributed among Jenin, Tulkarem and Qalqilya. The estimated water pumped from these wells during 1977/78 was estimated at 20.2 million cubic meters. The same implications related to land ownership and marketing conditions prevail in this region as in the Jordan Valley. The income of farmers in these two regions is remarkably higher than those in the dry farming areas of the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes.

It is noted in Figure 10 that over 48% of the typical farmers in the West Bank hold less than 10 dunums each; the remaining 42% hold around 60 dunums each. Most of the first group, and to a lesser extent part of latter group, are dependent on subsistence agriculture. The major loss in cultivated areas from 2.1 million dunum before 1967 to 1.6 million dunums in 1980 is due to uneconomical productivity of small holdings. The incorporation of small holdings within cooperative organizations needs to be promoted to maintain the productivity of such fields. The existing cooperative organizations in the West Bank are serving less than 18% of the number of farmers (See Appendix) and are confronted with a number of local constraints which limit their functions and lowers the efficiency of their activity.

Figure 10: Distribution of Agricultural holdings in West Bank.

Holding Unit Dunum	Total Area Dunum	Ratio of Total Area	Ratio of total Owners	Number of Owners/ Farmers
1 - 5	24,800	1%	16%	9167
5 - 20	195,300	9%	32%	18775
20 - 50	499,700	24%	30%	17215
50 - 150	579,500	28%	4%	8025
100 Plus	791,800	38%	8%	4902
TOTAL	2,091,150	100%	100%	58,084

The Community Development Foundation will continue to pursue its project activities with a wide variety of local groups, whether on individual or group basis. Projects will be directed towards low income families who depend on dry farming and livestock production.

Demonstration Projects.

The service of the public sector for agricultural extension and research has been limited to a minimum in the last few years. There have been sharp cuts in the government's budget for general services in the Territories. For example, the budget for West Bank Department of Agriculture was reduced to \$ 50,000 for 1980/81 and the Department of Agriculture personnel (600 employees during the seventies) is now less than 250; the functions of the experimental station with its soil and water laboratories are presently semi-frozen. Transport facilities to extension field agents has also been curtailed and local academic institutions are discouraged from initiating academic or applied field research for agricultural studies. In addition, a policy of strong control and restriction is being practiced against alternative sources of funding available to local farmers. The result of such constraints have compelled farmers to seek technical and financial assistance from agencies like CDF on various aspects of agricultural and rural development.

It is in this connection that the Community Development Foundation is coordinating activities with available technical institutions and personnel to promote demonstration projects. This includes development and introduction of industrial crops such as jojoba and thyme, promoting rabbit and bee-keeping, supporting the improvement of local carpet weaving from sheep wool and strengthening private artificial insemination programs for dairy cattle.

5. GAZA STRIP

Gaza has a population of 441,900 people and a surface area of 370,000 dunums. Approximately 210,000 are under cultivation, of which nearly half is irrigated. Slightly less than 70,000 dunums of the irrigated land is under citrus production, with the remainder under vegetable production. Of the total land area devoted to agriculture, 60% is in annual crops and 40% in perennial crops. Most of the perennial crop is citrus fruit and production (in tons) from citrus orchards accounts for slightly more than one half of Gaza's total agricultural output. Approximately 8000 farms account for the agricultural production in Gaza; roughly half employ hired labor and half are family operated.

The following summarize other key elements relevant to Gaza's rural economic development:-

A. Crops and Fruits:

1. Citrus: This constitutes the major crop in the Strip and is grown on nearly 70,000 dunums. Varieties grown include:

- Shamuti	10,000 dunums
- Valancia	46,000 dunums
- Grapefruit	6,000 dunums
- Lemon	5,000 dunums
- Others	3,000 dunums

The average production for citrus trees is 3 - 4 ton / dunum. The following table shows the average quantity of varieties of citrus exported in 1978:

<u>Citrus Variety</u>	<u>Export Quantity in tons (1978)</u>
Shamuti	38,766
Lemon	6,222
Grapefruit	21,429
Kalamantina	112
Valancia	109,582
	<hr/>
	176,111

2) Other fruits

There are other fruit trees in the Gaza Strip, such as grapes, plum, olive, almond and gawafa. The following table shows the areas planted with fruit trees and the produce/dunum.

<u>Kind of fruit</u>	<u>Area Planted in Dunums</u>	<u>Production Ton/Dunum</u>
Grapes	10,000	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 1
Dates	2,500	1
Olive	5,000	$\frac{1}{2}$
Peach	200	1
Almond	30,000	0.1
Mango	100	1.5
Gawafa	500	5
Total		

3) Vegetable crops

Recently vegetable cultivation has developed well, after using modern methods in irrigation, plastics and greenhouses. The amount of land planted in vegetables in the Gaza Strip is more than 25,000 dunums, 30% of which depends on rainfall with the remaining dunums dependent on drip irrigation.

The area in which vegetable production is done under plastic amounts to 4,500 dunums. The following reflects the distribution of vegetable production:

North Gaza	4,200 dunums			
South Gaza	3,500 "	1,000 dunums, Mawasi		
Middle area	6,000 "	1,000 "	"	"
Khan Younis	6,000 "	200 "	"	"
Rafah	4,685 "	2,000 "	"	"

The following table shows the production of vegetables in the Gaza Strip in 1978:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Production (tons)</u>
Eggplant	7,000
Cucumber	25,000
Cabbage	1,500
Cauliflower	1,500
Tomato	10,000
Strawberry	800
Pepper	300 - 800
Molikhia	4,000 - 5,000
Okra (Lady's finger)	500
Onion	1,000
Potato	3,000
Garlic	100 - 200
Squash	5,000

4) Field Crops

The area planted with field crops in the Gaza Strip is 12,880 dunums.

The following table shows the breakdown of field crops:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Dunums</u>
Wheat	1,800
Barley	10,100
Lentils	560
Chickpeas	150

Farmers are generally not interested in planting field crops; they are more interested in planting irrigated vegetables because this generates more income.

B. Animal production:

The Gaza Strip produces 30 -40% of its total needs in animal production.

The consumption of animals in 1978 was as follows:-

<u>Kind of animal</u>	<u>Number</u>
Cow	15,000
Camel	2,000
Goat	9,000
Sheep	7,000

The Strip produces 700 tons of chicken meat and imports from Israel 350 additional tons. The Strip also produces 5,000.000 eggs and 2,000.000 litres of milk.

C. Fishing

This is an important and traditional industry which CDF has worked with since opening its program in 1978. The reader is referred to project descriptions GS012 and GS111 for more details about the industry and CDF's earlier involvement in the Gaza Fishermen's Cooperative.

D. The following summarizes CDF rural development priorities for the Gaza Strip.

Cultivation and Irrigation Systems

Like the West Bank, there are tight controls and restrictions on drilling tube wells and the use of agricultural water in the Gaza Strip. Water is the major limiting factor preventing further agricultural output. Without improving water resources further, Gaza has reached the limit of its agricultural output through the efficient use of production techniques. Now, for example, almost all irrigated vegetables and citrus farms have drip irrigation systems.

The major problem facing agricultural development is the limited underground water supply and soil salinity. The best way to develop the agriculture in the Strip is by expanding agriculture vertically, by using varieties which require less water and by using modern methods of irrigation, like sprinklers and drip irrigation, which conserve a substantial amount of water and are less labor intensive.

In the short and medium term, the best hope for the expansion of Gaza agriculture is in the recently developed MAWASSI method of farming. Using this technique, bulldozers scrape away the sand to create truck gardens. This is feasible near the sea where the water table is close to the surface. With the application of fertilizers, vegetable crops and strawberries can be produced without irrigation. Mawassi cultivation is now applied in 4,000 dunums in Gaza. With the possibility of an expansion of irrigation for agriculture unlikely, agricultural growth in Gaza will soon level off. Mawassi cultivation

offers an alternative route to agricultural growth.

Marketing of Produce

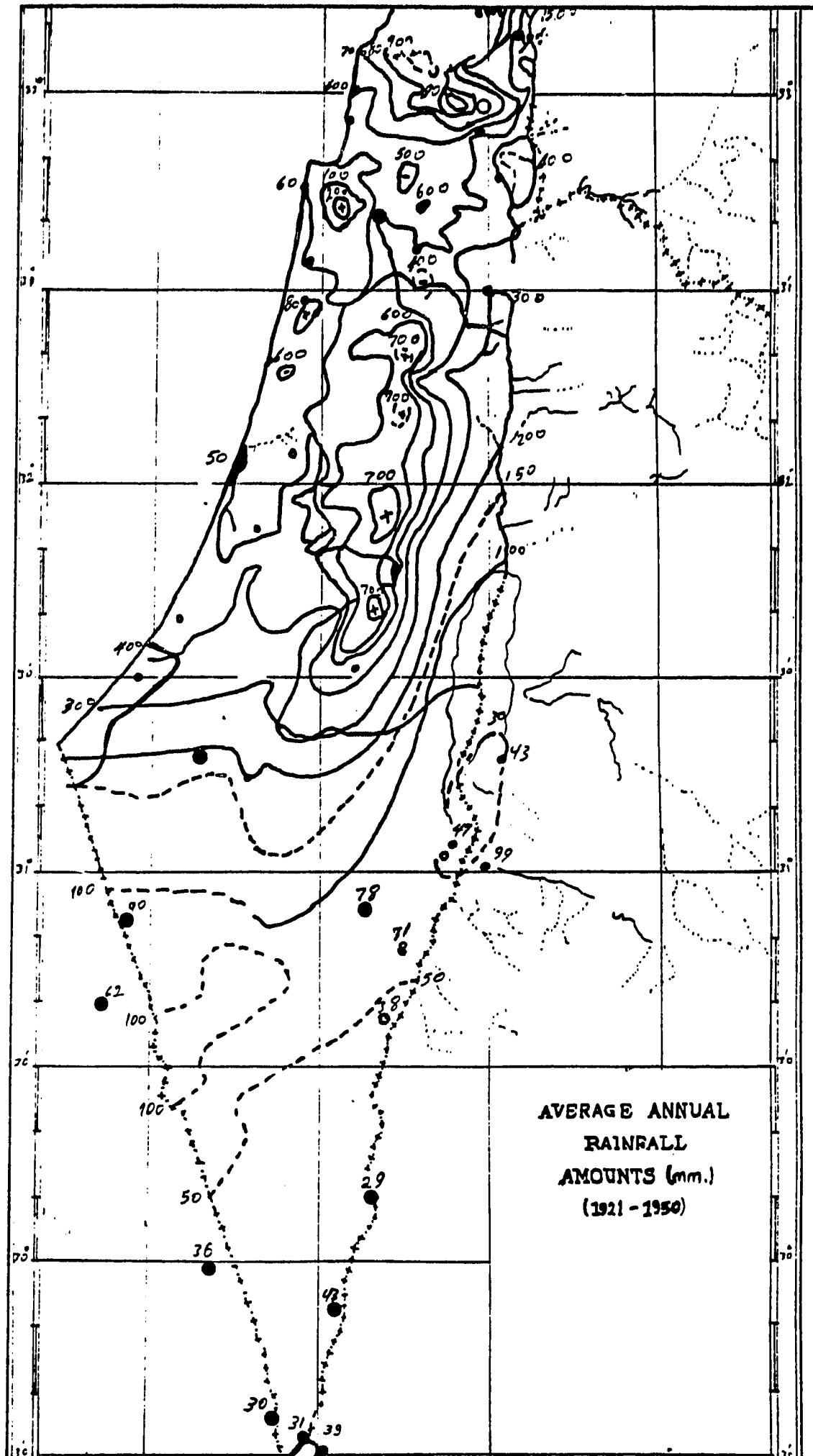
Since there are no price-control measures in local markets, farmers sell their crops at low prices to traders, who in turn, sell them for high prices and receive the benefits. The support of agricultural cooperatives will help to alleviate this situation. Also, to the extent that transportation and marketing facilities can be improved, this will also help. It is in this connection that CDF proposes to assist local groups to improve agriculture/marketing roads and to expand their produce storage capabilities. The difficulties related to marketing produce also suggests greater emphasis needs be directed at supporting agriculture related industries to accommodate fruit and vegetable surpluses.

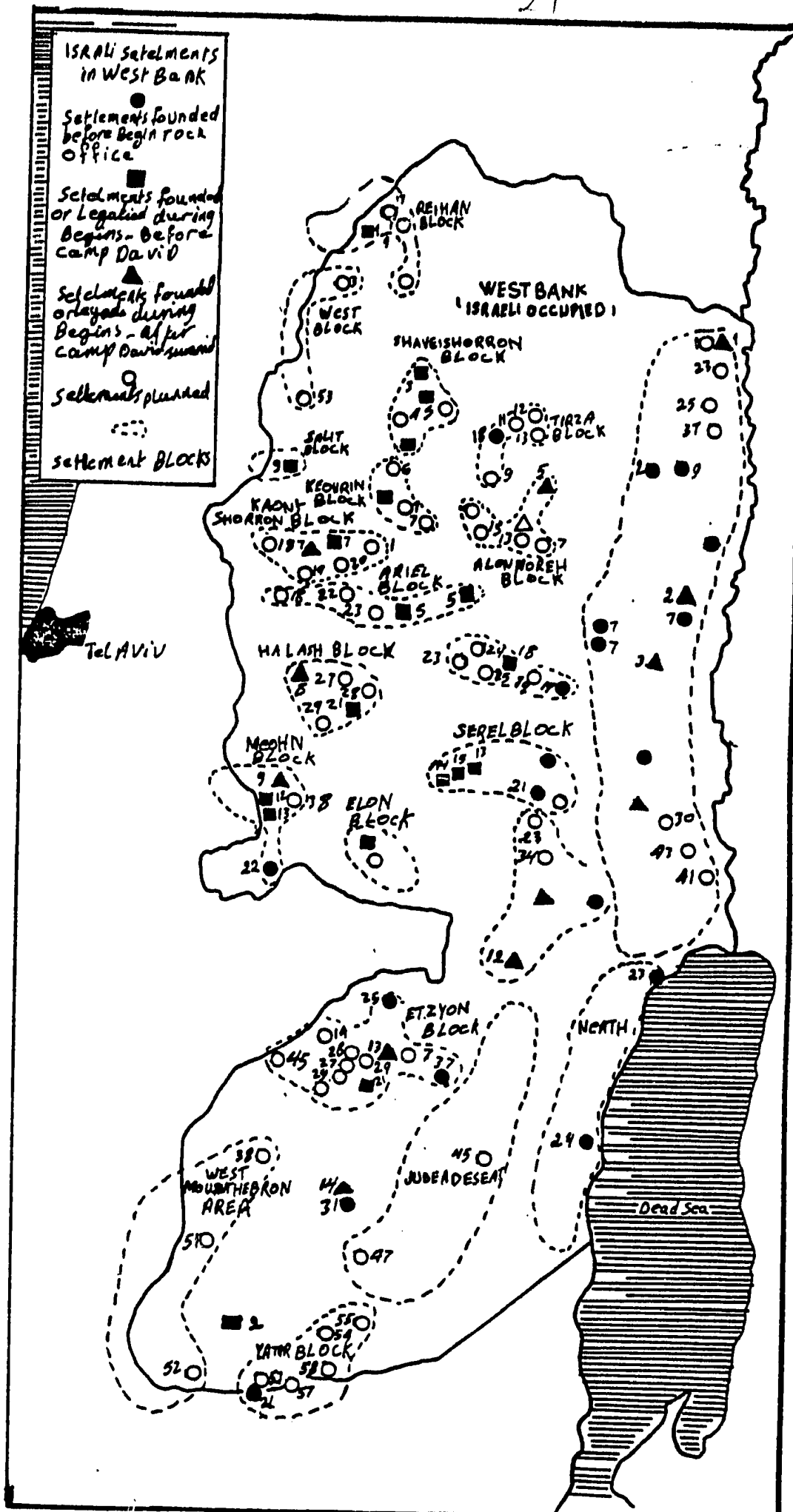
Sub-Tropical Varieties of Fruit

While fruit plantations require some irrigation, which is severely restricted in Gaza, CDF recommends continuing efforts to encourage the distribution and plantation of sub-tropical varieties of fruit. Agriculture planners view Gaza as an ideal environment for the growing of subtropical fruit and see it as economically and agriculturally complementary to growing in the Territories such staples as olives and grapes. Fruit, such as gawafa and mango, have excellent marketing potential locally as well as abroad.

APPENDIX I.

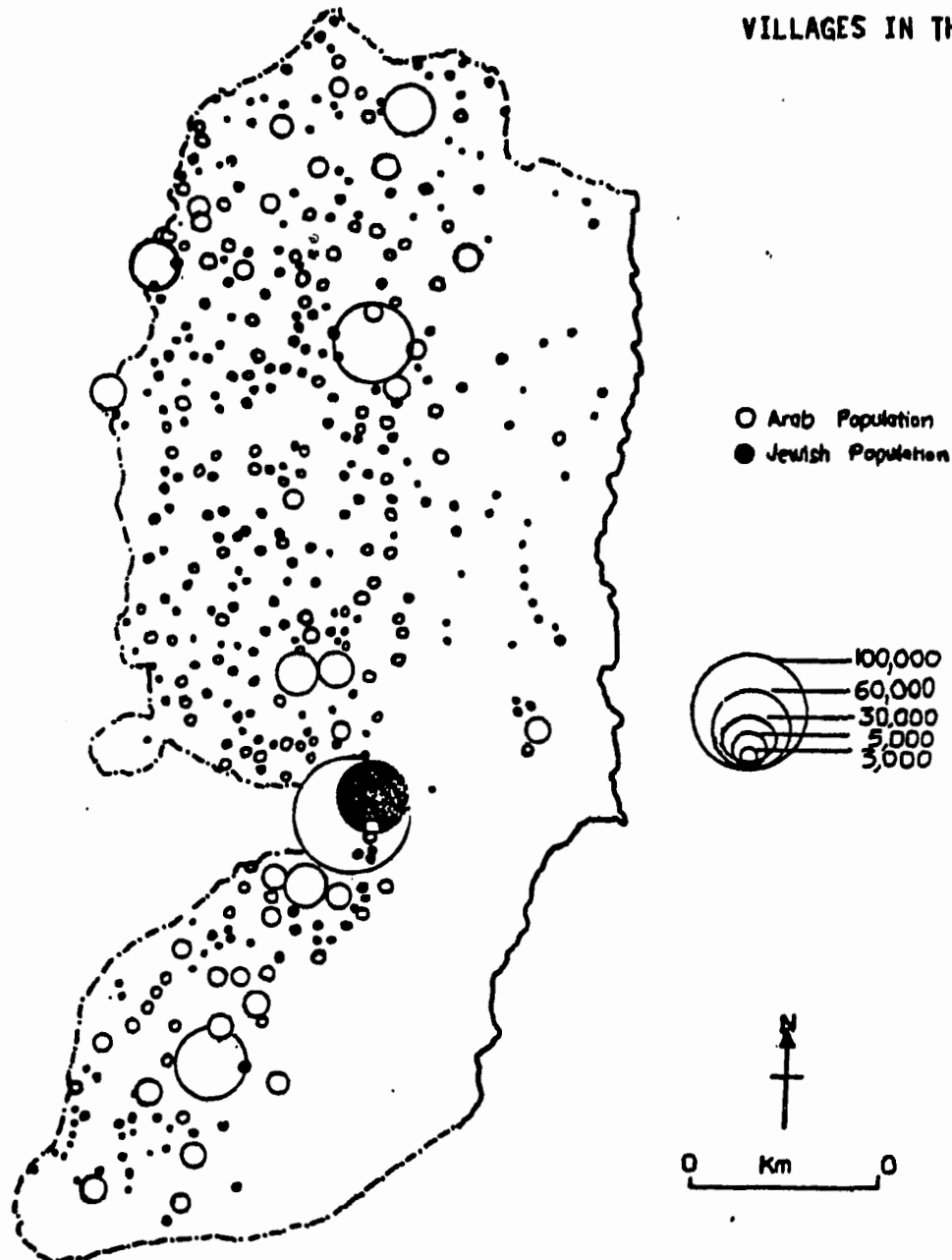
**AVERAGE ANNUAL
RAINFALL
AMOUNTS (MM.
(1921 - 1950)**





APPENDIX II.

**ISRAELI SETTLEMENT
IN THE WEST BANK.**

APPENDIX III.DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS &
VILLAGES IN THE WEST BANK.

APPENDIX IV

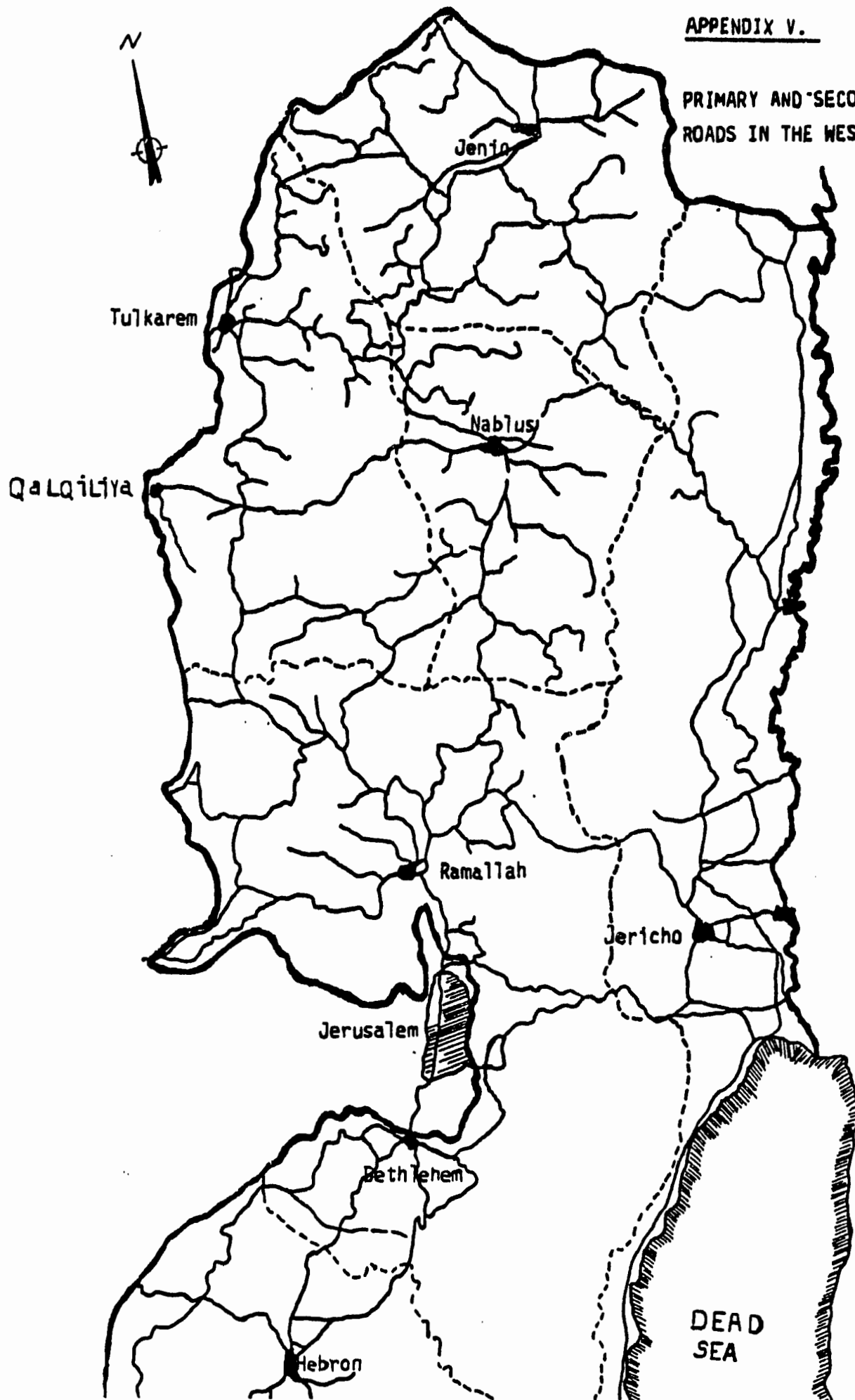
REGISTERED AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION IN THE WEST BANK.

TYPE OF COOPERATIVES	NUMBER OF COOPERATIVES							Total Ag. Coop. Registered	Cooperatives Registered	
	Nablus	Tulkarem	Jenin	Hebron	Bethlehem	Ramallah	Jericho		Before 1967	After 1967
Savings and loan/Rural	13	23	23	28	5	48	2	142	141	1
Agr. Marketing, irrigation.	-	4	4	9	1	-	6	24	11	13
Livestock (Poultry, beehives)	1	-	3	3	2	4	3	16	7	9
Agr. Indust. (Olive Presses)	3	2	-	1	1	3	-	10	8	2
Union for olive presses-marketing	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
General Agr. Cooperatives	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	9	9	-
Total Agricultural Cooperatives.	17	29	30	46	9	57	14	202	177	25

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APPENDIX V.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY
ROADS IN THE WEST BANK



APPENDIX VI
RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

NE-G-1303 - JUNE 1978 - JUNE 1981

NUMBER	PROJECT NAME	Budget \$	S T A T U S		
			Project Completed	Project in process	Awaiting GOI Clearance
WB 001	Olive Seedling Distribution FY 79	25,000	x		
WB 002	Almond/Plum Seedling Distribution FY 79	5,000	x		
GS 013	Rafah Municipality Beach Camp Road	13,000	x		
GS 014	Deir El-Balah Municipality Access Road	25,000	x		
WB 019	Beit Sahour Municipality Road	50,000	x		
WB 020	Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road	35,000			x
WB 021	Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Village Access Road	60,000	x		
WB 025	Deir Nidham Spring Development	10,000		x	
WB 030	Olive Seedling Distribution FY 80	55,000	x		
WB 031	Almond Plum Seedling Distribution FY 80	4,000	x		
WB 032	Grape Vine Trellising Equipment FY 80	18,000	x		
WB 033	Attil Agricultural Cooperative Irrigation	30,000			x
WB 034	Deir Ghassaneh Credit/Thrift Coop.*	25,000			x
WB 035	Beit Rima Credit/Thrift Coop.*	25,000			x
WB 036	Deir Dibwan Earthmoving Equipment	35,000			x
GS 045	Olive Seedling Distribution FY 80	9,000	x		
GS 046	Deir Al-Balah Vegetable Cooperative	12,500	x		
GS 047	Beit Lahia Strawberry Cooperative	12,500	x		

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>Budget \$</u>	<u>Project Completed</u>	<u>Project in Process</u>	<u>Awaiting GOI Clearance</u>
GS 048	Deir Al-Lalah Slaughterhouse	15,000	x		
GS 049	Olive, Almond, Fruit Seedlings FY 80	15,000			x
GS 056	Zawaida Entrance Road	25,000	x		
GS 058	Qarara Quarter Rural Electrification	4,500	x		
WB 063	Aizariya Council Road Improvement	10,000	x		
WB 064	Beit Unmar Internal Road	40,000	x		
WB 076	El-Bireh Municipality Forest Nursery	25,000			x
WB 077	Arab Development Society Irrigation*	100,000			x
WB 083	Pine/Fir Seedling Distribution	20,000			x

• CDF Seeking Private Funding.
Project not Funded by USAID.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

HEB-0166-G-SS-1057-00 JULY 1981 - October 1982

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>BUDGET \$</u>	<u>PROJECT COMPLETED</u>	<u>PROJECT IN PROCESS</u>	<u>AWAITING GOI CLEARANCE</u>
WB 019	Beit Sahur Municipality Road	22,000	x		
WB 020	Halhoul, Zeboud and Arnaba Market Road	25,000			x
WB 021	Nunqur, Sinjir and Kinnar Access Road	10,000	x		
WB 025	Deir Nidham Spring Development*	10,000		x	
WB 033	Attil Agricultural Cooperative Irrigation	30,000			x
WB 034	Deir Ghassaneh Credit/Thrift Coop.*	25,000			x
WB 035	Beit Rima Credit/Thrift Coop.*	25,000			x
WB 036	Deir Dibwan Earthmoving Equipment*	35,000			x
WB 037	Wadi Fukin Agricultural Road	25,000		x	
WB 054	Musadra Quarter Agricultural Road	30,000		x	
WB 072	Olive Seedling Distribution FY 81	130,000	x		
WB 073	Almond/Plum Seedling Distribution FY 81	4,000	x		
WB 074	Eastern Slopes Cistern Repair	50,000		x	
WB 076	El-Bireh Municipality Forest Nursery	25,000			x
WB 077	Arab Development Society Irrigation *	100,000			x
WB 079	Bethlehem Municipality Market	500,000		x	
GS 081	Beit Hanoun Access Road	25,000		x	
WB 083	Pine/Fir Seedling Distribution*	20,000			x

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>BUDGET</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>PROJECT</u> <u>COMPLETED</u>	<u>PROJECT IN</u> <u>PROCESS</u>	<u>AWAITING GOI</u> <u>CLEARANCE</u>
WB 084	Grape Vine Trellising Equipment FY 81	40,000	X		
WB 091	Eastern Slopes Erosion Control	50,000		X	
WB 107	Olive Seedling Distribution FY 82	70,000		X	
WB 108	Almond/Plum Seedling Distribution FY 82	5,000		X	
GS 111	Fishermens Cooperative Equipment	100,000		X	
GS 114	Deir El-Balah Vegetable Cooperative	25,000		X	
GS 115	Zawaida Council Internal Road	90,000		X	
GS 116	Jabalia Council Agricultural Road	70,000		X	
WB 126	Land Reclamation for spices	50,000		X	

• CDF seeking private funding.
Project not funded by USAID.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

CURRENT SUBMISSION

BUDGET

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PROJECT NAME</u>	<u>BUDGET</u>	<u>DATE SUBMITTED GOI</u>
WB 109	Semi-Arid Region Cereal Seed Drills	30,000	Feb. 1982 *
WB 117	Deir Ghassaneh Agricultural Road	20,000	May 1982
WB 118	Beit Rima Agricultural Road	20,000	May 1982
WB 119	Surif Agricultural Road	70,000	May 1982
WB 121	Bani Na'im Agricultural Road	45,000	May 1982
GS 127	Abasan Es-Saghira Agricultural Road	20,000	Nov. 1982
GS 128	Gaza Engineers Material Testing Laboratory	70,000	Nov. 1982
GS 138	East Wadi Gaza Agricultural Road	90,000	Nov. 1982
WB 139	Grapevine Trellising Equipment Grants	30,000	Nov. 1982
WB 140	Improvement Water Resources	50,000	Jan. 1982 *
WB 144	Samu'a Traditional Rug Making	10,000	Nov. 1982
WB 152	Hindaza Agricultural Road	20,000	Nov. 1982
WB 153	Salfit Agricultural Road	45,000	Nov. 1982
WB 154	Nahhalin Agricultural Road	25,000	Nov. 1982
WB 155	Husan Agricultural Road	15,000	Nov. 1982
WB 156	Tarqumia Agricultural Road	20,000	Nov. 1982
WB 157	Jojoba Plant Cultivation	7,000	Nov. 1982

* Cleared by GOI for implementation.

6

ATTACHMENT THREE

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

IN THE GAZA STRIP/WEST BANK

BACKGROUND PAPER

I. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION	Page 1
II SPECIAL EDUCATION	Page 10
SUMMARY OF CDF CHILD DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE JUNE 1978 - JUNE 1981	Page 16

October 1982.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT
IN THE GAZA STRIP/WEST BANK
BACKGROUND PAPER

I. PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Pre-School education is a relatively recent addition to the educational system in the West Bank. It is not, in fact, under the auspices of the Jordanian Ministry of Education or parallel body in the Gaza Strip. Therefore, unlike the other levels of education in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, pre-schools are not accredited as "official" institutions, nor are standards set regarding the qualifications of pre-school teachers. One important consequence of not being government affiliated is that pre-school education does not qualify for or receive government funding. This makes it solely dependent on local associations, foreign societies and private fund-raising.

In this environment, curriculum supervision and professional program guidance are generally absent from pre-schools in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Additionally, there is a serious lack of material provisions, such as basic furniture, educational materials and equipment. Physical facilities are typically limited to space available in buildings designed for other purposes, with the result that conditions are often unhealthy i.e. poor lighting, little air circulation and over crowded rooms. Some of the buildings are unsafe. They leak and children get wooden splinters in their hands from the walls.

In its own survey (see attachment) of pre-school facilities in the Bethlehem and Jerusalem Districts, CDF found that some centers even lack running water and electricity, while many centers operated without basic playground equipment. Although UNICEF had planned to assist in upgrading local pre-schools, especially with regard to play equipment, CDF recently learned from GOI that this plan has been suspended as of September 1982.

Some progress has however, recently been made in pre-school education in the West Bank as a consequence of the establishment of three teacher training programs. One founded in 1962, is sponsored by UNRWA; the second was started by the Jerusalem Union of Charitable Societies and Bethlehem University in 1981; the Hebron Red Crescent will start the third training teacher program in October 1982 in the Hebron District. The UNRWA program is only open to teachers related to UNRWA pre-schools, while the two other programs serve the pre-school teacher population-at-large. The existence of the Jerusalem Union and Hebron Red Crescent training programs offers a considerable asset to pre-school education in that they will provide an opportunity for 140 teachers to upgrade their skills. In collaboration with the formal training these local groups also plan to develop an in-service training component to follow up the training the participant teachers have received. The support envisioned is not only academic (the area generally dealt with in training), but also will be practically applied to solving particular problems teachers face as a result of the conditions of their individual preschools, whether in terms of materials deficiency, poor facilities or lack of professional guidance in dealing with recurring problems.

In the West Bank and Gaza Strip there are currently 190 pre-school programs in operation; 22 are scheduled to be opened but due to lack of funding their opening has been delayed. It is estimated that nearly 15,000 children between the ages of 3 to 5 years are provided with their first educational experience through a variety of highly diverse pre-school programs and 40,000 children have no place because of lack of facilities. In Gaza Strip and the West Bank there are 3 types of institutions involved in the provision of pre-school program services:-

- A. Registered Charitable Societies
- B. UNRWA Administered Programs
- C. Private Pre-school programs.

The following is a brief summary of each institution and of its activities:-

A. Registered Charitable Societies.

Local charitable societies are the spontaneous response of community initiatives to meet local needs. The programs carried out by these societies include health clinics, literacy training (assisted by the Birzeit University - affiliated literacy training project), a program for the mentally retarded and pre-school programs.

154 societies provide pre-school programs for 11,503 children in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Some of them are well known charitable societies, such as the Red Crescent Societies in the West Bank and the Palestine Women's Union in Gaza, which carry out pre-school programs on the same professional level as UNRWA and private schools. However, the salary level of their teaching staff as well as their educational level is frequently lower than the UNRWA or private systems.

Pre-School Centers in Charitable Societies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Summary Statistics:

DISTRICT	No. of Preschools	No. of Classes	No. of Children	No. of Teachers
Ramallah	22	37	1,210	50
Hebron	28	58	2,635	58
Bethlehem	21	43	1,105	36
Jericho	2	3	150	5
Nablus & Jenin	13	206	2,131	73
Tulkarem	30	53	1,272	45
West Bank Total	116	400	8,503	267
Gaza Strip Total	38	70	3,000	120
West Bank and Gaza	154	470	11,503	387

B. UNRWA Pre-Schools.

In 1965 UNRWA initiated its pre-school program which services refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Professional staff development of teachers involved in the program is organized by the UNRWA (Tireh) Vocational Training Program and by various international agencies assisting in these programming efforts. These include, the YMCA (East Jerusalem) in the West Bank and the Quaker program in the Gaza Strip.

UNRWA operates 17 centers in the West Bank, 14 centers in refugee camps and 3 centers in villages. Overall services are provided to a total of 1,218 children. The following list includes the UNRWA-affiliated kindergarten centers in the West Bank.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Name of Sponsor</u>	<u>Number of Beneficiaries</u>
Aqbat Jaber	YMCA Jerusalem	62
Jalazone	YMCA Jerusalem	56
Kalandia	YMCA Jerusalem	70
Am'ary	Quakers	60
Shu'fat	Holy Land Mission	60
Deir Ammar	Holy Land Mission	58
Ramallah	European Quakers	30
Fawwar	Holy Land Mission	60
Arroub (1)	Holy Land Mission	60
Arroub (2)	Holy Land Mission	60
Dheisheh	Holy Land Mission	48
Balata	Self-Help Local Group	124
Askar	Self-Help Local Group	75
Askar	Self-Help Local Group	52
Fara'a	Self-Help Local Group	43
Jenin	Self-Help Local Group	88
Tulkarem	Self-Help Local Group	60
Nur Shams	Self-Help Local Group	39
Nur Shams	Self-Help Local Group	23
Rummaneh	Self-Help Local Group	30
		<u>1,218</u>

In the Gaza Strip UNRWA administers pre-school programs in 10 camps; services are provided to 1,250 children. The following list includes the UNRWA kindergarten centers in the Gaza Strip:-

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Play Centers</u>
Rafah	2
Khan Younis	1
Deir El-Balah	1
Al-Maghazi	1
Al-Nasairat	2
Al-Burg	2
Al-Shargayia	1
Al-Shata'	2
Jabalila	2
Beit Hanoun	1
	<hr/>
	15

C. Private Pre-School Programs.

These groups provide an educational experience for 200 children in 4 centers in the West Bank, but none in the Gaza Strip. These schools can be characterized as serving an urban population where family income levels are able to meet these additional costs or where low income families' participation is subsidized by outside funding. The private pre-school program can be characterized as having a defined curriculum, carried out by a professionally trained staff, in a teaching environment which has more than adequate materials and equipment to support the program. Staff are well paid and the program is modeled and operated as a kindergarten within internationally understood standards of this type of education activity.

Most pre-school teachers are only high school graduates who have no specialized or formal training beyond the Tawjihi Certificate. For this reason, there is a need to upgrade professional skills in this field. Up until recently, the only place where teachers were trained in the Territories was at Tireh which only served that part of the population who qualified for the UNRWA-administered teacher training center. As a result, the great majority of teachers in village kindergartens operated by local Charitable Societies are only high school graduates without any specialized pre-school training.

The statistics below give an idea of the number of teachers in the West Bank, most of whom have only rudimentary training, if any training at all.

	Number of Teachers (Approximate)
Ramallah District	50
Hebron District	58
Bethlehem District	36
Jericho	5
Nablus District	48
Jenin District	25
Tulkarem District	45
	<hr/>
	267
	=====

Recognizing the need for pre-school training, Bethlehem University established in 1981 a special program for this purpose. Working in close collaboration with the Jerusalem Union of Charitable Societies and the Hebron Red Crescent Society, the University has established a non-degree, pre-school training program (see attachment) designed to serve the broadest range of pre-school teachers associated with programs located in refugee and non-refugee population centers. In July 1982 the first 38 teachers from Hebron and Bethlehem completed the program.

The following is the summary of the teacher training programs at Tيره, Bethlehem University and the Hebron Red Crescent Society:-

Tيره (UNRWA): The program is a two year program. The courses offered include the following areas: child psychology, education, arts and crafts, Arabic and English language, mathematics, general science and health education. The UNRWA center has its own kindergarten where teachers also do practice teaching.

The Bethlehem University Training Program is for two years and divided into 3 semesters of lecture and 2 semesters of field practice. The courses offered include the following areas: child psychology, child learning process, physical education, music for children, literature for children, sociology of the Palestinians, creative activities and Arabic language.

The Hebron Red Crescent Teacher Training course is presently being conducted on an informal basis until they get clearance for a formal training course from the military authorities. The courses now offered include the following areas; child psychology, education, music for children and workshops. Teachers practice at the Red Crescent kindergarten in Hebron.

The following chart shows the geographical distribution of teachers who have had some training at Bethlehem and the Red Crescent centers and indicates those who are likely to do so.

District	Teachers participating in training	Number of children taught	Teachers without benefit of training	Number of children taught
Ramallah	0	N/A	50	1,210
Jericho	0	N/A	5	150
Bethlehem	15	455	21	640
Hebron	23	890	35	1,655
Total	38	1,435	111	3,655

RECOMMENDATION FOR PROGRAM DIRECTION.

The division of early childhood education recognizes that the early years are the most crucial. However, the absence of government involvement in pre-school education, places the onus of pre-school education and teaching training on local institutions, most of which are ill prepared for this role. On the basis of its prior experience with pre-school education, as well as on the basis of information recently collected, CDF observes that pre-school education can be upgraded and improved in two important areas.

Teaching.

Support of local institutions, particularly charitable societies, involved in in-service teacher training and in developing a network of professional support to improve pre-school standards and pre-schools teachers' programme.

Commodity Support.

Assist local institutions in their efforts to produce basic commodities necessary for operating pre-schools. This includes such items as playground equipment, basic furniture, teaching and educational materials.

During the coming two years, the Community Development Foundation proposes to involve itself as follows in the area of pre-school education.

1. CDF will support pre-school resource centers established in connection with the Jerusalem Union and Hebron Red Crescent. Both of these groups have demonstrated initiative and professional competence in their efforts to upgrade pre-school education. Specifically, these centers will:

- a) provide professional guidance.

An itinerant early childhood expert will visit the participating teachers in their classrooms to provide advice, to offer recommendations and to consult with teachers facing classroom problems.

b) provide educational resources and reference:

A professional library will be available for the use of participating teachers.

c) provide a central depot for educational pre-school equipment and materials. Equipment and materials are to be sent out.

d) provide a center for lectures, seminars and conferences on the subject of child development and pre-school education:

The center will host on a regular basis lectures by local leaders in the field of pre-school education. Seminars and conferences for participating teachers will be conducted.

e) a meeting place where pre-school teachers can meet to share experiences, to exchange ideas and to discuss matters of mutual professional interest.

Overall, pre-school resource centers will assist kindergartens in the West Bank and Gaza Strip upgrade their curriculum and offer a system of professional program supervision. While the initial thrust of the CDF effort will be directed at the Jerusalem Union and Red Crescent programs, CDF will view as a positive development the establishment of such centers in the Nablus area and in the Gaza Strip and will recommend assistance to them at the appropriate time.

- 2. CDF will provide modest grants to local institutions to improve their existing pre-school facilities. Grants will be used to purchase basic furniture (tables, chairs, shelves, cupboards), play equipment (jungle gyms, ropes, balls, swings), educational material (blocks, pegs, puzzles, crayons) and to renovate pre-schools to make them more suitable. This latter will include bringing electricity and water to facilities which now do not have these basic services and undertaking other improvements which will make the center a safer and healthier environment for young children.**

II. SPECIAL EDUCATION

The retarded child is frequently neglected by his family and by the institutions in his environment. This is no less the case in the West Bank and Gaza Strip where there are a significant number of retarded people in all age groups, many of whom do not attend any kind of school or training program. Some families feel ashamed and even guilty in having a retarded child. Those sensitive to the special needs of the retarded often cannot find a place to send the child for training. The reason there are few institutions for the retarded in the West Bank and Gaza is because the funding situation is similar to that of pre-school education; namely, there is no government funding and only limited private assistance for them. Institutions are, in fact, solely dependent on local associations and foreign assistance for their continued existence.

To-day in the West Bank and Gaza Strip there are 14 centers in operation with programs for the retarded; 13 are run by local charitable societies and one is run by the Swedish Organization in Jerusalem. Below is a summary of the status of these centers for the retarded in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

<u>Name of Society</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Year Estab- lished</u>	<u>No. of Employee</u>	<u>No. of Retarded Children</u>	<u>Resident</u>
1. Amal School	Jenin	1974	4	27	
2. Center for Retardation	Tulkarem	1975	3	20	
3. School of Special Education	Nablus	1975	7	23	
4. Annahda Society	Ramallah	1973	20	50	
5. Mount Star Center	Ramallah	1981	5	6	6
6. School for Special Education	Bethlehem	1976	4	18	
7. Center for Crippled & Retarded Children	Jericho	1955	15	49	49
8. New Generation Center	Jericho	1975	1	8	14
9. Al-Raja Center	Hebron	1974	5	23	
10. Four Homes of Mercy	Bethany	1971	20	25	25
11. Salfit Center	Nablus	Now under construction			
12. Red Crescent Society	Hebron	Now under construction			
13. Sun-Day Care Center	Gaza	1975	18	100	

The centers described above can be divided into two groups based on the amount of training that their staff has had, as well as the kind of programs they provide for the students. The first group of centers has very limited staff training and provide only basic care programs for the students. The second group, on the other hand, has been able to provide their staff with some training in working with the retarded. These groups have also chosen to provide either vocational training for the mild to moderately retarded child and for the severely retarded a more intensive care environment.

CDF has selected to work with the second group and has chosen the four centers described below. In making this recommendation, CDF has taken into account that these centers:

- have a core of professional staff to whom the local group is committed to provide additional training;
- have already allocated substantial resources of their own to respond to the needs of the retarded.
- have a regional orientation to serve outlying villages in satellite communities;
- have programs which include basic care and vocational rehabilitation components;
- are prepared to be a resource for other smaller facilities serving the retarded.

1. Annahda Society: Was founded in Ramallah in 1952 with the objective of improving the social and educational situation of the retarded. The Society's programs provide services for 40 mentally retarded children between the ages of 6 - 16 years with mild to moderate retardation. The society recently decided to expand its program and purchased 15 dunums of land where it has built a regional center for the training of retarded in the Ramallah District. It now serves 70 children.

Staff Training: Eight professionals, 5 teachers/social workers, 1 vocational training instructor and the director work in the center.

Program: The program concentrates on teaching the child how to look after his basic needs, such as eating, dressing. A vocational training program gives the child an opportunity to learn a job skill, such as carpentry and weaving.

2. Sun Day Care Center: was formed in 1975 with the objective of giving services for the handicapped in the Gaza Strip. The center cares for 57 children, with mild to moderate retardation. The society is now constructing a new center which will take up to 100 children.

Staff Training: Twelve professionals work in the center, including eight teachers, a social worker, a psychologist, a vocational training instructor and the director.

Program: The program concentrates on teaching the child how to manage his own basic needs, such as preparing a meal and includes a vocational training program to learn a job skill.

3. Red Crescent Society: The Red Crescent in Hebron worked for several years in the field of retardation before deciding to construct a major regional facility which is to be staffed with qualified professionals. The society committee members purchased 12 dunums and have started the building which will be completed in January 1983.

Staff: 15 professionals will be working, including 6 teachers (3 of them are now training in England and another 3 in other Arab countries), 5 nurses, a psychologist, a doctor, a social worker and the director. The center will have both residential and non-residential facilities for mildly retarded children.

4. Salfit: The Salfit center located outside of Nablus worked for several years in cramped quarters before moving into a health clinic run by the military government. Because of funding problems though, this facility was closed.

The new center will be open in early December 1982 and will run in collaboration with Social Welfare Ministry for one year. The Union Charitable Society in Nablus is the primary mover behind the Salfit Center.

Staff: Five qualified staff will be working in Salfit including a psychologist, a social worker, a physiotherapist, a nurse and director. The center will be residential for children with mild to severe retardation.

In special education for the retarded in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip there are several areas of need which are most important at this time. They include the following:-

1. Expanding Training for the Child.

The centers have set a curriculum for their programs and need help in expanding this curriculum as follows:-

A. Self Care Training: Most of the institutions have no training programs to enable children to learn self-care such as washing himself, eating and preparing a meal.

B. Social Skills: Teaching safety, use of basic means of transportation, and communication with other people.

C. Vocational Training: Providing the opportunity for children to learn a job and a skill with which they can support themselves.

2. Training for people working with the retarded child.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip need training programs for developing professional staff in order to expand the existing programs as well as to provide minimal training for staff in institutions with untrained staff.

3. Education about Retardation for the General Public.

People, particularly in the village, need more education about retardation. Basic education at home and in the community needs to be provided for something as elementary as how to treat the retarded child. Mothers especially need education about retardation because many of them deliver their children at home and often never realize their child has problems until they are forced for health reasons to visit a doctor. Also certain birth control practices as well as birth difficulties result in retardation because there is a lack of awareness of possible problems and little medical care available at the time of delivery.

4. Providing Equipment and Furniture for the Centers.

There is almost a complete lack of teaching tools in classrooms for the retarded. It is important to take full advantage of classrooms resources to help the child to learn more easily through experiential learning. As for furniture, most of the societies have old furniture and usually have no kitchen to provide the child with a hot food for the main meal at midday.

5. Transportation for children who live in villages.

It is difficult for a retarded child in a village to travel to school without providing him a means of transportation. He is unable to take public transport by himself and the distance from his home to the school discourages families from sending their children to schools even when they do exist.

6. Institutions for the severely retarded children.

The severely retarded need more care and also need to be looked after continuously in a residential environment. Generally, in the West Bank and Gaza, there are few institutions where retarded children are resident; the ones that exist are usually full.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PROGRAM DIRECTION.

CDF seeks to provide assistance to support the growth of special education programs for the mentally retarded in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. CDF appreciates the difficulty of the situation with regard to institutions dealing with retarded and, in particular, the problems these institutions have in securing funds to maintain a professional level of care. It is in this connection that CDF recommends involvement in special education as follows:-

1. Vocational Training: CDF will provide small grants to local institutions to enable them either to introduce or to upgrade a vocational training capability. Grants will be used for the purchase of equipment and commodities related to job skill acquisition in the areas of sewing, knitting, pottery, carpentry, packaging and care of animals.
2. Teaching Materials: CDF will assist local groups in acquiring basic teaching materials related to a retarded child's learning of concepts and communication skills, skills which are essential for a fuller participation in family and community life.
3. Furniture and Equipment: CDF will assist local groups in purchasing furniture and equipment basic to the operation of their centers. In some instances, this may also involve the cost of renovating, at least in part, existing structures so that these structures can be used to their fullest potential to meet the needs of retarded children.

This component of the CDF program will assist the most qualified societies to enable them to run a better program and provide training for programs for other teachers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These Centers are envisioned as models for developing programs and facilities related to special education. CDF will provide technical assistance through the services of its project coordinator.

SUMMARY OF CDF ASSISTANCE

CHILD DEVELOPMENT

NE-G-1303 JUNE 1978 - JUNE 1981

<u>Number</u>	<u>Project Name</u>	<u>CDF Allocation</u>	<u>Project Status</u>
GS 003	Ikhza'a Day Care Center	\$ 10,000	Completed
GS 005	Palestine Women's Union Day Care Center/Gaza	\$ 50,000	Completed
GS 006	Sun/Day Care Center	\$ 15,000	Completed
GS 038	Jabalila/Nazla Day Care Center	\$ 35,000	Completed
GS 039	Palestine Women Union Day Care Center/Beit Hanoun	\$ 35,000	Completed
GS 044	Khan Younis Municipality Day Care Center	\$ 10,000	Completed
WB 061	Annahda Association Day Care Center	\$ 30,000	Completed
WB 062	Hebron Red Crescent Multi-Purpose Center (Phase I)	\$ 65,000	Completed
TOTAL:-		<u>\$ 250,000</u> *****	

11
ATTACHMENT FOUR

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Field Office Director

DUTIES:

Programming:

1. Develop policies and procedures for project planning, monitoring and evaluation;
2. Develop annual and multi year implementation plans;

General Administration:

1. Office management;
2. Communication with headquarters;
3. Purchase of capital assets;

Personnel:

1. Develop and implement annual policies.
2. Hire new staff and consultants.
3. Provide supervision and evaluate employees.

Finance:

1. Prepare annual budget;
2. Prepare reports to funding agencies;
3. Establish and maintain all bank accounts.

Public Relations:

1. Establish and maintain contacts with the government of Israel and the Military authorities, AID and local PVO's, the U.N., and others, as appropriate.

STAFF MEMBER: Phillip E. Davies

Date Began Work: January 1, 1982.

Educational Background:

- 1974 M.A. University of Michigan: Near East Studies and Anthropology.
- 1971 B.A. Muskingum College: Sociology.
- 1972 Georgetown University National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship.

Professional Experience:

- 1982 - Present - Field Office, Director, Community Development Foundation, Gaza/West Bank.
- 1980 - 1982 Senior Program Adviser, Save the Children Lebanon.
- 1978 - 1980 Associate Regional Director, Mid-East Region, Save the Children Headquarters, Westport, CT.

Languages:

- English - Mother Tongue
- Arabic - Fluent spoken and written ability.
- French - Fluent spoken and written ability.

OTHER:

- 1981 Acting Director, Save the Children program Tunisia.
- 1980 Conducted initial baseline and feasibility study for Save the Children program in Egypt.
- 1974 - Ford Foundation Near East Study Award, University of Michigan.
- 1971 - National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship, Georgetown University, University of Washington.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Project Coordinator (West Bank)

DUTIES:

1. Meet with local groups to assess community needs;
2. Prepare project descriptions and project proposals;
3. Establish indicators relevant to project implementation;
4. Follow-up and monitor the progress of project activities with local groups;
5. Conduct baseline data surveys and feasibility studies, as appropriate;
6. Maintain primary contact with project holders and beneficiaries;
7. Monitor expenses of projects for which assigned responsibility;
8. Assist in the definition and preparation of management implementation plans and sectoral strategies;
9. Evaluate projects in relation to stated objective and implementation schedule;
10. Research and preparation of social sector studies.

Project Involvement:

Institutional development projects located primarily in the West Bank, including:

Preschool education and multi-sectoral involvement with local charitable associations, special education, women's programs and youth development projects.

Staff Member: Ruby Hazineh

Date Began Work: July 1979

Educational Background:

- 1971 Diploma Child Development Graduate Institute of Education, London University.
- 1977 B.A. Social work and Sociology, Bethlehem University, Bethlehem.

Professional Experience:

- 1979 - Present Social Sector Project Consultant, Community Development Foundation, Jerusalem.
- 1975 Social Worker and Director of Child Development Center, Social Welfare Department, Ramallah.
- 1977 Social Worker, Social Welfare Department, Bethlehem.

Language:

- Arabic - Mother Tongue
- English - Speaking and writing fluently
- Hebrew - Fair written and spoken
- French - Beginning study.

Other:

- 1981 Participant: Cleveland International Program for Youth Leaders and Social Workers, Cleveland State University Seminar and full time work assignment of Social Service at Child Care Center, Cleveland

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Project Coordinator (West Bank).

DUTIES:

1. Meet with local groups to assess community needs;
2. Prepare project descriptions and project proposals;
3. Establish indicators relevant to project implementation;
4. Follow-up and monitor the progress of project activities with local groups;
5. Conduct baseline data surveys and feasibility studies, as appropriate;
6. Maintain primary contact with project holders and beneficiaries;
7. Monitor expenses of projects for which assigned responsibility;
8. Assist in the definition and preparation of management implementation plans and seasonal strategies;
9. Maintain and update project files;
10. Evaluate projects in relation to stated objective and implementation schedule;

Project Involvement:

Rural economic development projects in the West Bank with special emphasis on seedling distribution, grape vine trellising, agricultural roads, land reclamation, and irrigation.

Staff Member: Khalil Al-Aloul

Date Began Work: August 1978.

Educational Background:

1975 B.S. Soil Science, Mosul University,
Mosul, Iraq.

Professional Experience:

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- 1978 - Present Project Coordinator, Community Development Foundation, Jerusalem.
 - 1977 - 1978 Assistant Manager, Agricultural Cooperative Farm, Jordan Valley, West Bank.
 - 1976 - 1977 Manager, Agricultural Cooperatives, Jordanian Cooperative Organization, Amman, Jordan.
 - 1968 - 1970 Teacher, Tabarbour Preparatory School, Amman, Jordan.

Other:

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- 1981 USIS Fellowship - Irrigation Problems and Practices Colorado State University, Ft. Collins, Colorado.

Language:

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- Arabic - Mother Tongue.
 - English - Intermediate spoken and written ability.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Field Assistant

Field Office: West Bank

DUTIES:

1. Survey infrastructure projects, including the preparation of sketches and diagrams.
2. Calculate construction material quantities.
3. Field contact with individual beneficiaries in agricultural subsidy projects.
4. Field supervision and on-going evaluation of agricultural, rural economic and infrastructure projects.
5. Assist seedling distribution and trellising projects.

Staff Member: Issa Mohammad Allan

Date Began Work: June 1982

Project Involvement:

Rural economic development projects, including
agricultural roads, cistern repair, seedling
distribution, grape vine trellising.

Educational Background:

- 1981 Diploma, Construction technician and
Land Surveying, UNRWA Kalandia Vocational
Training Centre, Ramallah, West Bank.
1977 Certificate Bethlehem Secondary School,
Bethlehem.

Professional Experience:

- 1952 - Present Surveyor and Field Assistant,
Community Development Foundation, Jerusalem.
- 1979 - 1982 Construction Foreman, Hijazi
Engineering Office, Ramallah, West Bank.
- 1979 - 1981 Land Surveyor, Mujahed Nimer
Engineering Firm, Ramallah, West Bank.

Languages:

- Arabic - Mother Tongue.
- English - Good written ability, fair spoken ability.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Chief Accountant.

DUTIES:

1. General accounting of Jerusalem and Gaza Offices;
2. Prepare monthly and annual financial reports, including expense statements, bank reconciliations, fund reconciliations, project statements and petty cash reports;
3. Assist field office director in accessing and monitoring the program's financial status and budget preparation;
4. Train field staff in financial procedures related to project management;
5. Pre-audit projects and recommend appropriate follow-up before audit by external auditors;
6. Maintain file of project vouchers;
7. Maintain inventory of capital assets.
8. Prepare monthly payroll sheets.
9. Prepare tax and insurance statements
10. Adapt financial forms, statements and reports for processing by office computer.

CDF Staff Member: Ghaleb H. Nubani

Date Began Work: August 1978

Educational Background:

1974 Diploma, Education for Business Studies,
UNRWA/UNESCO Institute, Lebanon.

1970 B.S. Accounting - University of Alexandria,
Egypt.

Professional Experience:

- 1978 - Present Chief Accountant, Community Development Foundation, Gaza/West Bank.
- 1970 - 1982 Senior teacher of Commerce & Finances, UNRWA, Beit Jala Boys School, West Bank.
- 1972 - 1978 Chief Accountant, Sbitany's Corporation, Jerusalem.
- September, 1982 Awarded training in accounting procedures and bookkeeping, save the Children/Egypt

Languages:

- Arabic - Mother Tongue
- English - Fluent speaking and writing ability
- Hebrew - Fluent speaking and writing ability

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Administrative Officer West Bank.

DUTIES:

1. Assist staff in writing project descriptions, evaluations and proposals;
2. Design forms and systems for office management;
3. Computer application and training for staff;
4. Supervise West Bank administrative staff;
5. Coordinate office activities;
6. Provide administrative assistance to director especially in relation to report preparation.

Staff Member: Sr. Judith Zobelein, F.S.E.

Date Began Work: September 1979

Educational Background:

- 1977 M.A.T. English as a second language & cross-cultural studies. School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont.
- 1971 B.A. English Literature, Hofstra University, New York.
- 1982 Intensive Course: Basic Applications for Micro Computers, Synergic Systems, Bellevue, Washington.
- 1976 Silent Way Studies and Beginning Japanese study, Educational Solutions, New York, New York.
- 1974 Graduate Studies, English, Columbia University, New York, New York.

Professional Experience:

- 1977 - Present Administrative Officer, Community Development Foundation, Jerusalem.
- 1973 - 1977 Director, International Student Program, Weyman High School, Connecticut.
- 1971 - 1972 Department Head and Teacher, English as a Second Language, Berkshire School, Sheffield, Massachusetts
- 1975 - 1976 Instructor, English as a Second Language, Cross Cultural Studies, School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont.
- 1974 - Instructor and teacher trainer, English as a second language, Iran-America Society, Tehran, Iran.
- 1972 - 1973 Volunteer - U.S. Peace corps, Rajburi, Thailand.

Languages:

English - Mother Tongue.
 Arabic - Intermediate spoken and beginning written ability
 Spanish - Intermediate spoken and written ability.
 French - Intermediate spoken and written ability.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Water and Public Health Consultant
----- West Bank

DUTIES:

1. Review all project requests technically and recommend to CDF priority projects;
2. Act as liaison between community groups and CDF and related water professionals in local departments and municipalities and industries;
3. Liaison between CDF and charitable societies for the implementation of community-based public health care services;
4. Gather baseline data for water, sanitation and health sectors;
5. Write project descriptions and evaluate projects;
6. Purchase relevant equipment for health projects

Project Involvement:

Basic needs projects in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, particularly those related to:

1. Water systems including: water tower and reservoir construction, water pumps and connections
2. Well cleaning and drilling
3. Water conservation especially establishing, repairing canal systems
4. Sewage Disposal Networks.
5. Public health care clinics and laboratories.

Staff Member: Karen K. Assaf

Date Began Work: April 1979

Educational Background:

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- 1976 - Ph. D. Environmental Science - Geohydrology;
University of Texas, Houston, Texas.
 - 1968 - M.S. Earth Science, Iowa State University,
Ames, Iowa
 - 1967 - B.S. Science Journalism and Geology,
Iowa State University, Ames Iowa.

Professional Experience:

-
- 1982 - Present Co-founder and Director Arab
Scientific Institute for Research (ASIR)
Ramallah, West Bank.
 - 1979 - Present Project Consultant for water and
public Health, Community Development Foundation,
Jerusalem.
 - 1979 - 1981 Coordinator - Arab College for Medical
Science, Ramallah West Bank.
 - 1978 - 1981 Associate Professor, Bir Zeit University,
West Bank.
 - 1977 - 1978 Geohydrologist, Shell Oil Company,
Houston, Texas.
 - 1976 - 1977 Research Assistant Professor,
Rice University, Houston Texas.

Languages:

-
- English - Mother Tongue
 - Arabic - Intermediate written and spoken ability.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Rural Economic Development Program
----- Consultant (West Bank)

DUTIES:

1. Meet with local groups to develop project ideas for recommendation to CDF; mutual project ideas.
2. Follow up of project implementation on site visits.
3. Write project descriptions and evaluations.
4. Assist in preparation of rural economic development multi-year plan.
5. Coordinate project activities with West Bank Department of Agriculture and local institutions with field service outreach and local technical resources.

Project Involvement:

Rural Economic Development speciality projects in semi-arid marginal areas including:

Diaterm repair
Erosion control barriers
Seed-drill use to counter drought
Spice plant cultivation for essential oil industry.
Land reclamation.
Market and agricultural roads.

STAFF MEMBER: Shehadeh Hisham Dajani

Date Began Work: July 1981

Educational Background:

- 1953 M.S. Animal Production Utah State University.
- 1952 B.S. - Dairy Production Utah State University.
- 1951 SCF Training - Tunis Project Planning.
- 1954 Gannan Foundation - Berlin International Livestock meeting.

Professional Experience:

- 1980 - Present Agricultural programming Consultant, Community Development Foundation Gaza/West Bank.
- 1976 - 1978 Animal production expert, FAO: Saudi Arabia.
- 1967 - 1976 Director Agriculture Extension & Research Department, West Bank.
- 1965 - 1967 Farm Manager, Arab Development Society, Jericho, West Bank.
- 1963 - 1965 Livestock/Forage Research Specialist, Department of Agricultural Research, Amman, Jordan.

Languages:

- Arabic - Mother Tongue
- English - Fluent written and spoken ability.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Administrative Secretary (West Bank)

Duties:

1. Typing - English and Arabic;
2. Maintain filing System;
3. Word processing and information management on the computer;
4. Take shorthand;
5. Translation;
6. Serve as receptionist;
7. Maintain office supplies and inventory;
8. Keep staff time sheets.
9. Maintain office petty cash.

Staff Member: Jeanette Khazmo

Date Began Work: June 1982

Educational Background:

- 1954 Secretarial certificate, Ibrahimiya College, Commercial Section, Jerusalem.
- 1953 Shorthand - Typing Shorthand Certificate, Pitman's Shorthand Institute, London.

Professional Experience:

- 1981 - Present Administrative Secretary, Community Development Foundation, Jerusalem.
- 1981 - 1982 Administrative Secretary - Public Relations' Office, Bir Zeit University, West Bank.
- 1980 - 1981 Secretary, Catholic Relief Services, Jerusalem.
- 1954 - 1980 Administrative Secretary (achieving grade B Certificate, Level 9), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, 'UNRWA' Jerusalem.

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Languages:

Arabic - Mother Tongue

English - Fluent written and spoken ability.

French - Intermediate written and spoken ability.

Hebrew - Intermediate written and spoken ability.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Secretary/Typist (West Bank)

Duties:

1. Receive guests and act as receptionist
2. Arabic - English translation
3. Maintain office supplies
4. Type letters, reports, applications, etc.
5. Keep CDF Library updated and organized
6. Supervise janitorial staff

Staff Member: Rose Mansour/Naber

Date Began Work: September 1980

Educational Background:

- 1979 - 1980 Secretarial Business Course
Amman - Jordan, Al-Wassifieh Vocational
Center
- 1974 - 1978 B.A. in English Literature and
a Diploma in Education, Bethlehem
- 1973 - 1974 Tawjihi Certificate, Arts Section,
graduated from Saint Joseph School, Jerusalem.

Professional Experience:

September 1980 to Present Administrative
Secretary, Community Development Foundation

April - September 1980 Administrative
Secretary in Amman - Jordan, Sindaha Audition
and Accounting Office.

September 1978 - June 1979 English Teacher for
Preparatory classes, Saint Joseph School
in Jerusalem.

Languages:

Arabic - Mother Tongue

English - Good writing and speaking knowledge.

French - Fair writing and speaking knowledge

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Gaza Project Manager

DUTIES:

1. Assume primary role in the development of Program plan including sectoral strategies for Gaza;
2. Supervise project coordinators, Gaza-based consultants and Gaza secretary;
3. Assist in the training of local staff and consultants in the collection and application of baseline data;
4. Assist staff in preparing project descriptions, project evaluations and implementation plans;
5. Evaluate with Gaza staff progress made towards targeted indicators and take appropriate measures to ensure their achievement;
6. Identify local technical resources appropriate to project activities;
7. Monitor Gaza project expenditures in accordance with the approved budget;
8. Liaison with U.S. embassy, PVO community, United Nations agencies and others as appropriate;
9. Establish and maintain contact with GOI/Gaza;
10. Prepare innovative project proposals for funding to US/AID and others;
11. Assist in the preparation of annual and semi-annual reports to US/AID, SCF/CDF and others as appropriate;
12. Provide administrative and operational support to the director;
13. Approve and monitor Gaza petty cash expenditures;

Staff Member: Stewart MacKay Wolff

Date Began Work: September, 1982.

Educational Background:

1975 B.A. Government and Middle Eastern Studies,
Oberlin College, Ohio
1976 Journalistic Arabic, Georgetown
University, Washington, D.C.
1977-78 Arabic Language, 20th Century
Political/Economic Trends, American
University, Cairo, Egypt

Professional Experience:

1980-1982 Program Assistant, Catholic Relief
Services, Jerusalem
1979-1979 Senior Arabic Tutor, Oberlin College,
Oberlin, Ohio
1977-1978 English Tutor, Cairo,
Egypt
1976-1977 Director, Experimental College, Oberlin,
Ohio

Languages:

English - Mother Tongue
Arabic - Fluent speaking and writing ability
French - Fluent speaking and writing ability
Spanish - Fluent speaking and writing

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Project Coordinator (Gaza)

Duties:

1. Meet with local groups to assess community needs;
2. Prepare project descriptions and project proposals;
3. Establish indicators relevant to project implementation;
4. Follow-up and monitor the progress of project activities with local groups;
5. Conduct baseline data surveys and feasibility studies, as appropriate;
6. Maintain primary contact with project holders and beneficiaries;
7. Monitor expenses of projects for which assigned responsibility;
8. Assist in the definition and preparation of management implementation plans and sectoral strategies;
9. Maintain and update project files;
10. Evaluate projects in relation to stated objectives and implementation schedule;

Project Involvement:

Basic needs, rural economic development and institutional development projects located primarily south of Gaza City especially in the Rafah area.

Staff Member: Atia Musa Abu Moon

Date Began Work: June 1978

Educational Background:

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1982 | B.A. Philosophy/Psychology, Arab University, Beirut, Lebanon. |
| 1978 | Certificate: English Experiment in International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont. |
| 1975 | Diploma: Business Administration, Kalandia Training Center, West Bank |

Professional Experience:

1975 - Present Project Coordinator for agricultural
and infrastructure projects,
Community Development Foundation, Gaza.

1975 - 1978 Field Coordinator, Save The Children
Federation, Rafah, Gaza Strip.

Other:

1978 Trainee: Save the Children Federation,
Accounting and Program Training, Westport,
CT and Field Assignments in
Southern and Southwestern United States

1982 Participant: Cleveland International
Program for Youth Leaders and
Social Workers, Cleveland State
University Seminar: full time work
assignment with United Way fundraising
and accounting divisions

Languages:

Arabic - Mother Tongue
English - Fluent spoken and written ability.
Hebrew - Good spoken and written ability.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Project Coordinator (Gaza)

Duties:

1. Meet with local groups to assess community needs;
2. Prepare project descriptions and project proposals;
3. Establish indicators relevant to project implementation;
4. Follow-up and monitor the progress of project activities with local groups;
5. Conduct baseline data surveys and feasibility studies as appropriate;
6. Maintain primary contact with project holders and beneficiaries;
7. Monitor expenses of projects for which assigned responsibility;
8. Assist in the definition and preparation of management implementation plans and sectoral strategies;
9. Maintain and update project files;
10. Evaluate projects in relation to stated objectives and implementation schedule;
11. Administrative Assistant in Gaza Office

Project Involvement:

Basic needs, rural economic development and institutional development projects located primarily in Gaza City and in the north of the Strip

CDF Staff Member: Nesreen Bseiso.

Date Began Work: September 1981.

Educational Background:

- 1980 - M.A. International Relations, University of Southern California, United Kingdom Program, London.
- 1978 - B.A. Business Administration, New England College, United Kingdom Campus, London.
Awarded Losage Bowl Cup for International Students.

Professional Experience:

- 1981 - Present Project Coordinator, Community Development Foundation, Gaza Strip Field Office.
- 1981 - Accounting Assistant, Al-Rabha Ltd. London.
- 1978 - 1977 Assistant to Public Relations Officer, United Arab Emirates Embassy, London.
- 1972 - 1974 Management Assistant Bseiso Family Citrus Production and Marketing, Gaza Strip.

Languages Spoken:

- Arabic - Mother Tongue
- English - Fluent Written and Spoken
- French - Beginning study.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Engineering Technical Consultant (Gaza)

Duties:

1. Perform technical feasibility study;
2. Site supervision;
3. Technical assessment and evaluation of on-going projects;
4. Project evaluation.

Project Involvement:

Basic needs and rural economic development projects, including: road projects, sewage systems, water networks, and electricity projects all over the Gaza Strip, as requested by the staff.

Staff Member: Salah Shukri Sakka

Date Began Work: June 1981

Educational Background:

- 1972 B.S. Architecture Al-Azhar University - Cairo, Egypt.
- 1982 USIS Fellowship, Colorado State University, Studies in Environment and economic development

Professional Experience:

- 1978 - Present Technical Consultant, Community Development Foundation, Gaza.
- 1977 - Present Director, United Engineer Group, Gaza.
- 1977 - Present Director, Salah Sakka Associates, Gaza.
- 1974 - 1976 Project Manager, ARABCO Corp., Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.
- 1973 - 1974 Design and supervision Director, Schools Projects, Tripoli, Libya.

Languages:

- Arabic - Mother Tongue
- English - Fluent Written and Spoken Ability.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

POSITION: Secretary (Gaza)

DUTIES:

1. Typing - English & Arabic!
2. Maintain office files!
3. Prepare petty cash reports!
4. Translation
5. Maintain office supplies and inventory!
6. Supervise janitorial services.
7. Receive guests and refer to appropriate staff member!

Staff Member: Abdul Karim El-Soudi

Date Began Work: May 1982

Educational Background:

1978 Diploma Business and Office Practice.
Kalandia Vocational Training Centre,
West Bank.

Professional Experience:

1982 - Present Secretary, CDF Gaza Office.
1981 - 1982 Business Teacher Moslem Scientific
Center.
1980 - 1981 Administrative Manager Khudair &
Halimi Company, Gaza.
1979 - 1980 Tour Leader for UNEF, Zaharna
Tourist & Trading Office, Gaza.

Languages:

Arabic- Mother Tongue.
English- Good spoken & writing ability.
Hebrew- Good spoken and writing ability.

Proposal to the
Agency for International Development
for Supplemental Funding
of the Gaza Strip and West Bank Program
of the Community Development Foundation

Submitted in December 1982

VOLUME TWO



Ms. Judith Obermeyer, Director
Middle East Region
Save the Children/ Community Development Foundation
48 Wilton Road; Westport, Connecticut



Philip E. Davies, Director
Gaza Strip and West Bank
Box 20243
East Jerusalem

CONTENTS

		\$
GS055	Zawaida Village Council Water Supply (II)	25,000
WB062	Hebron Red Crescent Society Multi-Purpose Center	15,000
WB085	Ein Duyuk Water Conservation	50,000
WB099	Beit Iksa Village Council Domestic Water Supply	50,000
WB100	Hussan Local Committee Domestic Water Supply	50,000
WB109	Eastern Slopes Region Cereal Seed Drills	30,000
GS113	Deir el-Balah Municipality Sanitation Equipment	20,000
WB122	Ein Miska Spring Canal Repair	35,000
GS128	Gaza Engineers' Society Materials Test Laboratory	70,000
GS129	Abasan el-Kabira Village Council Water Reservoir	30,000
GS130	Jabalia Village Council/ Nazla Sewage Network	100,000
GS131	Khan Younis Municipality Water Network	35,000
GS132	Society for the Care of Handicapped Children	50,000
GS133	Abasan es-Saghira Village Council Day Care Center	20,000
GS134	Qarara Local Committee Integrated Development	30,400
GS136	El-Mashru'a Local Committee Water Supply	15,000
GS135	Deir el-Balah Municipality Internal Water Pipeline	20,000
WB139	Grapevine Trellising Equipment Grants	30,000
WB140	Improvement of Water Resources in Central Uplands	50,000
WB141	Zababdeh Local Committee Water Reservoir & Int. Net.	35,000
WB142	Aizaria Village Council Domestic Water Supply	100,000
WB143	Deir Ghussan Village Council Domestic Water Supply	150,000
WB144	Samu'a Charitable Society Traditional Rug Making	10,000
WB157	Jojoba Plant Cultivation for Erosion Control	7,000
WB158	Jerusalem Union of Charitable Societies Preschool Resource Center	15,000

Construction of Agricultural and Marketing Roads 250,000

WB117-Deir Ghassaneh, WB118-Beit Rima, WB119-Surif, WB121-Bani Na'im, GS127-Abasan Es-Saghira, GS138-East Wadi Gaza, WB152-Hindaza, WB153-Salfit, WB154-Nahhalin, WB155-Husan, WB156-Tarqoumia

Public Health Care in the West Bank and Gaza Strip 250,000

GS090-Red Crescent, WB104-Anabta, WB105-Benedictos, WB106 Nahhalin, GS137-Patients' Friends, WB145-Princess Basma, WB146-Greek Catholic, WB147-El Bireh, WB148-Red Crescent, WB149-Friends of the Sick, WB150-Zababdeh Clinic, WB151-Abu Dis Clinic

\$1,542,400

ATTACHMENT FIVE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Zawaida Village Council
Water Supply (II)
2. Project Number: 83-0055
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 25,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

In this, the second phase of CDF project 83-0055 approximately 1,500 people living in 170 homes will directly benefit by having drinking water connected to their homes. With the completion of phase two, the total population of Zawaida (4,500) will benefit by linking the entire village to the water network.

5. Project Background:

Zawaida village is situated in the central part of the Gaza Strip, 2 kilometers north of Deir El Balah. The village is the central point of a tract of land of approximately 15,000 dunums, located about 1 kilometer from the Mediterranean coast. The population of 4,500 consists of 1,400 residents of Beduin origin who have remained stationary in the area for several generations. Typical of the densely populated Gaza Strip, the village is rapidly increasing in size, with over 30% of its available work force leaving each day to work as laborers in Israel. The village is predominantly agricultural, with 60% of its produce in squash, cucumber, tomatoes, potatoes, eggplant and onions.

Until 1978, the leadership of Zawaida village was traditional with a sheikh, or mukhtar, as the tribal and village leader. The village leadership had no legal status, and was therefore unable to provide services for the village. This functional inadequacy only increased the isolated atmosphere of the village; without legal registration, it was impossible to provide basic services to meet the needs of its residents. Following the example of other neighboring villages, in March 1978, the inhabitants of Zawaida decided to organize themselves and adjust to their rapidly changing environment by forming a Local Committee. The Committee was initially comprised of 7 members, elected by the various heads

of the family units in the area and was headed by the traditional mukhtar.

The Committee's first endeavour was to bring electricity to the area. This was the first priority in a list of identified needs. This was followed by a water pipeline, road paving, school, clinic, and sewage schemes. Electricity was brought to the village at a cost of \$63,000 which was met by a 20% loan and a 25% grant from the Israeli government, plus contributions of \$285 from each family in the village. A Committee room was built, which soon contained Zawaida's first telephone. Later a gravel agricultural access road was laid from the village road to the sea.

In 1980, the Committee approached CDF for assistance in the construction of an access road leading from the main north-south Gaza arterial road to the center of the village. CDF agreed to contribute 50% of the cost: the 800 meter road was completed in a record 20 days and was positively evaluated by CDF in early 1981. Being impressed with the village's initiative, the Israeli government publicly congratulated the committee at the road's opening ceremony, and conferred on them the status of village council. This legal status, together with the opening of the road, were major steps toward meeting the needs of the local population. With the Council empowered to employ staff and to receive funds from outside sources, other projects went ahead. A Council building, health clinic, and a sports club were constructed, and in 1991 the Village Council approached CDF again for assistance in laying a drinking water pipeline. The cost of the project was shared by CDF and the Village Council and was recently completed in December 1981.

Now the village council has approached CDF for assistance in the final phase of the water project. This will extend the pipeline to the remainder of the village where there is presently no water connection, i.e. the areas of Abu Samaha, Abu Sewereh and Abu Khaled, and where the residents are obliged to purchase drinking water from private agricultural wells. Not only is this arrangement expensive, but it also endangers the health of those who use the unclean agricultural well water for household purposes.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council in completing its plan to provide water to all residents. To accomplish this, the water lines will be extended to areas not reached in the first phase which was completed in December 1981. Like the first stage, the second

CDF Project #83-0055

stage will be operated by a pressure system which has been approved by the Mekerot Water Company, (the National Israeli Public Water Company). Local authorities support the village council's efforts to increase Zawalda's water supply.

7. Project Output:

The village council has provided CDF with a technical study of the proposed project, including the following costs:-

I T E M	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price \$	Total Price \$

Excavations of trenches, supplying and joining 3" asbestos cement pipes	M3	3000	12.20	36,660
Ditto but 2" PVC pipes	M3	2000	1.10	2,200
Supplying and fitting 3" gate valves including all accessories needed	No.	3	215.00	645
Ditto but 2" valves	No.	32	12.00	384
Supplying and installing 3" fire hydrants	No.	3	110.00	330
Purchase of 2" air valves	No	2	107.00	214
Prefabricated concrete manholes	No.	32	42.00	1,312
Fittings	Lump Sum		10,015	10,015
Total:				<u>51,700</u>

Implementation of the project will be done by a local contractor selected on the basis of competitive bidding. The CDF technical consultant and the village council engineer will supervise project implementation.

8. Project Input:

The estimated cost of this project, which is the second phase of project 83-055, is \$57,700. CDF recommends an allocation of \$ 25,000 to purchase 2" and 3" PVC pipes and fittings and will seek tax exemption from the authorities for these items. The village council will cover the balance of funds needed from its own budget. On the basis of the experience of phase one, CDF is confident the village council will meet its commitment.

9. Other:

A. Community Development:

The local village council will own and operate the water network as an integral part of its water supply system. It will be responsible for all maintenance and repair costs of which will be covered in part from fees collected from subscribers.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached Environmental Assessment.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Zawaida Water II

PROJECT No. GS0055

EVALUATOR(s): Atia Abu Moor and
Karen Assaf

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					X
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality (run off)					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals		X			
Control of Disease Vectors: FTIs, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Hebron Red Crescent Society
Multi-Purpose Center.

2. Project Number: 83-0062

3. CDF Allocation: 15,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

980 children and 25 teachers who teach in the Hebron District will benefit from this Hebron - based training center each year.

5. Project Background:

In 1952 the Red Crescent Society was established as a non profit organization for public service. Today there are 1,300 members in the society which operates a variety of community service programs in the Hebron District in five independent centers. Activities undertaken in these centers include:

A Kindergarten Program, Ambulance service, Dehydration center, Mentally Retarded center, Mother/Child Health care center, Family Welfare assistance and Emergency Clinic.

Two years ago the society purchased an acre of land for \$ 180,000 to construct a permanent facility. The new facility has now been built and includes the following:-

Program	Building Space
Preschool Program	5 classrooms.
Preschool Resource Center	1 room
Emergency Health Clinic	1 room
Blood Bank	1 room
Nurses Office	1 room
Administration Office	1 room

The educational system in the West Bank does not include

a pre-school program (see Child Development Background paper), therefore, unlike the other levels of education in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the program is not sponsored by a government nor does it get government funding, and no particular criteria are required for employing preschool staff. Curriculum and program supervision are lacking from the preschool education in the West Bank and Gaza Strip not to mention the lack of material provisions such as furniture, educational materials and equipment.

Realizing the need for more well trained professional teachers in Kindergarten programs in the West Bank, the Red Crescent Society started building a Kindergarten teacher training center. The purpose of the training center was to give an opportunity to Kindergarten teachers in the Hebron District to up-grade their skills with: a training course, a resource center for educational equipment and books, a meeting hall for teachers for discussion and professional exchanges as well as conferences and lectures.

CDF's contribution to this project was \$ 100,000, (\$65,000) was the \$ 65,000 spent in completing the interior of the building. The rest of the grant or \$ 35,000 was spent in furnishing 5 classrooms and an emergency clinic with table, chairs, cupboards and medical equipment. Since project expenses were more than expected, there were insufficient funds for equipping the teacher training center.

In spite of the modest amount of money spent for materials and equipment for the training center, the training program ran successfully, sponsoring a two month training program for music and for child development. A basic curriculum structure was written for the Kindergarten program as a guide for the teachers.

Another training program in child development started this academic year for the teachers. Now the program needs to strengthen the reference library and provide ed ay equipment. This will complete the center making it a resource and reference center available for the use of both teachers and children.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to further up-grade pre-school education facilities in the West Bank and to support programs already taking place at the Red Crescent Pre-School Center. Specifically, this project will support in-service training by providing educational resources and references for use by the pre-school teachers who are

attending the training programs. These materials are necessary to provide professional guidance for the teachers. These materials will also be used at local conferences and seminars to be organized by the Red Crescent.

7. Project Output:

Kindergarten teachers and children will be provided with a resource library which contains the following:-

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Educational books in Arabic and English for the use of the teachers | \$ 7,000 |
| 2. Educational materials for | \$ 5,000 |
| 3. Educational films for teachers | \$ 1,500 |
| 4. Educational films for children | \$ 1,500 |
| 5. A variety of educational games which help to develop the child's mind, imagination, creativity and sociability as well as develop his motor skills | \$ 5,000 |

8. Project Input:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Community Development Foundation | \$ 15,000 |
| Red Crescent Society | \$ 5,000 |

9. Community Development:

The project will provide a permanent facility for pre-school teachers who are attending a training program and will benefit the children that are also attending the program. In addition, the project will facilitate a linkage between the local institutions who are interested in pre-school education and universities in the West Bank.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Ein Duyuk Water Conservation
2. Project Number: 83-0085
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principal beneficiaries of this water conservation project will be the 90 families (each with 5 - 14 members) who cultivate over 2,000 dunums in the Jordan Valley - Jericho area - and use the water that reaches the lower extremities of the Ein Duyuk water canal system. Many others will benefit from increased production of vegetable crops and bananas.

4. Project Background:

The Ein Duyuk spring has a recorded average flow since 1967 of

minimum	407 M3/hr (one time only)
Average for all years	575 M3/hr.
maximum	720 M3/hr.

The 1981-1982 water year flow rate was 590 M3/hr. This is enough water to irrigate over 3,500 dunums, if the water is properly utilized and conserved during distribution.

The entire Ein Duyuk spring has a canal system which totals 5 kilometers in length and has been in existence since the British Mandate. The distribution of the water supply is divided among the families according to inheritance. Each family is allotted so much flow time a week, e.g. 5 hours/week. The water is conveyed by cement canals for the first 3 1/2 kilometers and then it continues in dirt canals - 1 1/2 kilometers in one branch serving about 70 families and 1/2 kilometer in another branch serving about 20 families. This spring at its head is nearly 10 times as strong as Ein

Miskey - Salem Branch (WB0122) in the Wadi El-Fara'a valley. However, the water flow reaching the dirt canal section is estimated to be 150 M³/hr. (twice Ein Miskey) and yet - due to infiltration and evaporation - no water at all reaches the extreme ends of the dirt canals. The extension of the cement canal system and/or the installation of water pipe is the only remedy for the existing situation. An old estimate for a cement canal system was made available to CDF; however, simultaneous with an up-date of the estimates for cement canals, an estimate should be made to ascertain if a piped system would not be a better investment. (In order to determine the diameter of pipe needed, a study must be made of the flow rate as well as differences in elevation along the total distance of the canal route). If a piped system is determined to be feasible for the lower branches, then this project submission may be considered as Stage I as the upper 3 1/2 kilometers of canal length may also be converted to a piped system.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to conserve water and allow for greater agricultural productivity by either cementing the existing dirt canals or providing a piped water line to serve the lower branches of the Ein Duyuk water distribution system.

7. Project Output:

Canal lengths A - 1522 meters
 B - 500 meters

Cement Canal Option:

Needed - Planning and supervision
 Materials, e.g. gravel, cement and iron.
 Labor, e.g. digging, covering,
 Levelling, culverts on road crossings

Piped Water System Option:

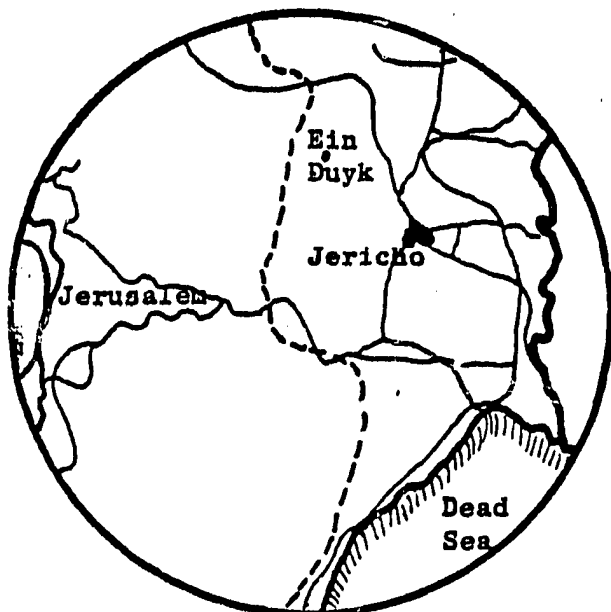
Needed - Planning and supervision
 Materials, e.g. pipes, fittings, cement, gravel, sand, stone and iron.
 Labor, e.g. digging, covering, levelling, culverts, welding

Minimum

\$ 120,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 50,000 for the purchase of material inputs such as pipe, steel, cement, stone, gravel and/or sand for the construction of the cement canals or the installation of piped canals of the lower branches of the Ein Duyuk Water Distribution System. The ultimate responsibility of the cost of the development of the area will belong to the landowners and the farmers who cultivate the land. Maintenance and repair work will also be the responsibility of the landowners and farmers. The various technical considerations and plans for this project will be the responsibility of a qualified engineer under the supervision of the engineers of the Water Department of the West Bank.



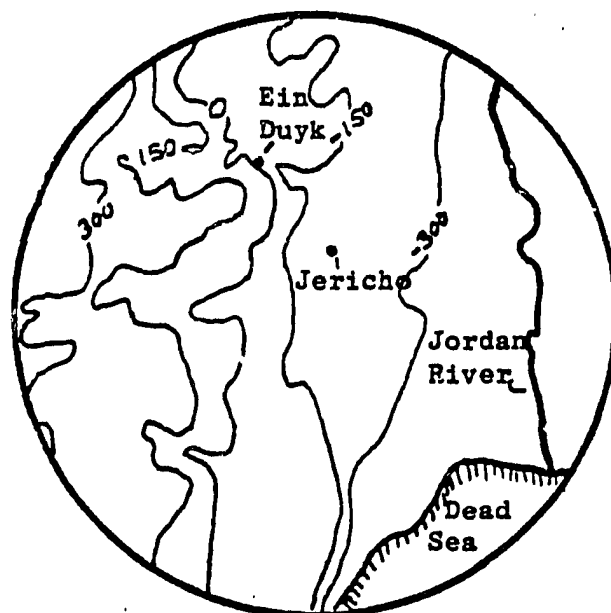
LOCATION

East central West Bank in the Jordan Valley
~ 5 km northwest of Jericho
Approximate reference on Palestine Grid
144.75 N / 190.0 E

— roads

- - - district boundaries

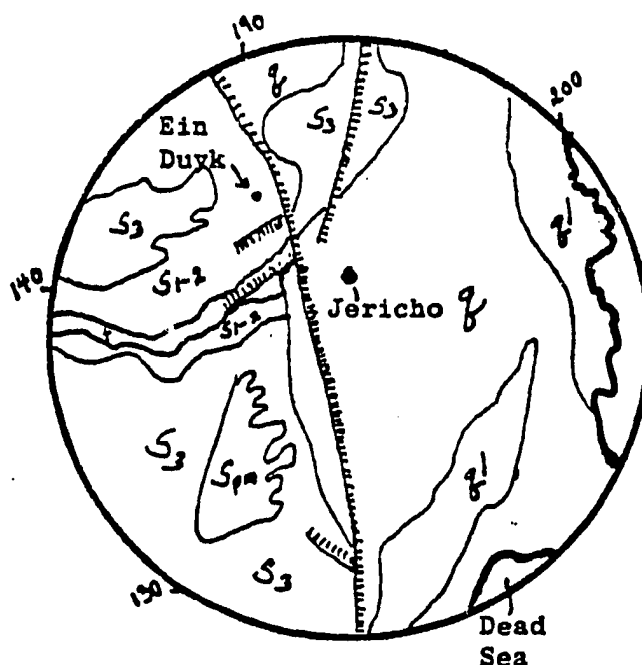
Scale: 1:400,000



TOPOGRAPHY

— contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:300,000



GEOLOGY

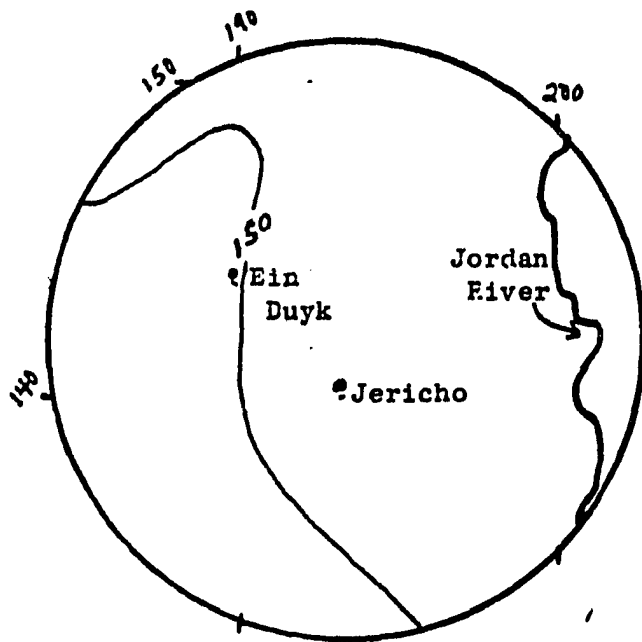
— Epoch boundaries

||||| Faults

- q Quaternary - recent, mainly alluvium
- q1 Upper Pleistocene (Lisan formation)
- S1-2 Coniacian-Santonian
- S3 Santonian-Campanian
- Spm Upper Campanian-Eocene (Mottled Zone)
- t Turonian

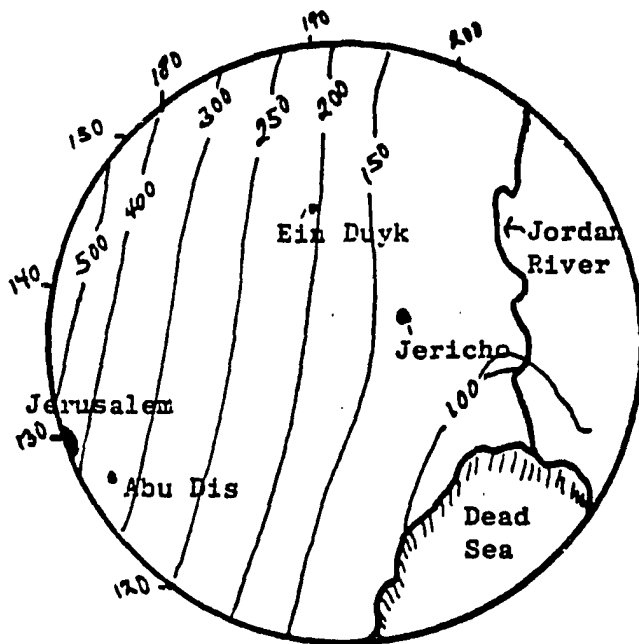
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EIN DUYK # 83-0085
JORDAN VALLEY DISTR



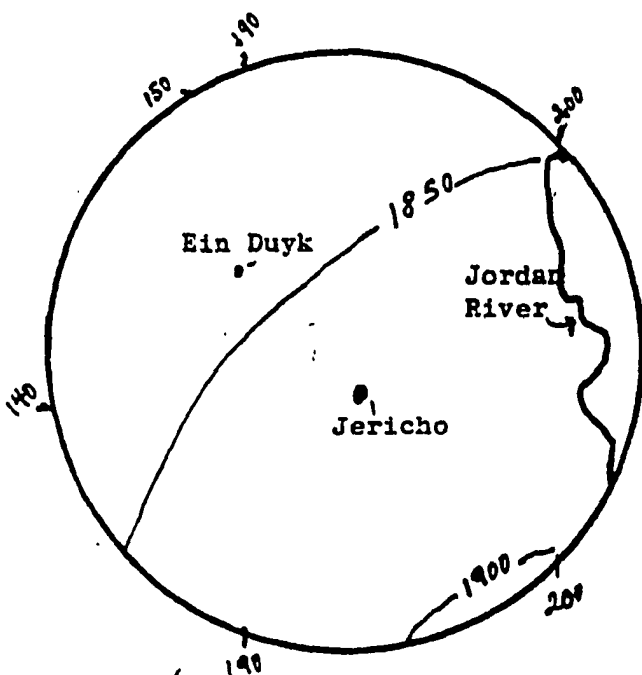
ANNUAL RAINFALL
1960 - 1961 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:250,000



THIRTY YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1931 - 1960 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:500,000



EVAPORATION - OPEN WATER (millimeters)
(with parameters for topography and
vegetation using Penman-Eo formula)

Scale: 1:250,000

Note: Soil moisture retention data has not
been assessed for this area and data
are not available on which it can even approxi-
mately be estimated.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Fin Duiyuk Water

PROJECT No. WB-0085

EVALUATOR(s): Dr. Karen Assaf

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion		X			
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility		X			
Surface water quantity	X				
Surface water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.	X				
Pest plants	X				
Pest Animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.		X			
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

14

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Beit Iksa Village Council
Domestic Water Supply

2. Project Number: 83-0099

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the 1,500 inhabitants of the village of Beit Iksa, which is located in the Ramallah District. Villagers will benefit from having access to a clean and reliable source of drinking water.

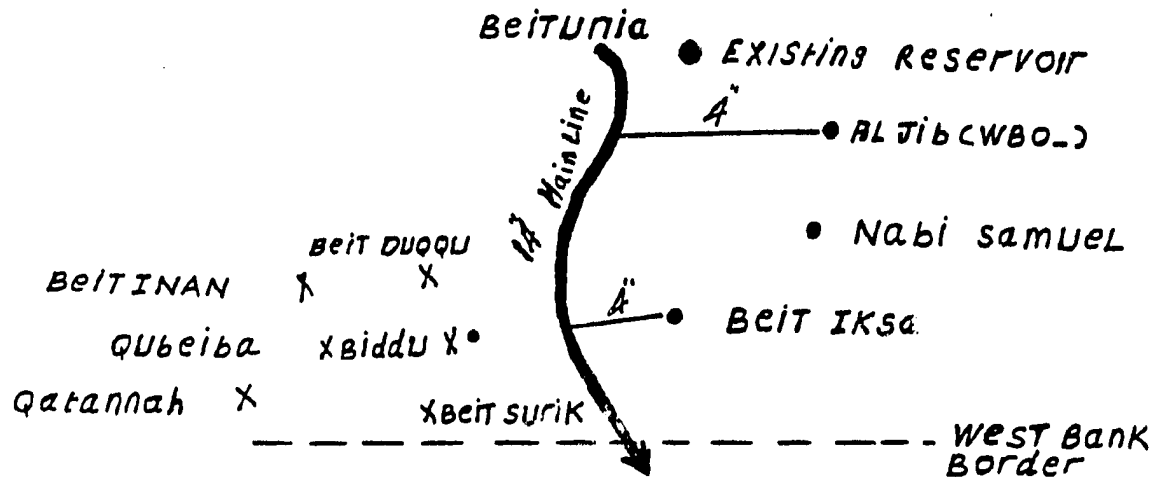
4. Project Background:

Beit Iksa is located in a mountainous area, 12 kilometers from the nearest city and 6 kilometers from any main road. The village council has been working diligently since 1973 to raise the basic standard of the village with respect to roads, schools, transportation, electricity and water. Their accomplishments include completing a school for girls, as well as building several interior roads and bringing electricity to the village.

At this time, the priority for the village is a domestic water supply so it will be less dependent on private cisterns and the local spring, which only yields about one liter per hour. Since the Government of Israel has recently installed a 14 inch mainline, whose source is the Qolonia well, water supply network in the area is now well developed. Beit Iksa is one of 9 villages (6 west of the mainline, 3 east of the mainline) that can eventually benefit from the Qolonia system. However, Water projects for the five villages north of the 14" mainline cannot be implemented until the government installs the needed mainline, reservoir and booster pump system needed for the water to reach the proposed reservoir in Biddo. Eventually, it is planned that the Biddo Reservoir will serve the five villages north of the mainline, including Biddo/Beit Surik (WB 028 and 029) which are CDF projects. In the meantime, water can be brought to the 3 villages east of the mainline. The village council of Beit Iksa has been ready

to implement their water project for at least two years and have full technical plans provided by the West Bank Water Department.

Sketch



6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village of Beit Iksa in the development of the domestic water system which consists of a mainline extension, an internal net and a ground reservoir. This will provide a clean and reliable source of water for household purposes.

7. Project Output:

This domestic water project will involve the purchase and installation of internal net piping and the construction of a 200 M³ ground reservoir. The cost is estimated as follows:

Mainline extension 1,500 meter 4" pipe	\$ 31,680
Internal net pipes, 1,440 meters of 3" pipe and 3,500 meters of 2" pipe	\$ 67,320
Ground reservoir, 200 cubic meters	\$ 19,800
Total	\$ 118,800

8. Project Input:

CDF will contribute up to \$ 50,000, primarily for the purchase of pipes and fittings. The balance of expenditure will be covered from the village council's budget, plus local fundraising efforts.

9. Other:

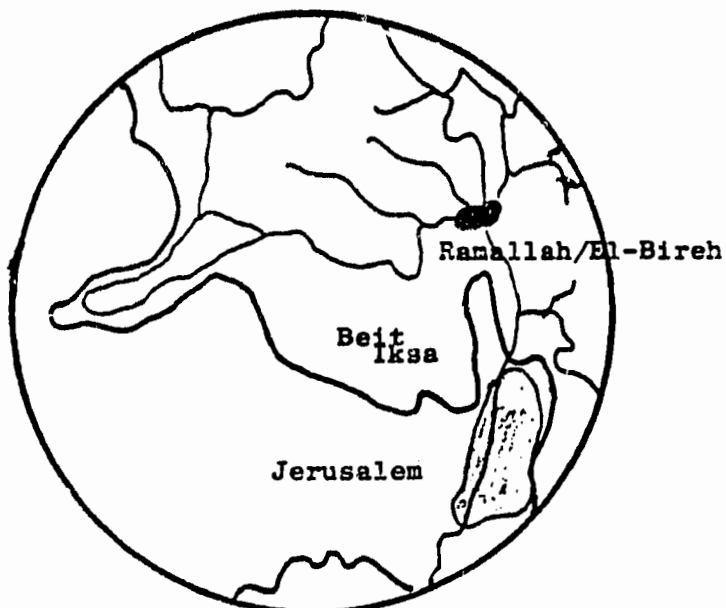
A. Community Development:

The various technical considerations and plans for this project are under the control of the West Bank Water Department engineers who will assist in the technical supervision of the proposed project, as well as any future expansion, maintenance or repair work. Individual households will pay for their own hook-ups.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached checklist.

BEIT IKSA
RAMALLAH DISTRICT

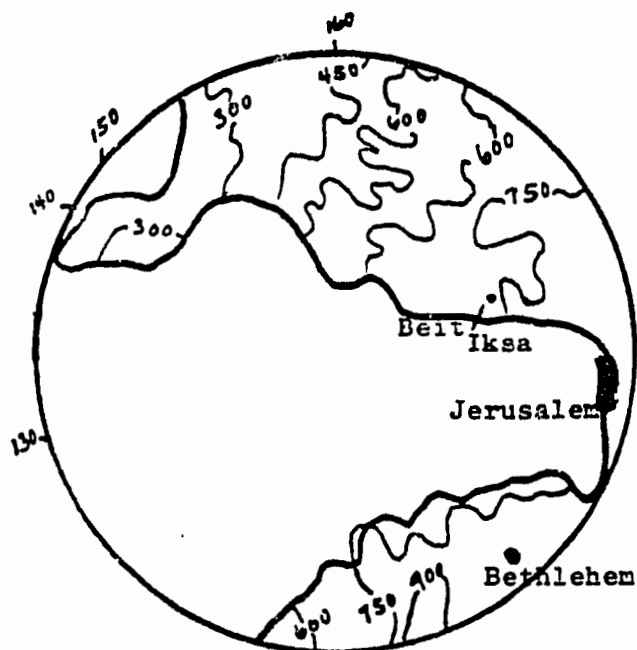


LOCATION

Central West Bank
~7 km straight northwest of Jerusalem
Approximate reference on Palestine Grid
136 N / 167 E

— roads

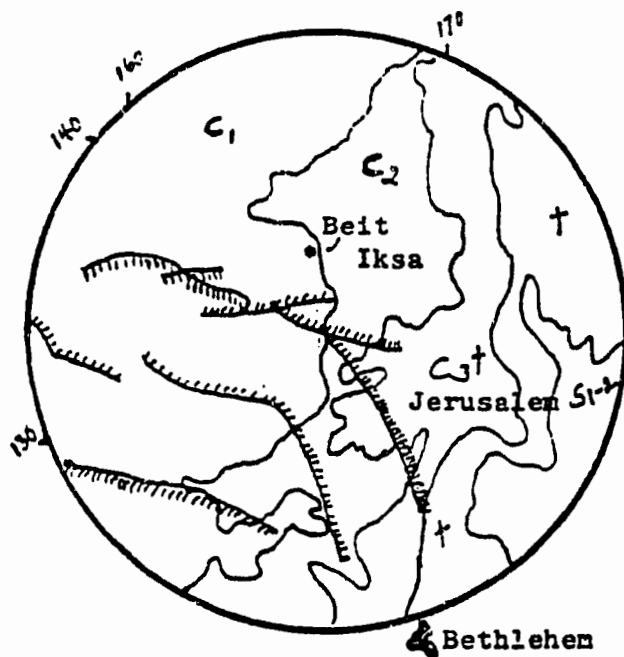
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TOPOGRAPHY

— contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:300,000



GEOLOGY

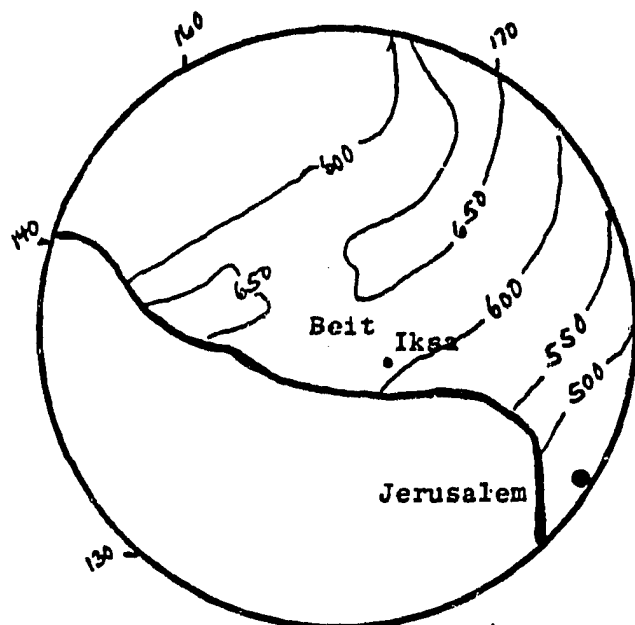
— Epoch boundaries

||||| Faults

C1 Lower Cenomanian
C2 Upper Cenomanian
C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian
S1-2 Coniacian-Santonian
t Turonian

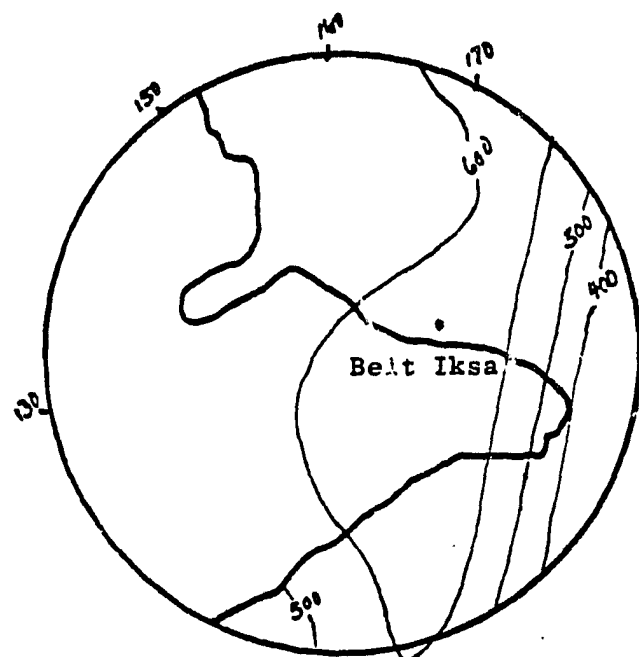
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BEIT IKSA
RAMALLAH DISTRICT



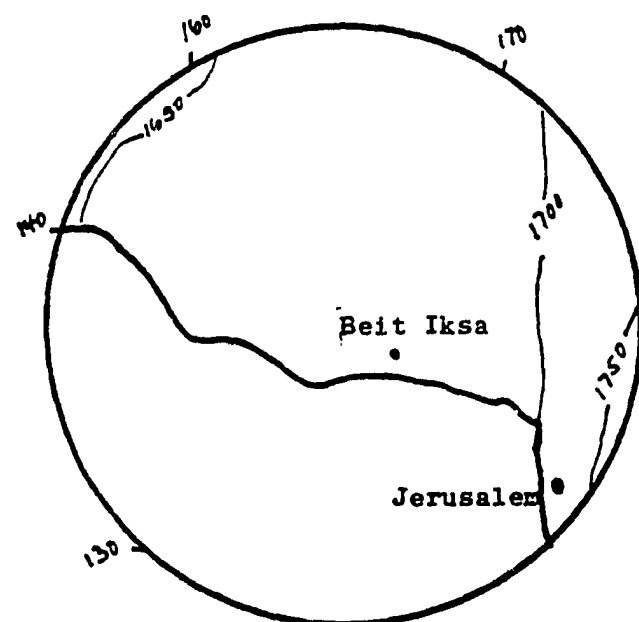
ANNUAL RAINFALL
1960 - 1961 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:250,000



THIRTY YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1931 - 1960 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:500,000



EVAPORATION - OPEN WATER (millimeters)
(with parameters for topography and
vegetation using Penman-Eo formula)

Scale: 1:250,000

Note: Soil moisture retention data has not been assessed for this area and data are not available on which it can even approximately be estimated. Full use is made of soil cover for winter cropping and terracing conserve soil moisture to the greatest possible extent by almost entirely eliminating runoff.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Hussan Local Committee
Domestic Water Supply.

2. Project Number: 83-0100

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

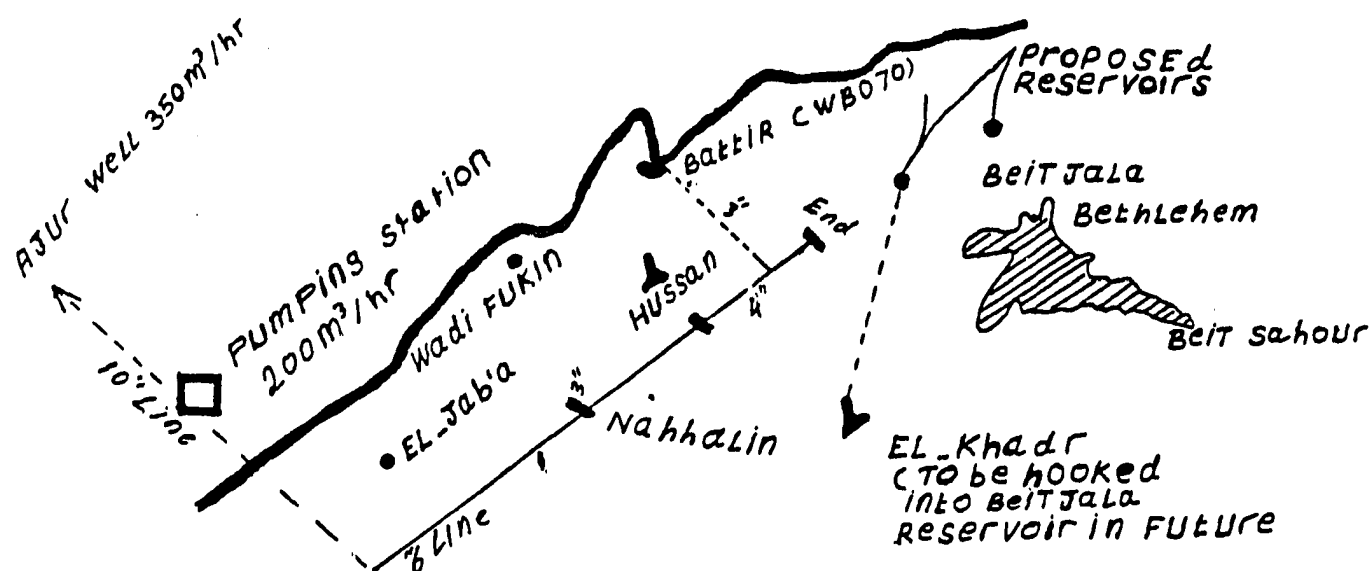
The principal beneficiaries of this domestic water project will be the 4,000 inhabitants of the village of Hussan.

4. Project Background:

Hussan is one of the four villages that can benefit from the 6" to 4" water line that extends from El-Jaba'ah to the turn-off to the village of Battir. Nahalin hooked into this 6" line in 1979 with a 3" pipe and full internal net. Battir (WB070) hooked to the 4" section in CDF in 1982 with a 3" mainline extension and full internal net. With this project, the 4,000 inhabitants of the village of Hussan will have a steady and clean water supply. (The last village to hook-in to this line will be the village of Wadi Fukin, a further request for funding will be submitted once the technical plans are completed).

The village of Hussan is run by four mukhtars that head the four main families in the town. This four mukhtars form the water committee. This village water committee has been working to raise funds for this project for the last three years, as this water project is a top priority for the village. The village of Hussan believes that having a steady and clean water supply will make their village population more stable. They also hope that small economic projects like those in neighboring Battir will develop as a result of the completion of the water line. The development of the internal net in the village of Hussan will provide the villagers with one of their basic needs. Since the water supply has in effect been in their "front yard" for 5 years, the village is anxious to proceed with the implementation of this water project.

Sketch



6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village of Hussan in the development of the domestic water system which consists of a mainline extension and internal net to all households and public service buildings. This will provide a clean and reliable source of water for household consumption to Hussan.

7. Project Output:

This project will involve the purchase and installation of internal net piping. The cost has been estimated as follows:-

3" pipe, 1,450 meters	
2" pipe, 4,750 meters	
1" pipe, 750 meters	
Total:-	\$ 92,000
3/4" and 1/2" pipe quantities to be estimated plus cost of house connections and water clocks	\$ 40,000
Grand Total:-	\$ 132,000

8. Project Input:

The cost of the development of the internal net for the village of Hussan will be the responsibility of the village water committee. The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 50,000 for the purchase of material inputs such as water pipe and fittings.

9. Other:

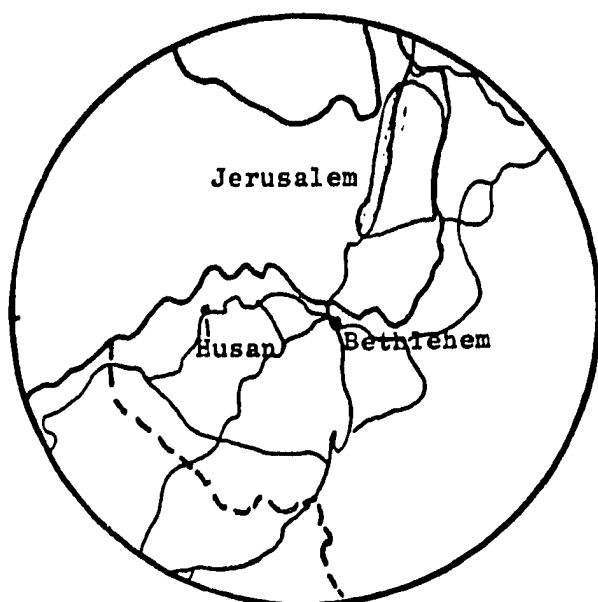
A. Community Development:

The various technical considerations and plans for this project are under the control of the West Bank Water Department who will assist in the technical supervision of the proposed project as well as any future expansion. Maintenance and/or repair work will be the responsibility of the village water committee. The funding for this task will come from the water charges to the customers under the administration of the Water Department of the West Bank.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached checklist.

**EUSAN
BETHLEHEM DISTRICT**

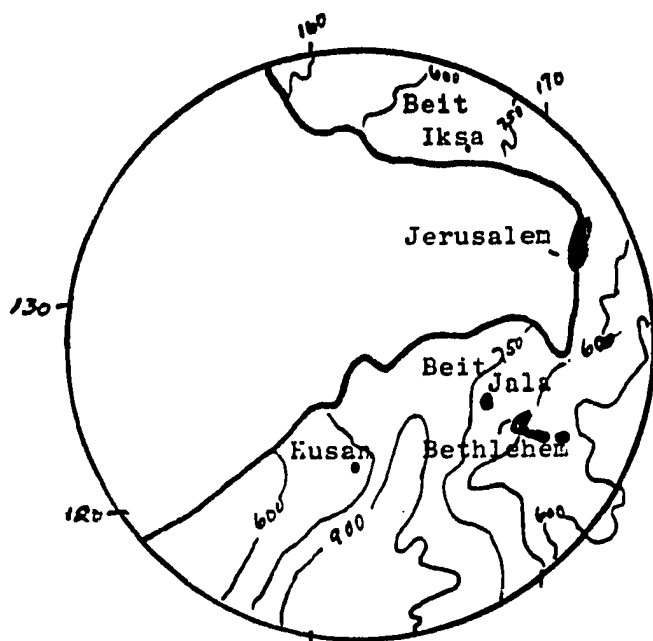


LOCATION

Western central edge of West Bank
~ 7 km due west of Bethlehem
Approximate reference on Palestine Grid
124.5 N / 162.5 E

— roads
- - - district boundaries

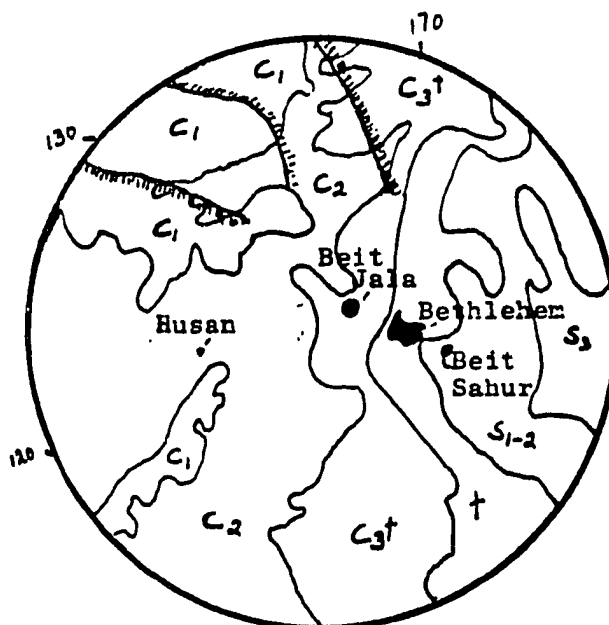
Scale: 1:400,000



TOPOGRAPHY

— contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:300,000



GEOLOGY

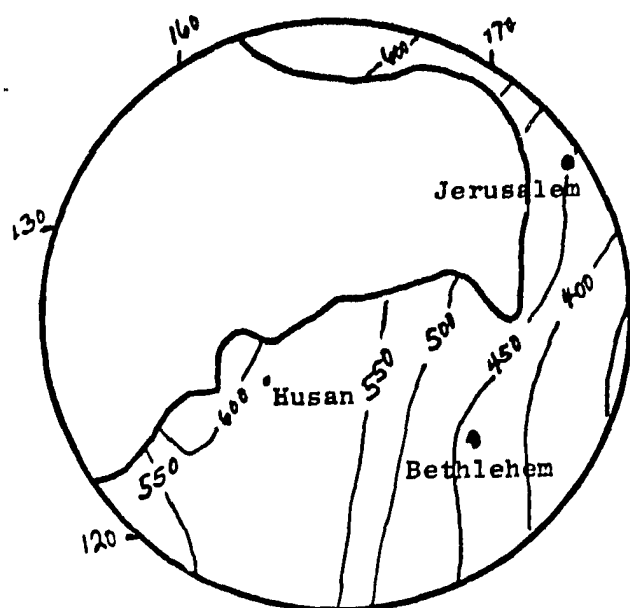
— Epoch boundaries

||||| Faults

C1 Lower Cenomanian
C2 Upper Cenomanian
C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian
S1-2 Coniacian-Santonian
S3 Santonian-Campanian
t Turonian

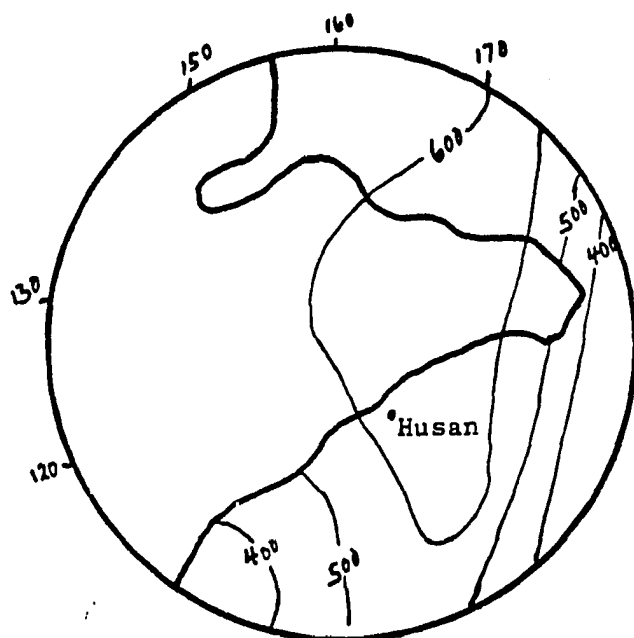
Scale: 1:250,000

**HUSAN
BETHLEHEM DISTRICT**



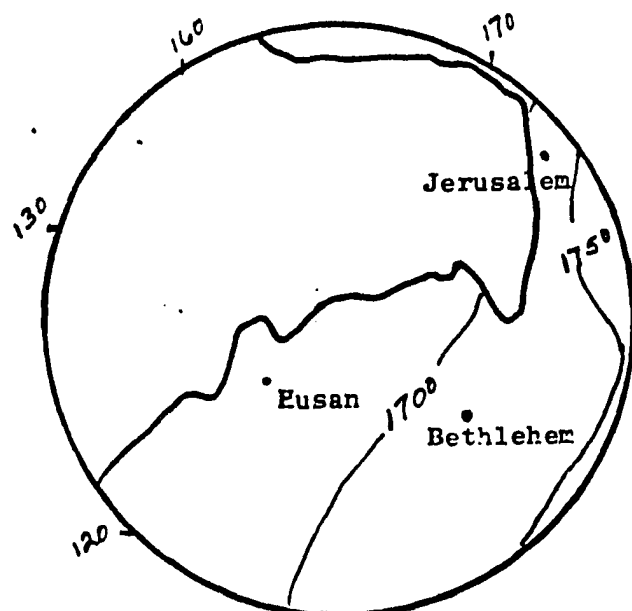
**ANNUAL RAINFALL
1960 - 1961 (millimeters)**

Scale: 1:250,000



**THIRTY YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1931 - 1960 (millimeters)**

Scale: 1:500,000



**EVAPORATION - OPEN WATER (millimeters)
(with parameters for topograph and
vegetation using Penman-Eo formula)**

Scale: 1:250,000

Note: Soil moisture retention data has not been assessed for this area and data are not available on which it can even approximately be estimated. Full use is made of soil cover for winter cropping and terracing conserves soil moisture to the greatest possible extent by almost entirely eliminating runoff.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Hussan Domestic Water Supply Project No. WB-0100

EVALUATOR(S): Dr. Karen Assaf DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					X
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality (run off)				X	X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals		X			
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

25

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Semi-arid Region Cereal Cultivation
Seed Drills

2. Project Number: 83-109

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 30,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

Over 200,000 dunums living in the low rainfed areas and planted every year with cereal crops, mainly wheat and barley are the proposed target areas. Beneficiaries will include a total of 4000 low income families who depend almost totally on livestock and cereal production farming in low rainfed areas. A relatively high percentage of the beneficiaries are Beduins living in the West Bank. They include the following tribes.

Tribe	Location	Population	Livestock Owned	Dunums culti- vated with Cereals
Sarayia	Yatta	1100	18000	11,000
Ka'abneh	Yatta	1400	20700	12,000
Ramaddin	Dahriya	1500	4000	5,000
Azazmeh	Bani Naim	600	5500	3,500
Total		4600	48200	32,400

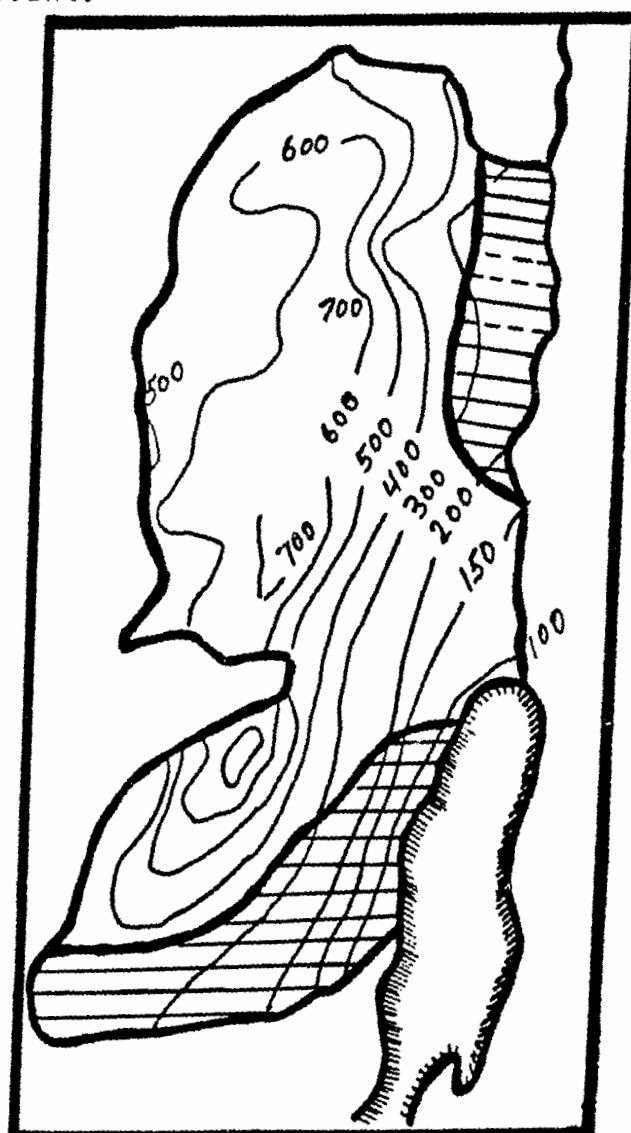
5. Project Background:

Cereal cultivation is considered one of the main traditional crops grown in the West Bank under dry farming. It covers a total area of approximately 500,000 - 600,000 dunums. Rainfall in cereal cultivated areas varies from one area to another ranging from 150 to 600 mm3. Almost one third of the total area cultivated with cereal crops lies within the low annual rainfall region of the Eastern Slopes, where rainfall does not exceed 300 mm3. Additionally there is seldom a proper distribution of rain to insure a good crop. During 1982 these marginal areas primarily in the Hebron, Bethlehem and Ramallah districts of the West Bank were

CDF:Project #83-109

subjected to severe drought with over 100,000 dunums subjected to total drought while the remaining areas had only 50% production or less. To insure reasonable yields and lessen the effect of drought hazards in marginal areas, there are a number of measures that should be considered:-

- a) Use of local drought resistant varieties for wheat and barley in areas with less than 250 mm³ rainfall. This would include wheat strains F-8, Haiti, 304 and 807, as well as barley strains Omer and root.
- b) Introduction of seed-drill to insure more proper plantation of grains. Traditionally grains are broadcast by hand, then ploughed under with a disc or cultivator. This method does not insure uniformity in sowing depth and hence results in poor growth under limited moisture conditions.
- c) Construction of erosion control barriers on the Eastern Slopes to assist in erosion control and increase field moisture content.



 DROUGHT AREAS

Measure (a) is the responsibility of the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture which introduces and supplies seeds for the recommended varieties. Measure (b) and (c) are being adapted by CDF in drought stricken areas.

It is planned that seed-drills be made available to farmers in marginal and sub-marginal areas of the West Bank and released to a number of agricultural machinery cooperatives operating in cereal-cultivated areas. The following tables indicate the total area grown under cereal crops in marginal and sub-marginal areas as well as the cooperatives working in these areas.

District	Total Dunums under cereal	Drought Affected Area	Existing Agric. Coop/
-----	-----	-----	-----
Hebron	160,000	120,000	5
Ramallah & Bethlehem	70,000	45,000	2
Nablus	60,000	35,000	1
Jenin	150,000	80,000	1
Tulkarem	30,000	-	1
-----	-----	-----	-----
Total:	470,000	280,000	10

6. Project Purpose:

In order to increase yields of wheat and barley in semi-arid region of the West Bank and to minimize drought hazards in areas where rainfall is marginal seed-drills will be provided to agricultural cooperatives and qualified farmers to facilitate the proper use of fertilizers, to insure a uniform sowing depth and to maximize the utilization of moisture. Field observation has indicated a 15 - 20% increase in production through seed-drill cultivation, as compared to traditional methods of cultivation.

7. Project Output:

It is recommended that seed-drills should be made available to a number of agricultural machinery cooperatives that are noted for being dependable in their service to village communities. These include:-

District	Name of Cooperative	Villages serviced	Dunums under Cereal Cult.
Hebron	Raboud	Yatta, Samu' and Bani Na'im	70,000
Hebron	Sikka	Dura, Tarqumia, Idna	40,000
Hebron	Beit El-Roush	Dahriyia	30,000
Bethlehem	Zaatra	Zaatra and Tiqua'	15,000
Ramallah	Deir Dibwan	Deir Dibwan, Taybeh and Ramoun	30,000
Ramallah	El-Jeeb	Jabaa', Anata, Hizma and Mukhmas	15,000
Ramallah	(Abu-Falah)	Sinjel, Mazra'a Sharqia, Moghair and Kufer-Malek.	16,000
		15,000	

The Abu Falah cereal area does not have an existing cooperative. However, a dependable farmer who owns two tractors is offering mechanized services to the community farmers. Such a farmer would be recommended to receive a seed-drill since no cooperative exists in this area.

The seed-drill will also have a fertilizer attachment; cost will be a total of \$ 4,000. Since seed-drills are not yet introduced among low-income farmers, it is recommended that local group participation should not exceed 30% of the total cost.

B. Project Input:

It is recommended that seven seed-drills be provided to the assigned groups. CDF's share will cover 70% of the cost or \$ 22,000. The village groups will participate with the remaining 30% or \$ 8,000

The advantage of drilling rather than hand sowing is to insure better growth under the limited conditions, particularly for wheat and barley in the marginal areas. Each seed-drill will serve therefore at least 1,000 dunums of marginal and sub-marginal land annually cultivated in cereal crops and benefit approximately 20 farm families. A seed-drill usually rents at \$ 3/hour cost to the farmers.

9. Other:

A. Community Development:

All the cooperatives recommended above are technically qualified to maintain the seed-drill equipment. These cooperatives have been established since 1970 and each owns more than one tractor. Their services will be extended to any farmer who wishes to use the seed-drill for cultivation. Coordination between the cooperative and Agricultural Extension Service will be sought to achieve maximum benefit of seed-drill cultivation among farmers in the marginal areas.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Deir El-Balah Municipality
Sanitation Equipment

2. Project Number: 83-0113

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries will be the total population of Deir El Balah, all of whom rely on septic tanks to dispose of their sewage.

5. Project Background:

The Municipality of Deir El-Balah lies in the central section of the Gaza Strip and has a population of 22,000, (8,000 of whom live in refugee camps). One of the main infrastructure problems is the complete lack of a sewage system for the area which relies totally on individual household septic tanks. Though not as effective as water flushing sewage systems with their treatment plants and other methods of disposal, these septic tanks can be made to work efficiently, provided they are emptied regularly, and provided that industrial activity and population does not grow too rapidly.

Septic tanks vary in depth, capacity and in the type of soil or rock in which they are set. These variables mean that the interval between emptying varies according to capacity or immediate environment. In all instances a certain amount of downward seepage occurs in sandy soils, which act as a filter, leaving only a sludge deposit in the tank. Depending on depth, this may require up to even two years before emptying. At the other extreme, those families with tanks set in clay or impervious soils, if they own very small tanks and support a large family, might require that their tanks be emptied every two weeks.

The Municipality is responsible for emptying residents' tanks and has made every effort to do so, though severely constrained financially. Procedurally, a householder applies to the municipal offices and then awaits his turn. The Municipality presently owns one three-cubic meter capacity tank, suction pump and tractor for towing. The tank needs to be emptied after servicing in four or five household septic tanks. Considering there are over three thousand houses in Deir El-Balah, it is apparent that one small cleaning unit is inadequate. When a backlog builds up, in order to avoid health hazards, the municipality hires the services of similar equipment and driver from the neighboring city of Khan Younis, so that the tanks can be cleared within a safe time span.

Each householder, except those exempted on grounds of poverty, pays \$4 for this service, which helps to pay maintenance and salaries. When the Municipality hires a unit from Khan Younis, however, it is required to pay \$8 for each septic tank emptied. The Municipality now wishes to buy an extra disposal unit and tractor which they plan to put in operation in addition to the existing equipment. With both these working fulltime, the Municipality will be more able to cope with the demand from its residents. The waste will be disposed of by driving to a safe site about four kilometers to the south of the city and expelling the waste water into a sewage lagoon which will be constructed in connection with this project.

6. Project Purpose:

The aim of this project is to assist the Deir El-Balah Municipality to improve their capability to maintain a healthy environment. By increasing the sanitation equipment at their disposal to clean out septic tanks, the Municipality will be able to clean more residents' tanks in a shorter time, thereby decreasing the chances of contamination from overflowing septic tanks in a densely populated area. The construction of a sewage lagoon will prevent the percolation of sewage and waste water to groundwater resources, while demonstrating a cost effective and environmentally sound method for disposing of waste.

7. Project Output:

The Municipality will purchase:

Locally made 3M3 tank with hose and suction pump	\$ 10,080
Ford Tractor	\$ 13,096

In addition the Municipality will construct:

60 M3 sewage lagoon (see attached drawing)	<u>\$ 10,960</u>
--	------------------

The total cost to carry out this project	<u>\$ 34,136</u>
--	------------------

8. Project Input:

CDF will contribute \$ 20,000 to cover the cost of the tractor and part of the cost to construct the sewage lagoon. The Municipality will cover the balance of funds needed to purchase the necessary sanitation equipment and complete the lagoon. CDF is recommending an allocation in excess of 50% for this project to encourage the Municipality to build the sewage lagoon which will be the first one constructed in the Gaza Strip in connection with the disposal of septic tank waste.

9. Other:

A. Community Development:

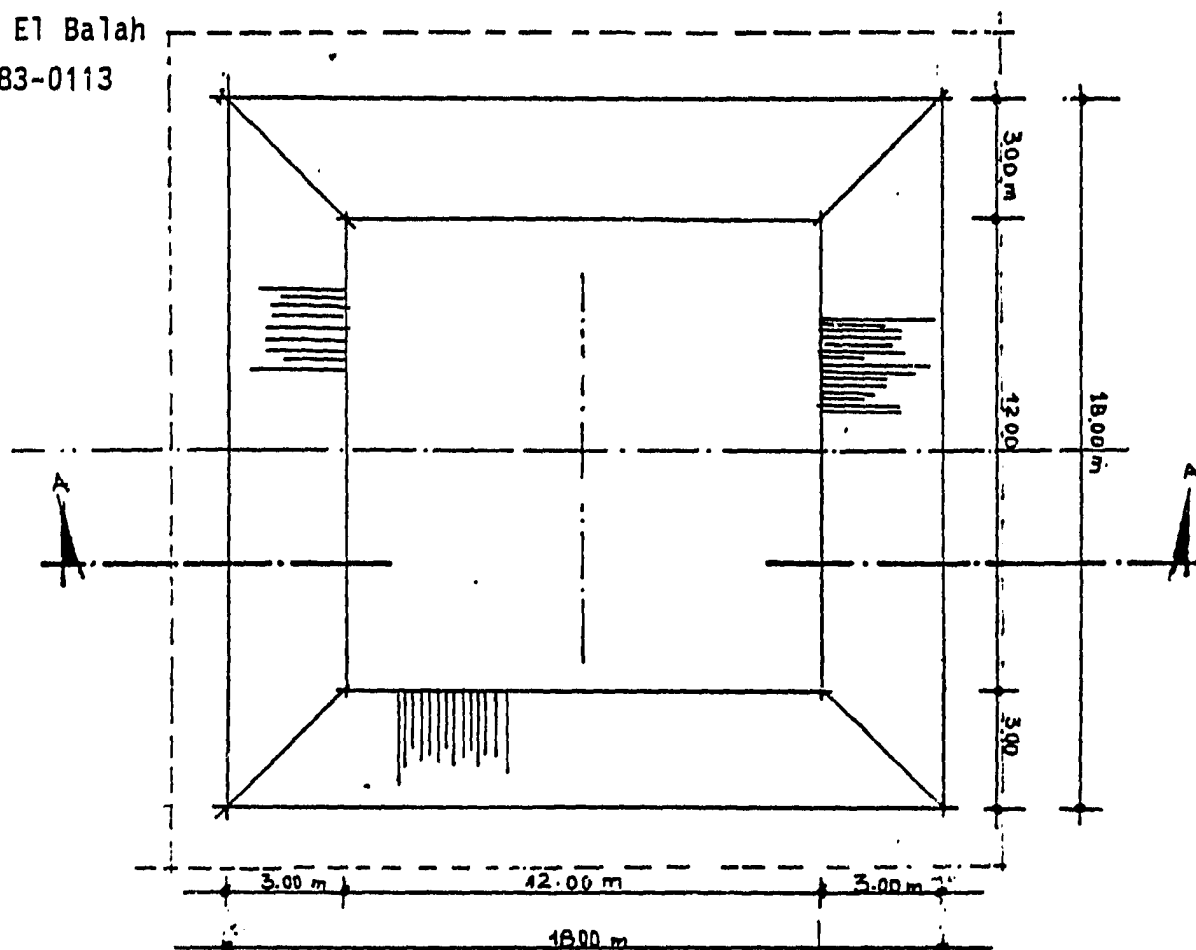
The Municipality assumes costs related to maintaining and operating the sanitation equipment. This is estimated per month as follows:- driver's salary - \$ 250; oil, gas, annual licensing fee, equipment maintenance - \$ 250 (1,000 kilometers/month at \$ 0.25/kilometer); depreciation - \$ 40. The \$ 4 residents will pay when the equipment services their septic tank will help defray these costs.

B. Environmental Assessment:

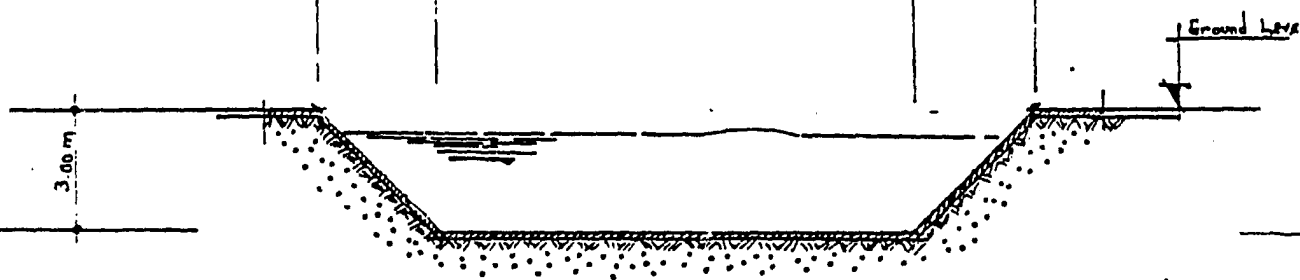
A sewage lagoon will be built to dispose of the waste pumped from septic tanks. See attached statement of environmental assessment.

Municipality of Deir El Balah
Proposed Lagoons # 83-0113

PLAN 1:200



SECTION A-A
1:200



- Working capacity : 435 m³

Full Capacity : 630 m³

- Estimated Cost " for one Lagoon " :

Earth Work & Excavations : \$ 3600 .00

Concrete: 80 m³ x \$ 92 = \$ 7360 .00

Total \$ 10960 .00

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Deir Al-Balah Sanitation PROJECT No. GS0113

EVALUATOR(s): Atia Abu Moor
Dr. Karen Assaf

DATE: October 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality				X	
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality				X	
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					X
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert	X				
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds				X	
*Endanoered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.	X				
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals				X	
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment					X
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					X
COMMENTS: _____					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Ein Miska - Salem Branch canal Spring.
2. Project Number: 83-0122
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 35,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principal beneficiaries of this water conservation project will be the farmers who cultivate, 150 dunums using the water of the lower branch of Ein Miska Spring called the Salem Branch canal.

5. Project Background:

Ein Miska spring is located in the Wadi Fara'a valley south of the village of Aqrabanieh. The area around the spring is owned by 15 families and is farmed by about 25 farmers. Presently there are approximately 150 dunums being cultivated mainly in vegetable crops such as cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, eggplant, spinach and even peanuts. With the development of a water conservative system from the spring, more of the 900 dunums in the area could be cultivated. The extent of the increased acreage which will be cultivated will depend on the efficiency of the system.

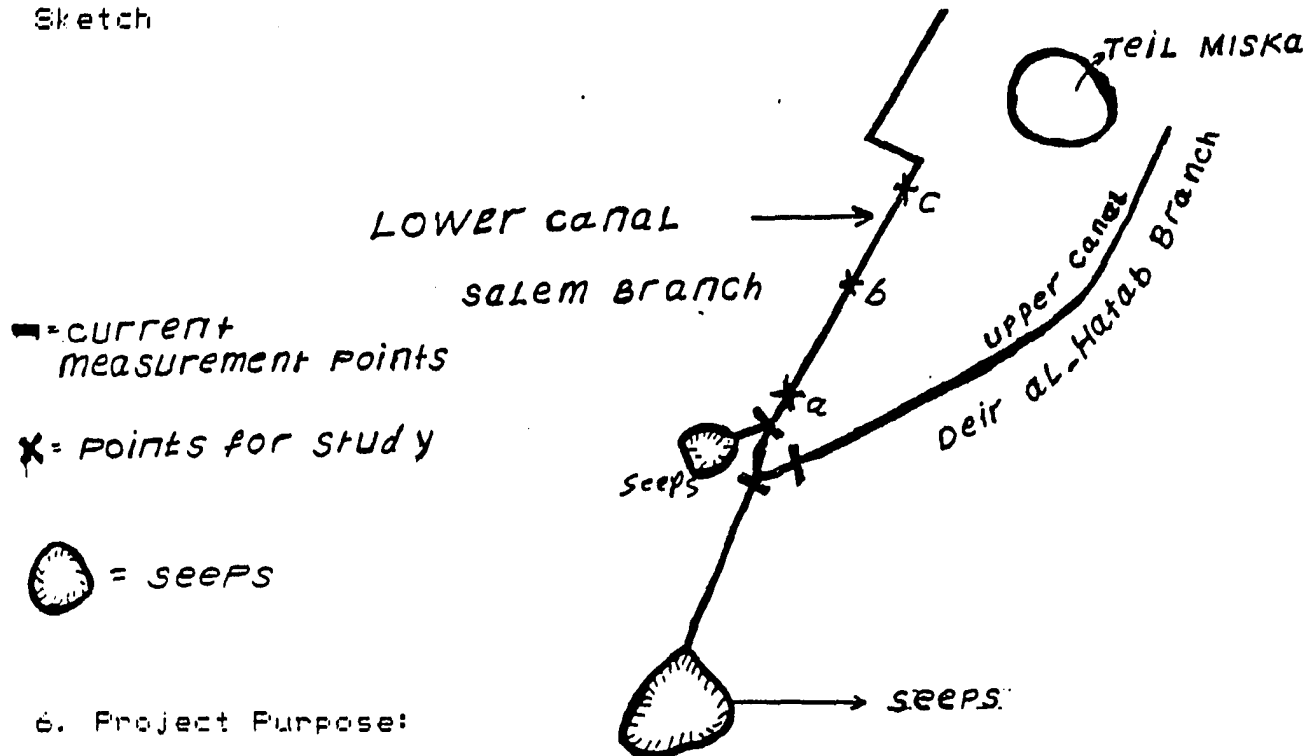
Below is the flow record of the Salem Branch in 1982. The maximum flow in July of 1979 - 1980, which was considered a 'good' year, was about 69 cubic meter per hour.

1982 Flow Record - Salem Branch

January	63 cubic meters per hour
February	72 cubic meters per hour
March	45 cubic meters per hour
April	32 cubic meters per hour
May	30 cubic meters per hour
June	21 cubic meters per hour
July	23 cubic meters per hour
August	22 cubic meters per hour
September	12 cubic meters per hour
October	12 cubic meters per hour

Note: Before deciding at which point to begin cementing the dirt canals, a small study must be made whereby measurements are made at points a, b and c (on sketch) in order to determine the influence of seepage from the upper canal to the lower canal. Cementing of the canals should begin below any significant influence in quantity of flow.

Sketch



6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to conserve water and allow for greater agricultural productivity by cementing the dirt canals of the lower branch of the Ein Miska water seeps.

7. Project Output:

The water conservation project for the Ein Miska Spring - Salem Branch will involve the construction of a cement canal, using pipes to cross ditches and wadis. The cost estimate is \$ 110,000 to be used for the purchase of:

- 285 meters of 14" pipe, 5/32" thick
- materials for the construction of
 - 825 meters of 40 x 50 concrete canal
 - 2120 meters of meters of 40 x 40 concrete canal.
- The total length of the canal system will be 3230 meters.

The cost estimate also includes labor.

8. Project Input:

The ultimate responsibility of the cost of the development of the lower branch of Ein Miska will be of the landowners and the farmers who cultivate the area. The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$35,000 for the purchase of material inputs such as pipes, cement, gravel, stone and/or sand for the construction of the cement canal system.

9. Other:

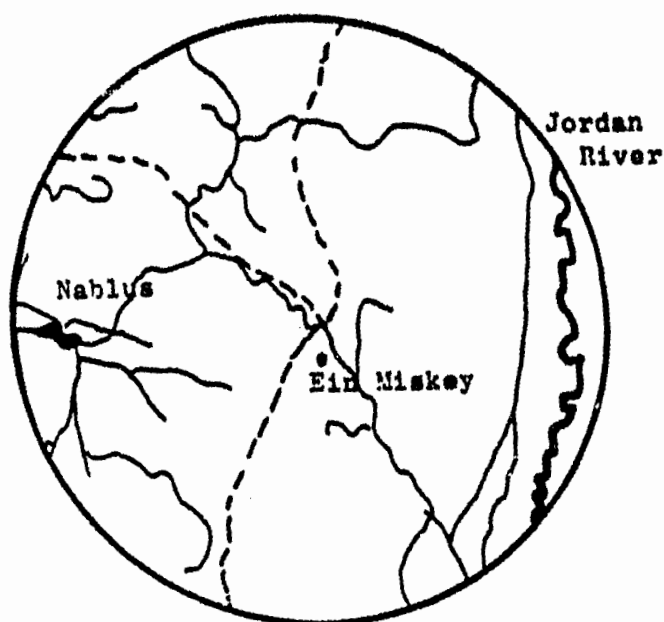
A. Community Development:

The various technical considerations and plans for this project are under the control of the West Bank Water Department engineers who will assist in the technical supervision of the proposed project as well as any future expansion. Maintenance or repair work will be the responsibility of the land owners and farmers.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached checklist.

**EIN MISKEY #83-0122
NABLUS DISTRICT**

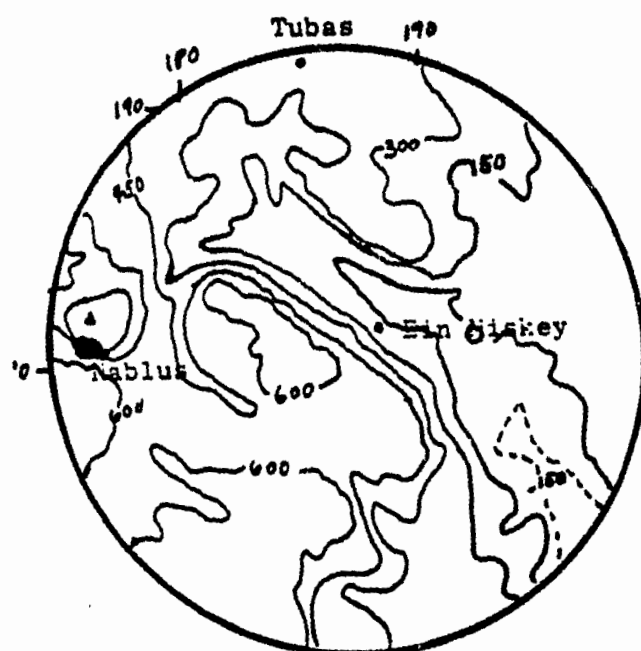


LOCATION

East-central West Bank
~20 km southeast of Nablus
Approximate reference on Palestine Grid
182.5 N / 187.5 E

— roads
- - - district boundaries

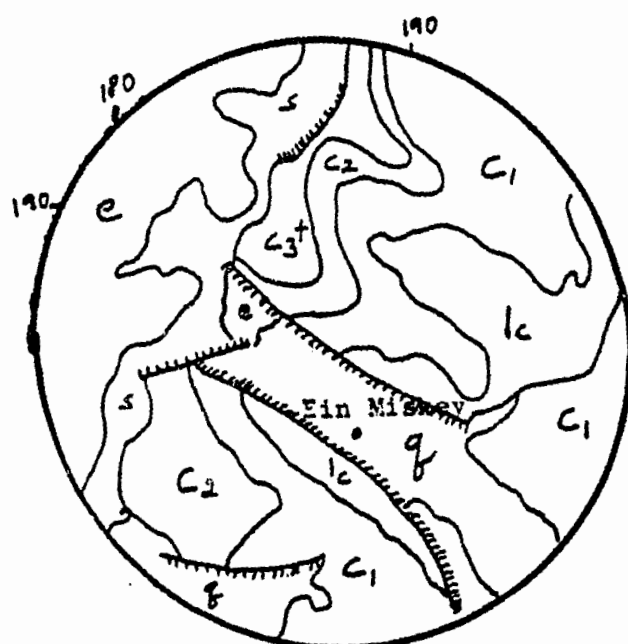
Scale: 1:400,000



TOPOGRAPHY

— contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:330,000



GEOLOGY

— Epoch boundaries

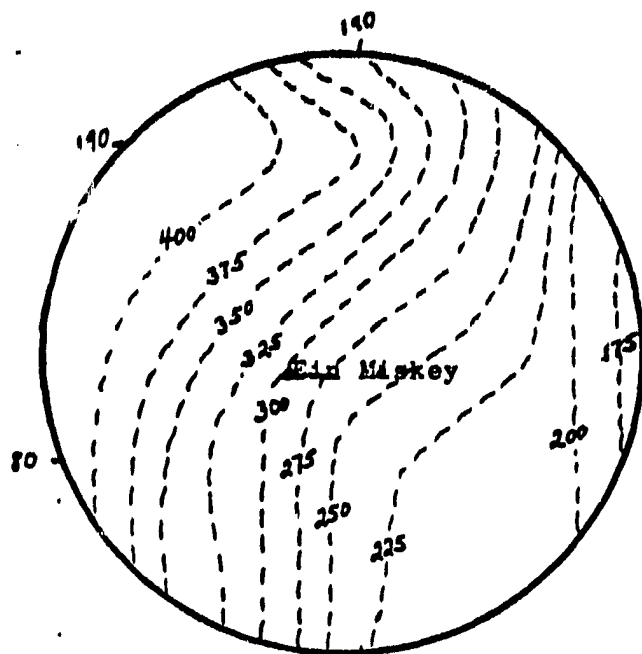
||||| Faults

- q Quaternary - recent, mainly alluvium
- e Eocene
- s Senonian - Paleocene undivided
- lc Lower Cretaceous marine
- C1 Lower Cenomanian
- C2 Upper Cenomanian
- C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonian

Scale: 1:250,000

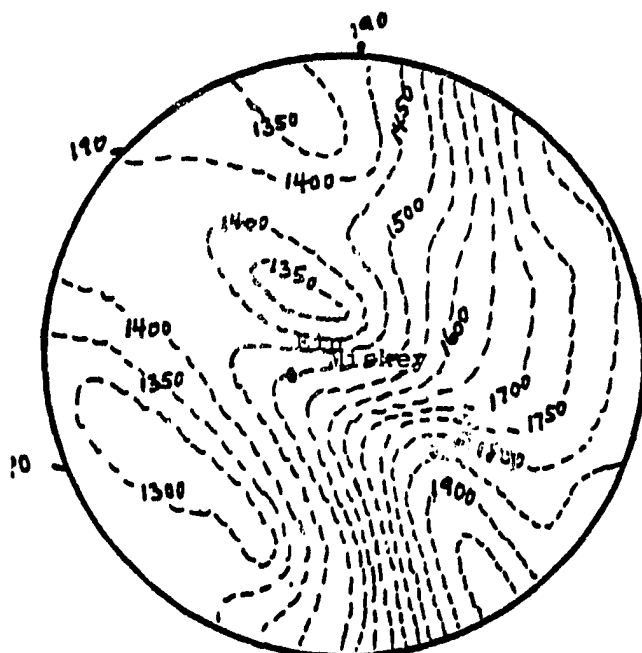
**EIN MISKEY #83-0122
NABLUS DISTRICT**

**TEN YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1952 - 1962 (millimeters)**



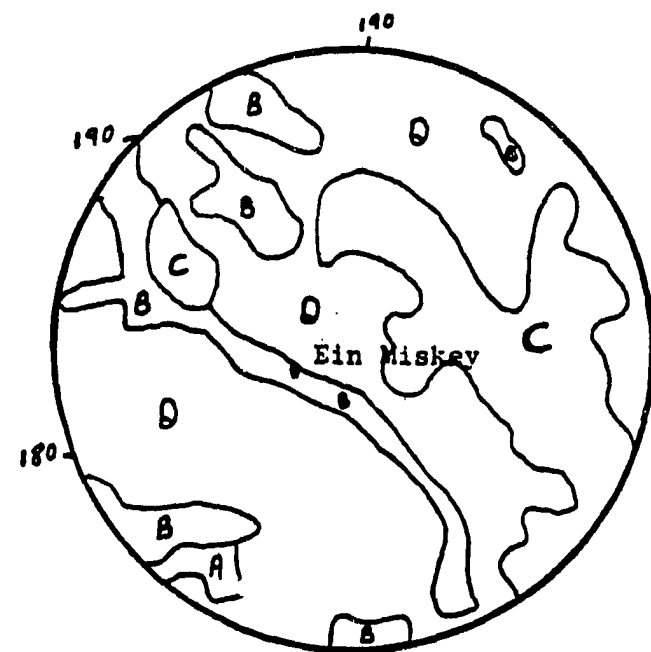
Scale: 1:250,000

**POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
(millimeters per year)**



Scale: 1:250,000

SOIL MOISTURE RETENTION



- Type A. Olive and orchard areas, terraced;
~70 mm water per year.
- Type B. Alluvial, dry-farmed or part/whole
irrigated; ~50 mm per year.
- Type C. Marginal land, dry-farmed or unused
but cultivable ~30 mm per year.
- Type D. Pasture rangeland, scrub or bare;
~20 mm per year.

Scale: 1:250,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Ein Miska Water

PROJECT No. WB-0122

EVALUATOR(s): Dr. Karen Assaf

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion		X			
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility		X			
Surface Water quantity	X				X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					
<u>Other</u>					
BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.	X				
Pest plants	X				
Pest Animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: FTTs, mosquitoes and snails.		X			
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Gaza Engineers Society
Materials Testing Laboratory
2. Project Number: 83-128
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 70,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

To the extent that losses from constructing buildings with inferior and inadequately tested building materials is eliminated, the entire population of the Gaza Strip will directly benefit from the establishment of this laboratory. Direct beneficiaries will include municipalities, contractors, engineers, and private individuals and families who will be able to undertake construction projects secure in the knowledge that materials used are of good quality.

5. Project Background:

The complexities of present day Gaza include an economic system lacking in normal banking and saving facilities. A recent study by CDF has shown how this leads to a disproportionate amount of investment in private dwellings, often using the combined resources of the savings of large, extended families and remittances from abroad. The practice of building one storey at a time, living in one and adding a higher level when savings allow or the marriage of children requires more living space, is the most visible manifestation of Gaza's ongoing investment in construction. Families who are about to put years of combined savings into a building have a great stake therefore in some kind of guarantee regarding the quality of construction materials used.

The importance of using well-tested, high-quality building materials increases as modern technology introduces more varieties of materials and complicated designs. The Gaza

Strip, an area whose dense and rapidly rising population requires constant building activity, is no exception to this rule. Although little building material is produced locally in Gaza, the local concrete block and tile factories which do produce materials do so without reference to specific guidelines or adherence to agreed upon minimum standards. Even imported cement needs to be tested because it arrives marked with no specifications. However, because of the considerable inconvenience this involves, imported cement is rarely tested. Steel used locally in reinforced concrete construction presents another major problem in that even acknowledged experts find it difficult to isolate substandard material without recourse to specialized equipment. In addition to basic materials of construction, such as concrete, cement and steel, there are other materials which regularly require testing, such as soil, gravel and water. In Israel, laws exist to protect the public from the use of inferior building materials. Although obviously a positive step in the Israeli construction industry, this unfortunately has a latent effect in the Territories where, it is claimed, products not reaching minimum specifications in Israel can be sold.

The lack of a local construction materials testing laboratory is considered the main reason why construction materials are not checked and why inferior products continue to be manufactured and sold on the local market. In the absence of a local laboratory, there has been a rise in the use of Israeli laboratories which, although signifying a positive beginning, costs a good deal in both time and money. Since the nearest testing laboratory is at least one hour's drive from Gaza City, some tests requiring repeated analysis are simply not done. Also, if an Israeli laboratory is busy, regular customers (contractors) will be given preference over occasional customers, leading to long construction delay while vital materials await their turn to be tested. This in effect penalizes those conscientious contractors who use Israeli facilities.

The Engineering Society of Gaza is a group of 270 local engineers who joined together in 1976 to form a professional body whose aim is to further the quality of all forms of technology in the Gaza Strip. They have long recognized the need for a laboratory to be established locally and have now made plans with CDF's assistance to do so.

The society plans to construct a 100 M2 building adjoining their premises to accommodate: One 40 M2 room for concrete and steel testing equipment, one 30 M2 room for cement and soil testing equipment, one 10 M2 humidified room for setting concrete samples, one 20 M2 office for engineers.

The laboratory's establishment will coincide with a campaign by the Engineer's Society, using leaflets, lectures and presentations, to make the public aware of its existence and potential. In order to encourage the laboratory's regular use initially only a small fee will be charged. With the cooperation of municipalities and village councils for whom much construction is done, it is planned that all locally used building materials will be tested here, including sand, cement, soil, gravel, steel, electrical wires, and water and sewage pipelines.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Engineers Society to establish a facility for the quality control and supervision of construction materials. Towards this end the following equipment has been recommended:-

A) A compression testing machine for testing the strength of concrete. Concrete will be mixed, poured into cubic molds and left to set in a special room under controlled humidity, and then tested at intervals of 7 and 28 days. The machine will be capable of delivering a pressure of up to 200 tons.

B) An hydraulically operated steel tension testing machine capable of testing steel bars from 6 mm in diameter to 32 mm in diameter. The 750 kg load capacity is capable of testing most steel to the breaking point.

C) Equipment to test the compaction and strength of stabilized soils. This consists of variously shaped molds, rammers, a vibrating sieve machine and drying oven.

D) Miscellaneous equipment for testing and determining the surface area of particles of cement, plus a Marshall stability and compaction machine for testing the quality of asphalt.

Two laboratory technicians will be trained specifically to operate these machines, alongside an engineer assigned overall responsibility for the laboratory's activities. Training will take place in the city of Beer Sheva. Once the laboratory is operational, the trained staff will assist and advise clients ranging from private citizens to municipality representatives as well as engineers and contractors from all over the Gaza Strip.

With a facility to test the quality of construction materials, municipalities and village councils will be able to link the granting of licences for building to the insurance of a certificate guaranteeing a certain level of quality by the Engineers Society. All public bodies will be encouraged to make maximum use of the laboratory.

7. Project Output:

The costs of constructing and setting up an engineer's testing laboratory have been calculated by the Engineering Society and are indicated below:-

Construction of premises @ \$300 per M2	\$ 30,000
Furnishing of laboratory tables, office equipment, shelving, books, etc.	\$ 10,000
Expenses of training 2 technicians and one engineer for 6 months in Machine technology	\$ 6,000
Laboratory technician's annual salary	\$ 15,000
Equipment:	
(1) Concrete compression testing machine	\$ 25,000
(2) Steel tension testing machine	\$ 25,000
(3) Soil Tester	\$ 10,000
(4) Miscellaneous cement/Marshall testers	\$ 8,000
TOTAL:	<u>\$ 130,000</u>

8. Project Input:

CDF will contribute up to 50% or \$ 70,000 of the total cost of the laboratory with the Engineers Society contributing the remainder. The Society will undertake to maintain the premises and to pay technicians' salaries and train staff to operate the laboratory equipment. The CDF contribution will be in compliance with USAID standard provisions to purchase American Manufactured equipment for the laboratory.

9. Community Development:

The testing laboratory will be maintained by fees charged to clients and the application of other Society resources, i.e. like the sale of their magazine. The laboratory's linkage to public bodies constitutes an important new role for engineer professionals in the Gaza Strip and a significant new technical resource for municipalities, local committees and village councils.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Abasan El-Kabira Village Council
Water Reservoir

2. Project Number: 83-0129

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 30,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The entire population of Abasan El-Kabira (5,296) plus the outlying community of Emmor (800), Thawabta (650) and Abu Wafi (450), will directly benefit from this project as a result of having a regular, reliable and clean source of drinking water.

5. Project Background:

The village of Abasan El-Kabira is located seven kilometers east of Khan Younis city; the majority of its residents are farmers and their families. Absan El-Kabira is run by a Village Council established in 1958. The village agricultural lands cover an area of 12,400 dunums, representing the largest area of agricultural land for which a village council is responsible in the Gaza Strip. The council also represents the population in public matters and provides basic services, including water, electricity, road repair and garbage collection.

Approaching Abasan from any direction, the sight of a 65 meter high water tower, dominates the village. In point of fact, the Abasan reservoir is the tallest in the Gaza Strip. Built in 1969 by Tahal Consulting Engineers, its 60 cubic meter capacity was considered adequate to meet the water needs of the village's residents. Once constructed, arrangements were made with the Mekerot Water Company who are the National Israeli Public Water Firm to bring water to the village from

the Company's reservoir in nearby Bani Suhella. On the basis of its own internal technical assessment, Mekerot determined that the reservoir's capacity, in addition to the Khan Younis well which replenishes it, could serve both Abasan El-Kibira, as well as other communities in the system, namely Abasan El-Saghira, Bani Suhella and Khaza'a.

Once Mekerot water was brought to Abasan, the village was no longer dependent on the local well whose water was saline and poor in quality. A subsequent problem arose, however, when three Rafah communities, (see Map) Emmor (300), Thawabta (650) and Abu Wafi (450) were added to the Abasan system. The decision to do so was made in light of the fact that these communities are situated on high ground above Rafah and cannot therefore, be hooked into the gravity pipeline system of Rafah. Since Abasan's 65 meter high reservoir would provide water to these communities, it became the logical source. The original planners who designed the reservoir unfortunately had not taken this into consideration when they recommended a 60 cubic meter water capacity. As a result, the residents of Abasan now find themselves short of water and seek assistance to construct a second reservoir of greater capacity.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Village Council of Abasan El-Kabira to carry out its plan to construct a water reservoir with a capacity of 150 cubic meters and a height of 24 meters. This reservoir will supplement the reservoir constructed in 1969 and will enable the residents of Abasan to again have an adequate water supply for household consumption. In addition the communities of Emmor, Thawabta and Abu Wafi will be assured of a continuing water supply to meet their needs.

7. Project Output:

The Village Council has provided the CDF Technical Consultant with a technical study of the proposed project, including a bill of quantities and specifications. The Village Council also has already secured a suitable piece of land where the tower will be located. The following budget is based on the technical study supplied to CDF:-

I T E M	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price \$	Total Price \$
Excavations	M3	450	4.40	1,980
Plain concrete 10 cms. thick	M2	65	9.60	624
Reinforced concrete of types B200 and B300	M3	236	117	27,612
Round and square reinforcement steel bars	Kg.	25800	1	25,800
Steel ladders, doors and covers	Lump Sum	1		1,174
Steel pipes of varying diameters	Lump Sum	1		3,500
Cement plastering	Lump Sum	1		3,470
Engineering Supervision	Lump Sum	1		1,840
Total:				<u>66,000</u>

2. Project Input:

The total cost of this project is estimated at \$64,160 towards which CDF will contribute \$30,000. The Village Council has included the balance of expenditures in its own development budget. Implementation of this project will be done by a local contractor selected on the basis of competitive bidding. The Department of Interior has already expressed its approval of this project.

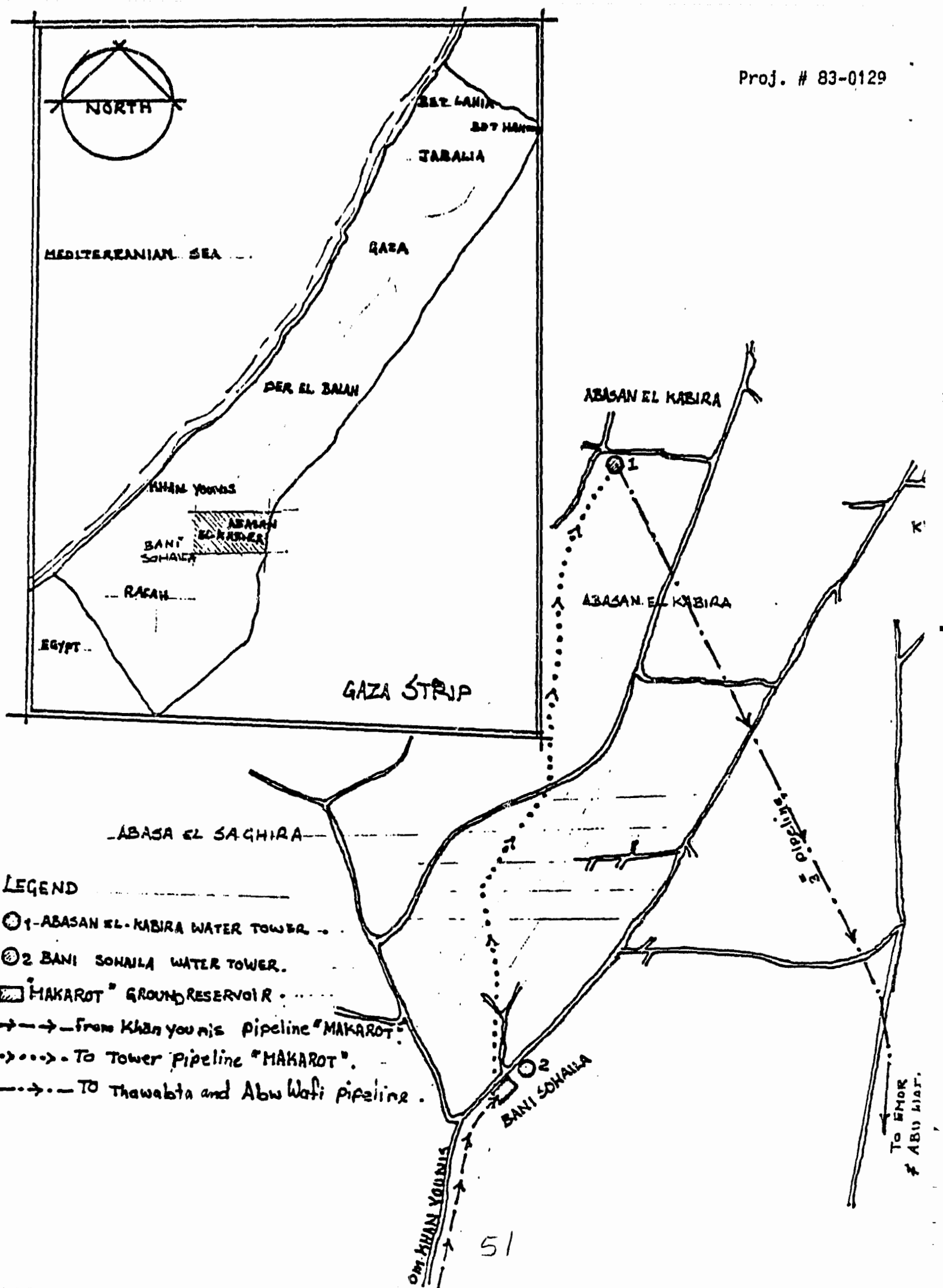
9. Other:

A. Community Development:

The local Village Council will own and operate the tower as an integral part of its water supply system and will be responsible for all maintenance and repair costs which will be paid from its ongoing operational budget and fees collected from users.

B. Environmental Assessment:

The project is compatible with local land use ordinances and regional planning criteria. Please refer to the attached Environment Assessment.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Abasan El-Kabira W. Reservoir PROJECT No. GS-0129
 EVALUATOR(s): Atia Abu Moor DATE: October 1982
Dr. Karen Assaf

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					X
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals		X			
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
<u>COMMENTS:</u>					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Jabalia Village Council Nazla
Neighborhood Sewage Network.

2. Project Number: 83-0130

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 100,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

Approximately 6,000 people living in 500 houses in the Nazla neighborhood will benefit from this project as a result of having their homes connected to the village's sewage system. Beneficiaries will include all those, especially children, for whom the chances of contamination from overflowing septic tanks will be reduced.

5. Project Background:

Jabalia, whose population is estimated at 65,000 including the refugee camp population living within the village boundaries, is located 7 kilometers north of Gaza City. In 1979 the village council of Jabalia looked ahead to the future and prepared a long term sewage plan for the city. This was accomplished with the assistance of Tushia Consulting Engineers. Since then, the village council has demonstrated its commitment by implementing about 40% of the system, including gravity pipelines for the village center, gravity pipelines for part of Nazla neighborhood, a pumping station in the Abu-Rashid area, and a four-lagoon treatment plant. The fact that Jabalia has a sewage treatment plant is significant in that it is only one of two communities on the Gaza Strip, the other being Gaza City, which have a sewage treatment facility. The remaining parts of the Jabalia system scheduled for implementation when funds become available in the next two years are: a sewage pipeline for Nazla Quarter, a pressure and gravity sewage pipeline for Mahader area, an additional

treatment lagoon, a circulation system for the lagoons and a pumping station to be located in the Mahader area.

The part of the sewage project for which the Municipality has approached CDF for assistance will serve one of the densest populated areas namely, Nazla Quarter. Presently, Nazla residents use individual septic tanks to dispose of their waste water. When these fill up, they overflow into the streets where people walk and children play. Beyond the health problems this represents, the tanks themselves and their drainage fields are being crowded by new buildings, often constructed as extended families spread out. In some instances, the foundations of homes are rendered unstable because they are constructed too close to a septic tank.

Since the successful completion of the Jabalia reservoir (project 81-051) in August 1981 with CDF assistance, the community now has a regular source of clean drinking water. Therefore, the next priority for the community is to complete the integrated sewage project. To encourage the village council, the Israeli authorities have pledged \$ 80,000 to connect the Nazla Sewage Network to the treatment facility by means of a pressure pipeline. This sum will be made available when the phase of the project presented here is complete. At the time the authorities pay their share, the village council and Nazla neighborhood residents will come forward with the remainder of funds (approximately \$ 20,000) to enable the network to be linked into the larger system.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the local village council of Jabalia to carry out its plan to complete an integrated sewage system for the village. This project is an extension of the sewage network to a highly populated section of the community; as such, it represents a substantial effort by the Municipality and the Community Development Foundation to help local people meet basic sanitation needs.

7. Project Output:

The village council has provided the CDF Technical Consultant with a technical study of the proposed project which Tushia Consulting Engineers were asked to prepare. The study contains a description of work to be done, a bill of quantities, and drawings. A tender was submitted to the village council in May 1981 and specifies the following:-

I T E M	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price \$	Total Price \$
Excavation of trenches, laying and joining of A.C. pipes for sewer collectors including sand bedding, and covering trenches with compacted backfill	M3	2906	14	40,684
Concrete works and man-holes of various diams. the latter made of pre-fabricated concrete rings or cast in situ, including all necessary fittings	Lump Sum	165	224	36,465
8" asbestos cement pipes including all necessary fittings and transportation costs	Lump Sum	1770	54	95,580
4" asbestos cement pipes including all necessary fittings and transportation costs	Lump Sum	1136	31	35,216
		Total:		207,945

3. Project Input:

The Jabalia village council will contribute approximately 50% of the costs or \$207,000 to implement this phase of the project. CDF recommends granting the sum of \$100,000 towards this project, primarily for the purchase of sewage pipes and fittings. This project has the approval of the Ministry of Interior which has promised the village council approximately \$ 80,000 to connect the Nazia Network by means of a pressure

CDF:Project #BX-0130

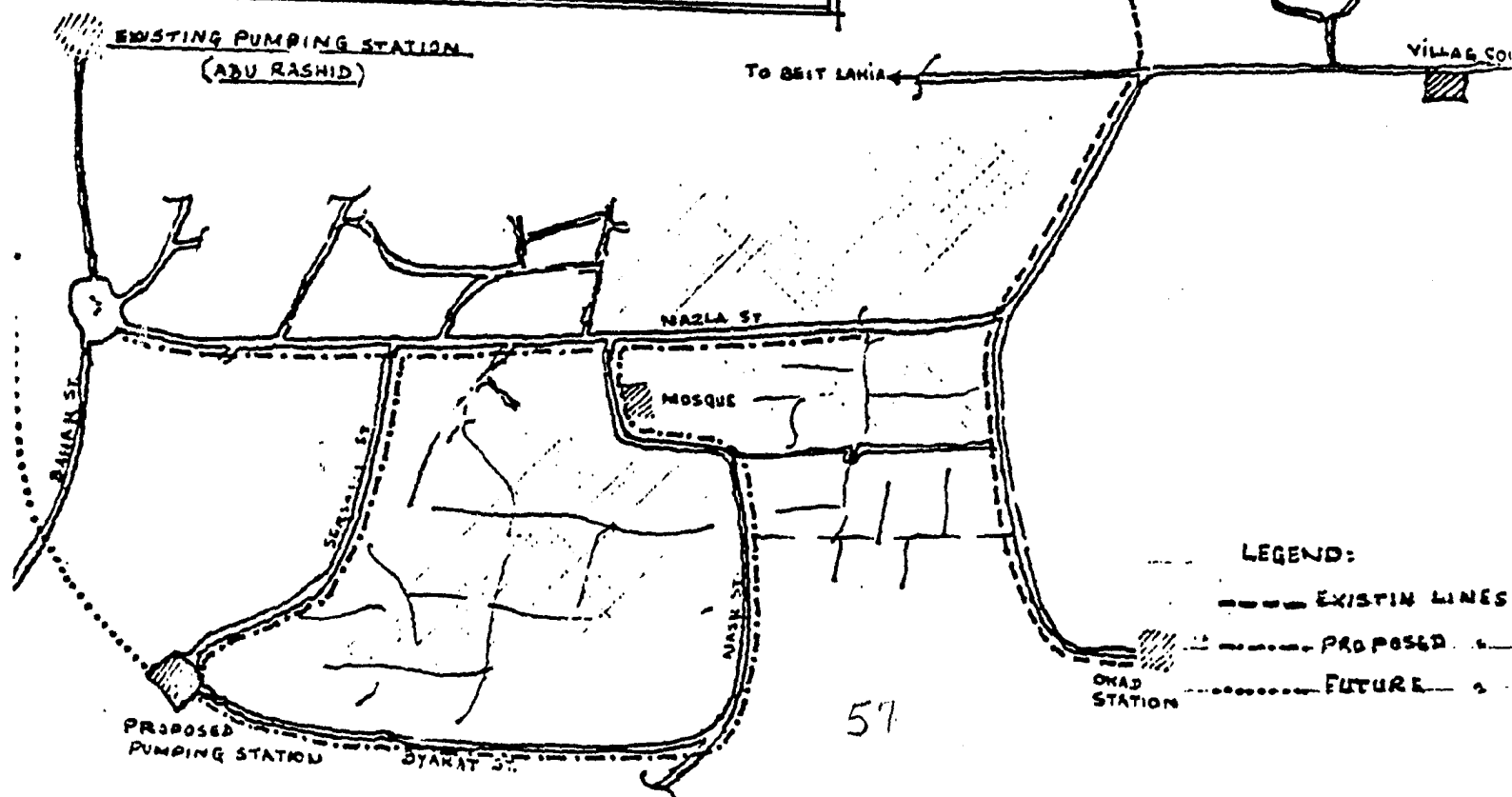
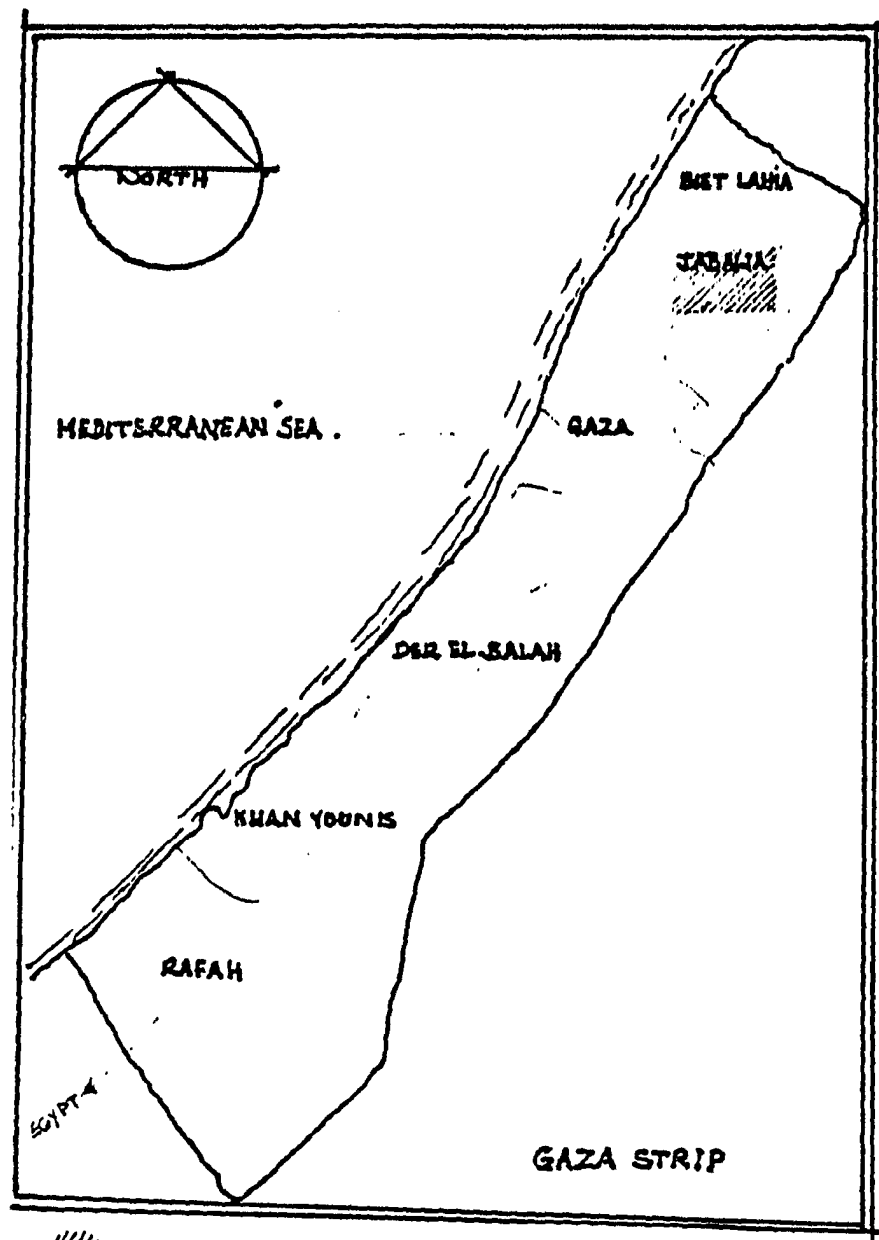
pipeline to the sewage treatment facility. The total sharing of costs for aspects of this project are therefore as follows:-

	Nazla Sewage Network \$	Mainline Connection \$	Total \$
Jabalia Village Council	107,945	60,000	267,945
Community Develop- ment Foundation	100,000	--	100,000
Individual community members	-	60,000	60,000
Government of Israel	-	80,000	80,000
Total:	207,945	200,000	407,945

9. Environmental Assessment:

The project is suitable for local land-use ordinances and regional planning criteria; the project-induced urbanization does not result in the alteration of the village's land forms.

The urbanization of Nazla due to proposed project does not result in loss of prime agricultural land or productive land. Please refer to the attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Jabalia-Nazla Sewage

PROJECT No. GS-0130

EVALUATOR(s): Atia Abu Moor
Dr. Karen Assaf

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality				X	X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality				X	
Air quality, temperature & humidity		X			
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
Other					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds				X	
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest animals		X			
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
<u>COMMENTS:</u>					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Khan Younis Municipality
Water Network.

2. Project Number: 83-0131

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 35,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The entire population of Khan Younis will directly benefit from the comprehensive improvement of water distribution in the City.

4. Project Background:

Khan Younis, located 25 kilometers south of the Gaza City and 10 kilometers north of Rafah is the second largest city in the Gaza Strip; it comprises 16,460 dunums of land. Khan Younis is one of the ancient cities in Palestine and, like the rest of Gaza Strip cities and villages, it has high density of population. The present day population of Khan Younis is 70,000, including 24,000 Palestinians with refugee status, who live in camps located close to the seashore, but within the 16,450 dunums of the Municipality.

Though the city currently extracts water at the rate of 6,000 cubic meters per day, certain areas of the city fail to receive water during significant portions of the day, even though those areas are linked to the main network. Other sections of the city are without any water at all, since they have no pipeline. In recently built-up areas, including Sheikh Nasser and Ma'an, inhabitants purchase their water from the owners of nearby private wells. They normally pay about 5 shekels per cubic meter; municipality water costs only 10% of this amount.

X

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I T E M	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	CDF:Project #83-0131 Total
			\$	\$

1.Excavations of trenches and backfilling in- cluding the laying of asbestos and steel pipes	MR	1250	26.6	33,250
2.Supplying and installing of prefabricated concrete manholes	Unit	8	129.0	1,112
3.Supplying and installaing of asbestos and steel fittings of va- rious diameters including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, fire hydrants and house connections	Lump Sum		8200	8,200
4.Supplying and laying of galva- nized steel pipes of 2", 1 1/2", 1" and 1/2"	Lump Sum		23800	23,800
5.Workmanship of lime isolations	"		3638	3,638
Total:				70,000

8. Project Input:

The Municipality of Khan Younis' Engineer has already prepared the needed plans, including the bill of quantities and specifications, according to the recommendation of the consulting firm. The Municipality will select a contractor and begin actual construction, which will totally cost \$

Last year the Municipality of Khan Younis asked a consulting company to undertake a study to divide the city into three distribution zones, according to pressure. These zones are named as follows: The high pressure zone, low pressure zone and Aya pressure zone.

The report of the consulting company recommended that the city be divided into separate parts, and water be supplied to each part on a rotating basis. Attempts have been made over the last few months to implement these recommendations but the Municipality has still not been able to achieve any measure of equality over the length of time the different areas receive water.

The present distribution of piped water within the system is as follows:-

City Center	6 hours per day
Western Refugee Camp	2 hours per day
El-Amal Quarter	1-3 hours per day
Sheikh Nasser (East of City)	No water
Ma'an (East of the City)	No water.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Municipality of Khan Younis to improve the water supply and distribution system of the city. As the first step in its plan the Municipality will bring water to areas which currently have no water.

7. Project Output:

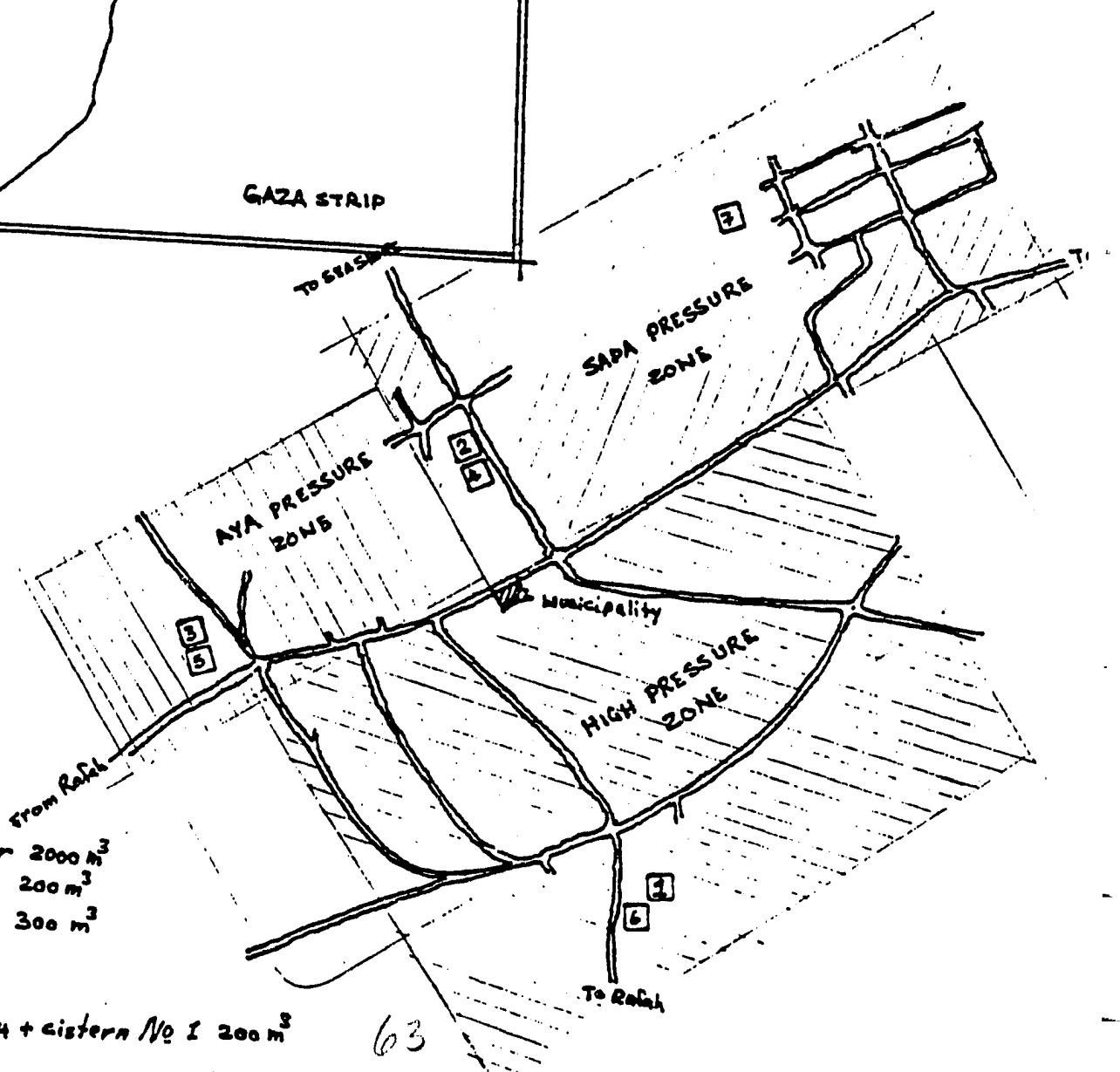
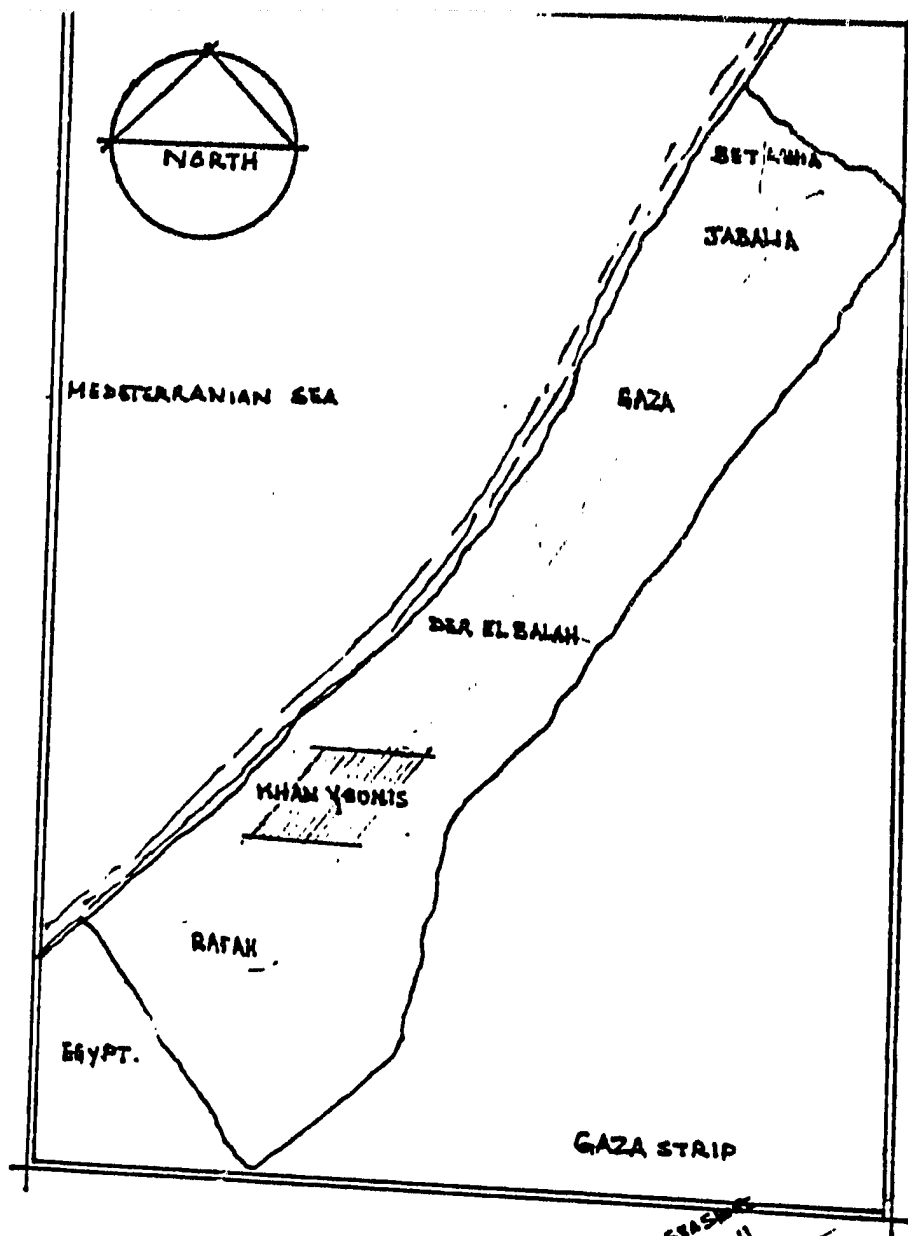
Khan Younis Municipality has provided CDF with technical study of the proposed project, details of which are summarized in the following table:-

CDF:Project #83-0131
70,000 as soon as funds are available. The Community
Development Foundation will contribute a sum of \$ 35,000 for
this project.

9. Other:

A. Community Development:

After the completion of the project, the Khan Younis
Municipality will maintain the project from its on-going
operational budget, and from fees collected.



LEGEND

- 1 Central Reservoir 2000 m³
- 2 Water tower No 1 200 m³
- 3 Water tower No 2 300 m³
- 4 "SARDA" Well No 5
- 5 "AYA" well No 2
- 6 "EASTERN" well No 4 + cistern No 1 200 m³
- 7 New well.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Society for the Care of Handicapped Children/Kitchen Equipment.
2. Project Number: 83-0132
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

100 disabled children with mild-to-moderate retardation will be primary beneficiaries as a result of having access to a modern facility and staff to train them in terms of their disability. These children come mostly from the poorer families in Gaza City. Their families then will also be the beneficiaries.

5 .Project Background:

Among the Gaza Strip population of 498,000, there are an estimated 1,100 physically disabled persons, 1,000 mentally retarded children and 1,000 (refugee) deaf children. Due to the lack of proper registering facilities and the tendency of families to deny having handicapped children, these estimates are probably low. Care for this segment of the population in the Gaza Strip is especially difficult due to the general poverty of the families, the lack of awareness of how best to handle special children and the retention of customs like multiple marriages, which result in large families and in the frequent neglect of one wife and her children, especially if one or more is somehow handicapped.

The Society for the Care of Handicapped Children is a charitable organization founded in 1975 to help disabled children in the Gaza Strip. Run privately by eight Gaza residents, the Society is currently the only registered organization in Gaza offering services to handicapped Palestinian children. Although the Society ultimately intends

to look after children with both physical and mental handicaps, it currently runs only the Sun Day Care Center, a school for mentally retarded children. The overall aims of the society are:

- a. To establish centers for the care and rehabilitation of the mentally retarded all over the Gaza Strip.
- b. To increase understanding of the problem of mental retardation.
- c. To research the problem of mental retardation in the area.
- d. To develop services related to mental retardation.

The Sun Day Care Center currently cares for fifty-seven children with mild-to-moderate mental retardation. Until the opening of the center, no service existed for mentally retarded children in Gaza. As one indication of the pressing need for more services for the handicapped in the Gaza Strip, the Sun Day Care Center currently has 420 children waiting to be admitted.

The Sun Day Care Center is housed in three modest buildings and is staffed by twelve professionals including the director, eight teachers, a social worker, a psychologist and a vocational training instructor and his assistant. The average number of children per class is seven or eight. One basic principle applied by the Center is that it considers the child's home of great importance and seeks to enlist the help and support of parents by encouraging parents to visit the Center and by staff visitation to the children's homes. Towards this end the staff and the director meet regularly to review and discuss the curriculum, the individual needs of each child and the outcome of home visits.

The Center attempts to direct the children towards self-sufficiency and to prepare them to function in a manner useful to both themselves and society. To achieve this the Center is developing a behavioral-oriented curriculum which includes self-help skills, physical education, language and communication, science, geography, arithmetic and social education, vocational preparation as well as hobby and leisure activities, such as music, arts and crafts. The older children work in a wide range of vocational activities based in the Center's workshop.

The Community Development Foundation contributed \$ 15,000 in a previous project which enabled the Sun Day Care Center to purchase audio visual equipment which improved the methods of teaching the children. Now, the Sun Day Care Center is expanding and constructing a three-storey building which is planned for completion in the fall of 1982. The new building will combine supportive services and professional facilities to enable the Center to accept more children, mostly in the new workshop, which will be fitted with carpentry machinery, allowing the children's work to be completely self-contained. The building will house an arts and crafts room, which will provide space for pottery, weaving, enameling and other activities. There will be two libraries: one for toys and the other for books. A preparation room will contain the Center's teaching aids. Films, lectures and parents' sessions, will be held in the building's lecture hall, as well as conferences with other special education centers. Until now, such conferences have always been held on the West Bank. The ground floor of the new building will contain a gymnasium for the children to play in and for the teachers to conduct smaller, more private sports sessions. The building will also have a speech therapy room and a medical examining room.

The building will also house new dining facilities and a modern kitchen. (See attached plans). The Center's present, more primitive facilities will be replaced by modern kitchen equipment and a larger dining room to cater to the larger number of children. The modern kitchen equipment will save time in food preparation and will allow for a more substantial menu in preparing the breakfast and hot lunch served to all children.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist a local institution, the Sun Day Care Center, in the establishment of a facility to care for and rehabilitate mentally retarded children in Gaza. The Sun Day Care Center facility will be a model for others in Gaza in that it is specially designed, both in terms of construction and curriculum, to accommodate the needs of the handicapped. This grant will enable the Center to equip its kitchen to prepare a healthy and varied diet to the children.

7. Project Output:

The attached list will be purchased with funds provided in this grant.

66
X

8. Project Input:

The total area of the building is 1,100 square meters and includes three floors. The value of construction work already finished amounts to \$ 115,286, while the estimated cost of the work remaining to finish the building is \$ 121,300. The basic construction is scheduled for completion by December 1982 at which time it will be appropriately furnished. The total estimated cost to furnish the Sun Day Care facility is \$ 60,000 of which CDF will contribute up to \$ 20,000 to provide kitchen and dining room equipment.

9. Community Development:

Through its own fundraising efforts, the local group will secure funds to complete building and furnishing the Center, as well as to maintain and operate the facility. CDF is confident the Society will be successful in its fundraising efforts to enable it to complete the project and match the CDF input.

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EQUIPMENT LIST

Quantity	Description	Total \$
1	Slicer	3,000
1	Table St. St. with undershelf	965
4	St. St. workshelf	510
1	Tilting kettles-30 liters each	4,900
1	St. St. floor trough w/grate and remov. basket strainer	1,400
1	Glass exhaust hood w/filters	3,800
1	Open burner range w/oven and overshelf	3,500
1	Griddle with oven and overshelf	2,500
1	Fryer w/back flue	2,200
1	Mixer-cutter combination	6,707
1	Refrigerator - 2 door	2,000
1	Sink unit	1,070
1	Waste disposer 1½ H.P.	2,100
1	Potato Peeler	1,000
1	St. St. work table w/sink and undershelf	1,500
1	St. St. hanging pot rack	500
2	St. St. wall guards	320
1	Dish drying and storage cart	835
1	St. St. sink unit-dishwashing	1,030
1	St. St. portable cart	350
2	Alum. Storage cabinet	640
1	Portable cart w/30 liter hot water boiler	1,430
1	Open shelf unit	650
1 lot	tables and chairs	2,000
1	Undercounter dishwasher	15,550
1	3 Pan elec. hot food cart	4,400
1	Table cleaning trolley (not shown on plan)	785
1	Proff cabinet portable	2,608
1	Table St. St. with undershelf	1,850
1 lot	Storage shelving	800
TOTAL =		\$ 70,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council
Day Care Center Construction.
2. Project Number: 83-0133
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

With the availability of a pre-school facility, the 2,200 residents of the village of Abasan Es-Saghira, in particular mothers and children under the age of six, will directly benefit from this project.

5. Project Background:-

The inland village of Abasan Es-Saghira is situated in the southern part of the Gaza Strip. Originally one large farming area extending to Rafah, it was divided by the Turkish Administration in the late 19th century into Abasan Es-Saghira and Abasan El-Kibira. Villagers in both communities today can all trace their ancestry to one forefather. Decision making and many other village activities still follow along traditional family lines.

About 5% of the population are originally non-Gazans, who arrived in the area in 1948, but who have now successfully integrated themselves into the local constituency. Most of the population however are indigeneous and work on the land, 60% of which is given over to tree crops, especially almonds and olives. Trees which require irrigation are not generally farmed because water is scarce. Various vegetables, including squash, tomato and potato, make up the remainder of the agriculture.

About 10% of the population commute daily to work as laborers in Israel, while a significant number of young adults in the village due to the scarcity of professional employment locally live and work permanently abroad, particularly in the Gulf states. Both groups play an important role in village life as they make significant financial contributions to the growth of the village. Over the last decade, for example,

several projects have been made possible with a combination of remittances from abroad and wages earned in Israel. The construction of a large drinking water reservoir and the extension of the electrical grid to Abasan Es-Saghira both involved substantial contributions from local residents.

As noted earlier, the affairs of the village have been traditionally managed by a body of family representatives. In 1971 the authorities took steps to form them into a village council and made a small budget available to the newly established council made up of a Mayor and five executive members. Since 1971 this council has been responsible for the implementation of the electricity and water tower projects and played a key role in the opening of a child care clinic with ante/post-natal facilities.

One of the frequently expressed problems facing the community today is its lack of a preschool facility. Children from six years upwards attend classes in the neighboring village of Bani Suheila, several kilometers away. Those of secondary age travel even further to the city of Khan Younis. The younger children, however, are of the most concern to their parents because they show a tendency in their first few years at school to fall behind the other children both academically and socially. Children are in fact taken straight out of the familiar environment of the home and placed in classrooms outside their own district. The villagers are convinced that a local day care center, which is becoming increasingly widespread in Gaza and West Bank villages, would be a great advantage to their children. Such centers not only teach the preliminaries of such skills as reading and writing, but accustom the child to classroom methods and being separated from their homes.

To respond to the community's expressed need for such a center, the village council obtained one dunum of land in the middle of the village and solicited contributions from local residents and relatives abroad. Able only to raise 50% of the construction costs, it has approached CDF for assistance in completing the construction of the center.

The building is planned in what is proving to be a popular and practical style for such a day care center in Gaza. It involves a group of three classrooms (each 10 M x 10 M.) all opening out on to a covered walkway, with a central playground and adjacent office, kitchen and toilets. It can accommodate 60 to 80 children between the ages of 3 and 6. The building will be designed in such a way as to take advantage of the warm Gaza sun in winter and cooling breezes in summer. CDF will encourage the adaptation of basic

appropriate technology designs which will lower construction costs, ensure maximum comfort but keep the structure harmoniously integrated into its village environment.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to develop a local facility to meet children's educational needs. This project will also require the village council and Abasan residents the opportunity to work together on a self-help project and contribute resources to meet a community expressed need. The maintenance and administration of the center will strengthen the Municipality's management capabilities.

7. Project Output:

The village council has estimated cost of the construction as follows:-

Concrete 155 M3	\$ 19,685
Cinder blocks 500 M2	\$ 3,482
Floor tiles 210 M2	\$ 3,060
Plastering, pebbledash and painting	\$ 3,250
Doors, windows frames and glass	\$ 3,735
Bathroom fittings and installation	\$ 1,959
Yard wall construction and gate installation	\$ 2,427
Electricity hook-up	\$ 412
Total:-	<u>\$ 38,000</u>

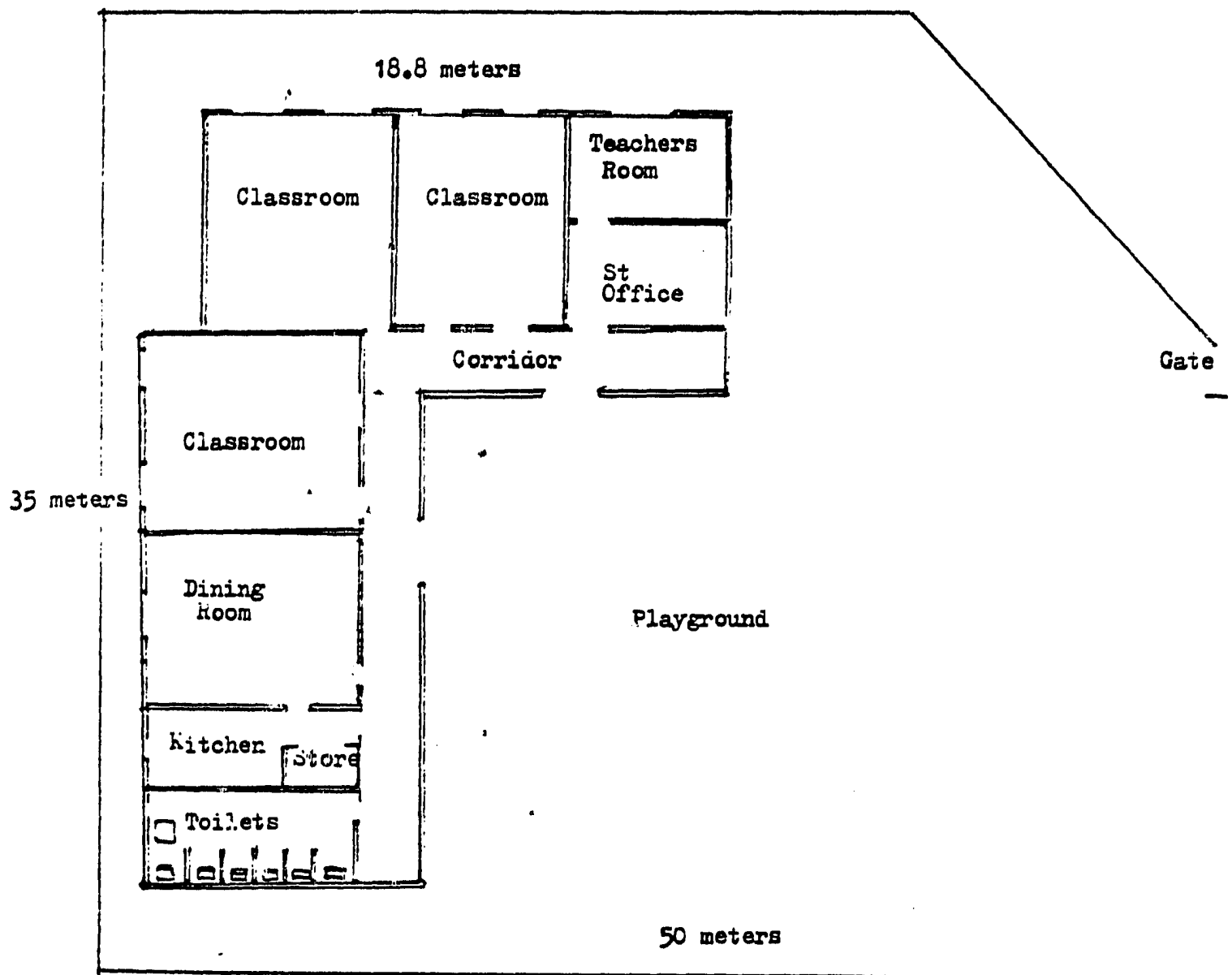
8. Project Input:

CDF will contribute 50% of the cost of the building or \$ 20,000. The village council will undertake to pay the remainder and has assured CDF adequate funds are available in this year's budget to implement this project. Three university trained local women will be employed as teachers and paid by the Village Council. A token \$1 per child per month will offset some of the operation costs. The Ministry of Social Affairs has agreed to supply the school with basic furnishings.

9. Community Development:

The Abasan Es-Saghira day care center will be managed and run by the Municipality. Primary financial support will come from the Municipality's annual budget, with assistance from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs.

Sketch Plan of Proposed Day Care Center at Abasan Saghir, Gaza Strip



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Qarara Local Committee Integrated Development.

2. Project Number: 83-0134

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 30,400

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The total population of 7,000 in Qarara district will benefit, particularly children of preschool age who will have expanded preschool facilities and 80 families who will have water and electricity extended to their houses.

5. Project Background:

Qarara is an outlying area of the town of Khan Younis and consists mainly of vegetable and citrus small land holdings farmed by native Gazans who have had homes in the area for generations. One out of every ten of the population, however, are refugees who left their homes in the north in 1948, and who have since bought or rented homes in the more rural surroundings of Qarara.

The emergence of the Qarara Local Committee which has grown vigorously over the last three years is evidence that the residents of this area are particularly community minded. The Committee crystallized around the general consensus of the community that problematic conditions could not be overcome without some kind of self-help activity and initiative on their part. Although responsibility for meeting basic infrastructure needs lay with Khan Younis Municipality, economic constraints of the Municipality tended to make projects in outlying areas like Qarara a lower priority. The Municipality typically committed its resources to developing the central, built-up, more densely populated districts. In order to enhance Qarara's chances of receiving a share of the Municipality budget, they took the legal steps to form a local committee with an identity and status separate from that of the Municipality.

In addition to acting as an interest group vis-a-vis the Municipality, the Committee also fulfills the role of planner and implementer of priority development projects. In late 1979, for example, one of its first activities involved CDF, which contributed 50% of a \$ 12,000 scheme to provide an electric link with the Municipality, thereby supplying poles and high tension wires for the main street. The committee coordinated activities and successfully managed project expenditures from a joint bank account with CDF. It is felt that this initial project of working with the new committee acted as a catalyst to open the whole process of community development for Qarara.

Once the Qarara Committee began to effect changes in the village, a group of active and concerned residents, many of whom serve on the Committee, established the Qarara Social Development Center, which almost at once assumed a primary role in the life of the community. As a result of their successful campaign to raise money locally, these residents and the Committee have followed-up on the electrification project to transform the area through a series of community development projects, backing the establishment of a health clinic and vocational training school for electricians. With these later projects, the Center has been involved in an organizational and management capacity in collaboration with the Qarara Committee.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Local Committee of Qarara to plan, implement and evaluate three projects designed to address the social and economic needs of the community. Qarara has been selected because of its earlier success in carrying out in collaboration with CDF an electrification project (GS 052). The implementation of the modest integrated projects proposed herein will stimulate the conditions for increased self-reliance and more effective community leadership. The details of specific sub-projects are as follows:-

Pre-school Facility:

Concerned with the provision of pre-school activities for children under six, the Center set aside part of its building as a temporary day care center to serve about forty children. Furnishings, though simple, came from village sources. The impact of this new facility was felt throughout the village resulting in more contributions raised to construct a permanent building to be used exclusively for children under

six. On aging local philanthropist, himself childless, sold his farmland to provide the bulk of the cash outlay. The new structure has nearly reached completion and now requires assistance to provide furnishings. When in operation, some eighty children from the immediate Qarara area will be provided with an opportunity for pre-school education.

Electrification:

After the successful electrification of the main street of the village with the assistance of CDF, the Qarara Committee now seeks CDF's help again in the electrification of another area of Qarara (see attached map). This sub project will undertake to erect 24, 8.5 meter poles, and electricity cables, over a 1.1 kilometer stretch through a residential area in the south west of the district. Eight street lamps will be installed to provide lighting for public areas. This work will connect to the electricity supply about 250 people in 26 households, most of whom are small land holders growing vegetables on plots of one to five dunams.

Apart from the obvious domestic improvements, electrification will mean that cheaper, easier to operate pumps can be used for water extraction and irrigation. Also, a planned joint venture by some local families to initiate a concrete building block factory may now be put into operation. This electrification scheme is important in that it is one more positive step in the overall modernization and infrastructure improvement plan for Qarara, an outlining Khan Younis community.

Water Reservoir and Well:

This project has been proposed by the Qarara Local Committee on behalf of residents in the Sakka Quarter where twenty-two households, containing a population of two hundred and thirty, have collected money amounting to half the total cost of the sub project. When completed, a total of fifty houses with a population of five hundred and fifty will have access to clean water. These include families who cannot afford to contribute to the capital cost of construction, but who will contribute to operational and maintenance costs. Work will involve drilling a 60 meter well and installing a pump, motor and building to house the apparatus. Residents will be able to have water at all hours of the day from faucets on a 36M3 reservoir tank to be erected beside the well. House connections can be made where residents wish this done.

7. Project Output:

Preschool Facility:

Most of the school furnishings either exist in the present building or are being obtained from donations locally. The building which is nearing completion has to already cost \$ 25,000, but will cost an additional \$ 10,400 to put into operation.

Remaining requirements are as follows:-

Roofing (asbestos) to shade area of playground :-	\$ 2,300
Gate and levelling of 20 m x 3 m pathway:-	\$ 2,300
Electrical installations (switches, light fitting	\$ 800
Solar Heating Equipment (for water):-	\$ 600
Kitchen equipment (Oven, fridge, shelving units, sinks):-	\$ 3,400
Blackboards 4 x \$ 50:-	\$ 200
Office furniture (wicker):-	\$ 450
First Aid Cabinet and supplies:-	\$ 50
Radio Cassette:-	\$ 300
Sub Total:-	\$10,400

Electrification:

The electrification scheme has been studied by local technicians at the request of the Qarara committee. Its specifications are as follows:-

CDF:Project #83-0134

24 wooden poles @ \$ 75	\$ 1,800
4 support poles @ \$ 75	\$ 300
1 metal rig	\$ 710
Aluminium wire:-	
330 m x 95 @ 0.85 c.	\$ 2,805
1100 m x 50 @ 0.46 c	\$ 508
1100 m x 15 mm @ 0.23c	\$ 254
Insulation cups 120 @ 2.70	\$ 323
Various attachment & support cables	\$ 2,335
Street lights No. 8 @ \$ 57.70	\$ 462
Labor costs	\$ 1,961
Connection fees paid to Municipality	\$ 2,200
Sub-Total:-	\$13,667

Reservoir and Well:

The reservoir and well have been studied by local technicians who have recommended they be built according to the following specifications:-

Excavation of 60 meter well (\$120 per meter)	\$ 7,200
Purchase of pump 1800 r.p.m., capable of extracting water at the rate of 50 M3 per hour	\$ 6,900
Installation of pump	\$ 200
Purchase of Motor, Piston and dynamo	\$ 4,850
Construction of Pumphours	\$ 2,200
Construction of 3x3x4 mt. Reservoir	\$ 5,000
Sub Total:-	\$ 26,350

B. Pre-school Facility:

Construction cost totalling \$ 25,000 will be borne by the Qarara Social Development Center which will also undertake to manage the day care center, paying maintenance costs and salaries. The Center will also provide toys and classroom equipment. The Community Development Foundation will contribute the remaining cost of furnishings and equipment totalling \$ 10,400.-

Electrification:

The total cost is \$ 13,667 of which 50% will be collected from local residents and 50% or \$ 7,000 will be contributed by CDF.

Reservoir and Well:

CDF will undertake to pay 50% or \$ 13,000 and the local population will collect the remainder from among themselves. In addition, individual households will pay for their own household connections.

The following summarize project inputs:

	Local Resources	CDF \$	Total \$
Pre-school facility	25,000	10,400	35,400
Electrification	6,667	7,000	13,667
Reservoir & well	13,350	13,000	26,350
Total	45,017	30,400	75,417

9. Other:

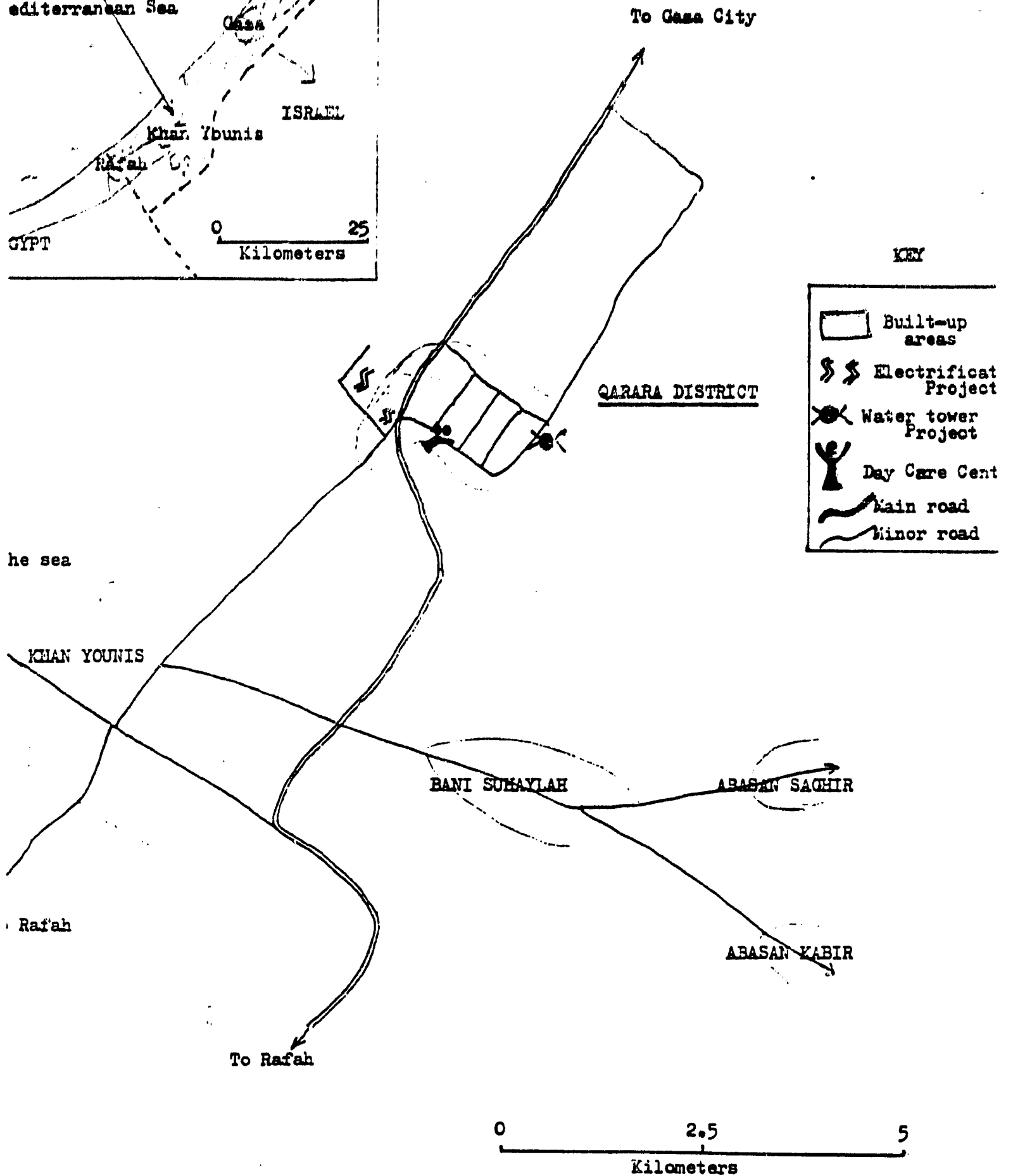
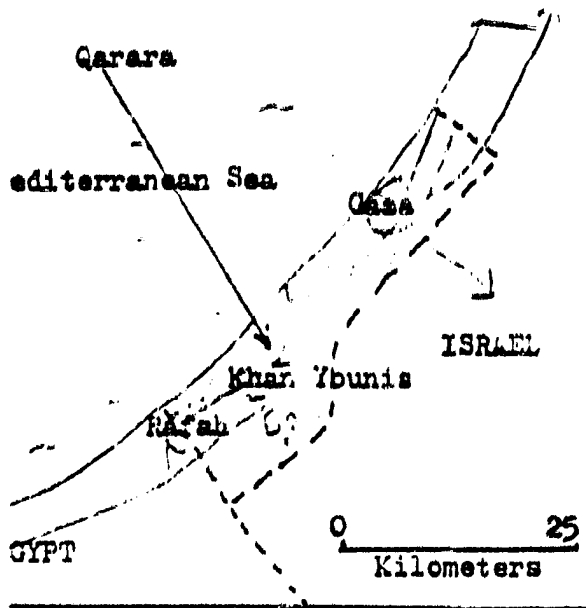
A. Community Development:

This is an excellent opportunity for CDF to support an integrated community based project in the Gaza Strip. The Qarara Committee has proved to be a concerned and hardworking group that has managed to keep all residents of the village interested and motivated to support local initiations. It is felt this momentum must be maintained to demonstrate support

for such small locally-based groups who have arisen spontaneously in response to their needs. The self-help component of each sub-project is substantial, as is the degree of community organization manifested by local residents in planning and recommending each sub-project. The implementation of each sub-project will be undertaken in close collaboration with municipality authorities who will closely monitor their success for use as a possible model to be applied in other outlying communities with similar problems and needs. In view of budgetary constraints, the extension of basic municipal services to outlying areas, such as Qarara, depends on the mobilization of local resources and self-help capabilities of which the Qarara committee is an excellent case in point.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached environmental impact evaluation of the water well and reservoir.



Sketch Map of Qarara District

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Qarara Integrated Devel PROJECT No. GS-0134

EVALUATOR(s): (water Section)

DATE: October, 1982

Atia Abu Moor
Dr. Karen Assaf

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					X
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/nomadic species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals		X			
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: El-Mashru'a Local Committee
Water Supply.

2. Project Number: 83-0136

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 15,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The entire population of El-Mashru'a quarter of east Rafah, totalling 1,000 people, will directly benefit from having access to a clean and reliable source of drinking water for household consumption. Small rural industries located in El-Mashru'a, including a block factory and chicken farm, will also benefit from the availability of water.

5. Project Background:

Rafah is located in the southern part of the Gaza Strip on the border with Egypt. It is managed by a municipal council appointed by the authorities. The municipality is responsible for providing basic services and infrastructure, including water, sanitation and electricity, to Rafah and its surrounding neighborhoods. Budget limitations, however, make it particularly difficult for the municipality to provide even basic services beyond central Rafah. In effect, this means that outlying communities comprising Rafah Sharqieh, Rafah Gharbieh and Rafah Shamalieh have the poorest infrastructure and services.

El-Mashru'a quarter is part of Rafah Sharqieh, located 2 kilometers east of central Rafah. It is comprised of 1,000 dunums of agricultural land which is planted almost entirely with almonds. Due to the lack of rainfall more profitable crops, such as citrus, cannot be grown until water resources are developed for irrigation purposes. Although the ground water in Rafah Gharbieh is good, that in Rafah Sharqieh is saline. The most likely source of irrigation water for Rafah Sharqieh in the future is from a sewage treatment plant planned to be built in this area.

The entire population of El-Mashru'a quarter, about 120 families, will be included in this project. Until recently these people formed nomadic tribes of which the major families were Malalha, and Abu Jleadan. Many beduin traditions still survive in spite of the fact that herding is no longer possible within the narrow confines of the Gaza Strip. For the most part the people of El-Mashru'a are today farmers, although a number of them migrate daily to Israel for work.

The people of El-Mashru'a quarter have formerly requested permission from the Municipality and the authorities to form a community committee to organize the residents for this self-help project. At present, the people are represented according to the traditional system whereby one senior member of each tribe meets together informally with other tribal elders. The initiation of a community committee structure which this project will foster will provide for regular meetings with a broad and representative range of persons. The Rafah municipality and military government have told community leaders that the successful implementation of the proposed project will serve to demonstrate the community's readiness to form a permanent local committee with full legal status accorded such bodies. The creation of such a local committee will in effect allow the community to mobilize resources over an extended period of time to meet its expressed needs, which are not now met by the Municipality of Rafah. CDF has previously facilitated the formation of local committees in Qarara and Zawaida and would like to encourage the efforts and initiative of El-Mashru'a to accomplish the same.

Since the nearest water well is two kilometers distance, the community's first priority is to extend the drinking water line from Rafah. Accordingly, the community representatives have asked Rafah Municipality for inclusion in its long-term water plan. Subsequently, the Tushia Consulting Engineer firm was requested by the Rafah Municipality to study the project and provide a cost estimate. Tushia has concluded that this project can be implemented and that the water supply in Rafah is sufficient to include El-Mashru'a in the Rafah water system. This decision was reached in light of the fact that water now being supplied to Rafah/Egypt will be made available to Rafah/Gaza as of October 1982. A separate water system being built by the Government of Egypt will be operational at that time and will supply the water needs of Rafah/Egypt. Accordingly, El Mashru'a can be supplied by existing wells and reservoirs in Rafah/Gaza.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the people of El-Mashru'a quarter to link their community into the Rafah water system. The way in which this project will be carried out will also further the Community Development Foundation's objectives of helping communities develop institutions through which they can meet on a longer term their expressed needs. The availability of drinking water in these communities will encourage residents to remain on their land and improve the overall standard of living in outlying Rafah settlements.

7. Project Output:

The Community Development Foundation proposes to help bring domestic water to El-Mashru'a through assisting in extending a water line from the main line to El-Mashru'a. The specific outputs are as follows:-

	I t e m	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price \$	Total \$
1.	Purchase of 1200 meters of 6" pipe	Meter	1200	12	14,400
2.	Purchase of 100 meters of 3" pipe for Tow sides of the road.	Meter	1000	12	12,000
3.	Purchase of fittings				8,600
4.	Excavation to lay pipes and hook up to main line	Meter	2200	2.27	5,000

			Total:		40,000

8. Input:

The Community Development Foundation will pay up to \$ 30,000 to implement this project. The Mashru'a community will cover the balance of expenses or approximately \$ 10,000. The Municipality engineer and technical staff will supervise the implementation of this project. CDF recommends an increase share, i.e. \$ 30,000 or 75%, to implement this project because of the financial constraints faced both by the municipality and the residents of El-Mashru'a who are among the poorest people in Rafah.

9. Other:

A. Community Development:

This project will promote the formation of a self-help group, namely El-Mashru'a community committee, and lay the basis for future development projects in the area. In so doing, it will be a model which the Rafah Municipality may wish to replicate in other outlying communities, such as El-Shokkeh.

B. Environmental Assessment:

The reader is referred to the attached environmental assessment checklist.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: El-Mashru'a Local Com. PROJECT No. GS0136
Water Supply
 EVALUATOR(s): Atia Abu Moor DATE: October 1982
Dr. Karen Assaf

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					X
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity runoff				X	
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks		X			
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Deir El-Balah Municipality Internal Water Pipeline

2. Project Number: 83-0135

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

This project will benefit 200 families living along the main road in central Deir El-Balah and along Abu Salim street. Two secondary schools and one elementary school with a combined enrollment of 2,800 students are also counted as direct beneficiaries. Four cinder block factories, as well as two projects CDF assisted earlier, Deir el-Balah Slaughter house (GS048) and the Deir El-Balah Vegetable producers cooperative (GS046), will also benefit as a result of replacing the old water line.

5. Project Background:

Deir El-Balah is located in the middle of the Gaza Strip, approximately 10 kilometers north of Khan Younis. The population of Deir El-Balah is estimated at 20,000 people, 8000 of whom are refugees. Since Deir El-Balah is primarily agricultural, most of the residents farm citrus, vegetables and dates. Generally, the cultivable land in Deir El-Balah is irrigated by private water wells; the underground water of Deir El-Balah is fresh in the west by the sea, but turns saline towards the east.

Deir El-Balah town is managed by a Municipal Council appointed by the local authorities. The main function of the Municipality is to supply infrastructure services, such as water, sanitation, and electricity, to local residents. In the past CDF has assisted the municipality in repairing a primary access road (GS014), furnishing a library (GS043) for a youth club located on public land immediately behind the municipality building and purchasing equipment for the municipality slaughter house (GS048). In addition, CDF projects in Deir El-Balah have included assistance to the vegetable producers cooperative to purchase farm equipment (GS046), and a vehicle (GS114) to market locally grown produce. All the above projects (with the exception of GS114 which was

CDF:Project #83-0135
 only funded in September 1982) have been fully and
 successfully implemented to the satisfaction of all concerned.
 It is in this context that CDF is now recommending a further
 project in Deir El-Balah.

6. Project Purpose:

The aim of this project is to assist the Municipality of
 Deir El-Balah in its plan to replace the old water pipes with
 new pipes, thereby providing a more reliable source of water
 for local consumption.

7. Project Output:

This project will involve replacing approximately 2,000
 meters of pipe which was laid in 1965 and is badly calcified.
 The existing one and half inch line will be replaced with 4
 inch PVC pipe which is less susceptible to calcification.
 This will enable residents who live on the second floor of
 buildings to receive water. According to the technical study
 prepared by a local engineer, the specific details are as
 follows:

I t e m	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price \$	Total Price \$
A. The Main Street -----				
1. Water pipeline 4"	MR	1500	12	18,000
2. Fittings				1,300
3. Tax and workmanship				7,500
B. Abu Salim Street -----				
1. Pipeline 4"	MR	500	12	6,000
2. Fittings				1,000
3. Tax and workmanship				2,700
Total:-				36,500

8. Project Input:

The project will be carried out by a local contractor selected on the basis of competitive bidding which the CDF project coordinator, and the Municipal Council will supervise. One contractor will implement the whole project in a two month period. The CDF will contribute a maximum of 60% of the total cost of the project or \$ 20,000. The Municipality will contribute a minimum of 40% or \$ 16,500.

9. Other:

A. Community Development Foundation:

After the completion of the project, Deir El-Balah will be able to maintain the water pipeline from its on-going operational budget.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached environmental assessment checklist.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Deir Al-Balah Water

PROJECT No. GS0135

EVALUATOR(s): Atia Abu Moor
Dr. Karen Assaf

DATE: Oct. 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					X
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					-
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants					X
Pest animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					-
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					-
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

11

DATE: 10/11/2017 11:11 AM

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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The Community Development Foundation plans to assist individual wine farmers in the West Bank to develop their production by encouraging and assisting farmers to utilize the new technique. The reason for such assistance is as follows:-

1. Trellising is one of the few alternative farmers have to cultivate slopes and rocky terrain.
2. The economic return of this project is high, as the trellised vines can produce as much as three times the yield as vines in the traditional way.
3. This is an inexpensive method to train material is considered best into production.
4. CEP is the only agency involved in this project in the West Bank.

a. Project Objectives:

To encourage 100 farmers in the West Bank, Bethlehem and Jerusalem Districts to trellis not less than 500 vines of grapes in the 1985 season. Also to encourage farmers who are reluctant to grow wine cultivation on reclaimed land to produce late maturing varieties which when trellised can also produce an excellent off-season market crop.

In view of the large number of farmers who applied to CEP for trellising assistance, CEP will approve trellising for selected farmers according to the following guidelines:

1. Farmer's present Priority will be given to the farmers who have low income.
2. Condition of the farmer's land: Priority will be given for trellising on land which has already been reclaimed for grape production.
3. Plant material: Priority will be given to farmers whose vineyards were planted 2-5 years ago and are in the early production.

b. Project Details:

The time limit for contracts and access to the vineyard will be 10 months and CEP will provide the necessary materials and training. CEP will also provide the necessary technical assistance and training for the farmers.

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REF ID: A67-0174
 The following is a summary of the data which showed a 700 per cent increase in the number of applications.

These data will be used for determining the extent of the problem and for determining the areas not affected by the problem. It is expected that the data will be used to determine the areas which are most affected by the problem and the areas which are least affected by the problem.

1. Total

Materials

Material	Unit	Unit Price	Unit Group	Total Price
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iron Plate	No.	5.00	50	250
Iron Plate	No.	0.75	50	40
Iron Plate	No.	1.12	300	40
Iron Plate	No.	10.00	2	20
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

333

LABOR

Item	Unit	Wages	Man Days	Total Cost
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Iron Plate	days	11.50	5	75
Iron Plate	days	11.50	5	75
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

150

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94

X

2. 1954-1

3. 1954-1 Development

1954 will work in collaboration with federal agencies, local, national and agricultural extension agents established in the colleges where CDF plans to implement the project.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Improvement of Water Resources
in the Central Uplands.

2. Project Number: 83-0140

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 50,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

100 families or a minimum of 600 persons will benefit directly from this project as a result of increased agriculture production and income generation. These families are among the low income farmers who cultivate and market their own crops individually and who have an average land ownership of 4 dunums (one acre) or less per family.

5. Project Background:

The West Bank, covering a total area of 5.57 million dunums, has a cultivable area of 50% which depends mainly on dry farming. Only 40% of the cultivated area is presently irrigated and is not likely to be expanded because of prevailing restrictions on water use and supply. Most of the irrigated agriculture is located in the Jordan Valley and semi-coastal areas where tube wells and natural springs constitute the main source of water supply.

The Central Uplands region of the West Bank where most of the dry farming is practiced has a limited supply of water for any agriculture purpose. It is estimated that a total area of 2000 dunums scattered among Hebron, Ramallah and Nablus districts are irrigated from a large number of springs which are mostly of low-water output and have no permanent flow. In Hebron District, for example, there exist 84 springs which irrigate 615 dunums cultivated by 290 farmers who practice mainly traditional vegetable and fruit plantation which is then marketed by the growers themselves in the main cities of Hebron, Bethlehem, Ramallah, Nablus and Jenin. It is possible, however, to improve the quality and quantity of the village produce in these areas by regenerating the existing springs to increase their flow.

capacity and improve irrigation practices among the farming community. This will result in a more advanced method of agro-technical agriculture that will not only improve the income of farmers but also stimulate co-operative activities among the farm groups through such mutual farm operations, as seedling supply, plant protection, packing, transportation and use of farm machineries.

The limitations and control on water supply and use prevailing in the Jordan Valley District and semi-coastal area is not applicable for the Central Uplands water springs. This is encouraging to farmers in these areas to improve the water flow from springs, increase the area of irrigated fields and stimulate improved cropping practices. This will give higher returns to individual farmers whose average holdings do not exceed one acre.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to increase the area under irrigation in the Central Uplands. Irrigation represents the most important stimulant to promote agricultural development; it is estimated that one-third of the agriculture income in the West Bank is derived from irrigated land. This project will improve the income of small farmers and help to extend better agriculture methods for use in their fields.

7. Project Output:

A total of 20 water springs will be considered for repair. Water flow will be regenerated through activities such as excavation of the springs, construction of water reservoirs, piping or lining of main water channels and the improvement of irrigation networks by introducing drip irrigation systems.

It is estimated that CDF participation will be within the range of \$ 2,500 per spring in addition to a similar amount shared by the farmers. During the first year 12 - 15 springs will be improved in the Hebron District and 5 - 8 springs in the Bethlehem area. Construction and labor costs will be met by the farmers. CDF will cover material and machinery costs. It is expected that additional land, as much as 200 dunums will be put under cultivation through the improvement of springs. In addition, a 30% increase in production per unit area can be expected through improved practices in agriculture production.

B. Project Input:

CDF will contribute \$ 50,000 to improve water resources and irrigation networks in the Central Uplands. An average investment of \$ 250 per dunum is expected to promote a 30% increase in crop production.

The farmers' participation will equal the CDF input in the form of labor and construction costs.

9. Other:

A. Community Development:

Each spring will be repaired or improved with the active involvement of farmers and cooperatives who will maintain the reconstructed spring. The West Bank Water Authority will assist in surveying springs recommended for improvement.

B. Environmental Assessment:

A separate environmental assessment will be carried out for each spring.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Zababdeh Local Committee Water Reservoir and Internal Net.
2. Project Number: 83-0141
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 35,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the 2,000 inhabitants of the village of Zababdeh, which is located in the Jenin District. When this project is completed, residents will benefit from having a clean and reliable source of drinking water.

5. Project Background:

Zababdeh, a small village approximately 13 kilometers southeast of Jenin, has had a domestic water supply from the Arrabeh well intermittently since 1979. Since 1981 the Qabatia well has been hooked into the area's distribution system and the supply of water is now adequate enough. However, in order to insure a continuous water supply for the inhabitants of the village, a reservoir is necessary. Accordingly, the West Bank Water Department has surveyed the area and designed a 200 M3 elevated reservoir.

The Jenin District water system of which Zababdeh is part is one of the priorities of the CDF basic needs development plan. This project is another step in completing the development of the major water system of the northern district of Jenin i.e. the Arrabeh and Qabatiah well system. To date, CDF has participated in the completion of a project in Deir Ghazzalah (WB 022) and is in the process of implementing projects in Ya'bad (WB086), Kufeiret (065) and Mirkeh (WB0 066). CDF has funds for and is awaiting approval to work in Jalameh (WB092), Arrabeh (WB 093) and Burqin (WB 124). Zababdeh is herein proposed. The next proposals will be for the Umm-Al Tut, Al-Mughayer, Jalqamus system and Arraneh, followed by development in Jenin and eventually Tubas and the surrounding villages. Below is outlined the existing and proposed water reservoirs on the Arrabeh/Qabatiah well system, with CDF approved projects indicated by project number.

Reservoirs in the Arrabah/Qabatiah Well System.

Existing Main Distribution Reservoir	Capacity in M3
Jenin	1,000
	500
	300
	300
Jalameh (WB092)	200
Qabatiah	500
Aqqaba	100
To be erected	
Kufeinet (WB065)	100
Ya'bad (WB086)	300
Arrabah Storage (WB093)	500
Burqin (WB124)	200
To be proposed at a later date	
Tanin	500
Jenin	1,000
Tubas	1,000

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council of Zababdeh in the development of the internal net and the erection of a 200 M3 storage and distribution reservoir. This will provide a dependable and clean source of water for household consumption.

7. Project Output:

This project will involve the purchase and installation of internal net piping in order to extend the existing net to all villagers and to erect a 200 M3 elevated reservoir for storage and distribution to the area. The cost breakdown is estimated as follows:-

100

X

Development of internal net	
700 meters of 2" pipe	
1,450 meters of 1" pipe	
quantities of 3/4" and 1/2" to be determined	
Including pipes and fittings and	
excavation	\$ 24,750
Erection of 200 cubic meters elevated	
reservoir	\$ 46,200
Purchase of land for reservoir	\$ 9,900
Total:	\$ 80,850

8. Project Inputs:

The cost of the development of the internal net and the erection of the storage and distribution reservoir will be the responsibility of the village water committee. The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 35,000 for the purchase of material inputs, water pipe and fittings and materials for the erection of the 200 M3 reservoir.

9. Other:

A. Community Development:

The water system for the village will be maintained by the local committee under the supervision and with the technical assistance of the West Bank Water Authority. Each household will pay for its own hook-up.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached environmental evaluation form.

ZABABDEH #83-0141
JENIN DISTRICT
POPULATION - 2,500

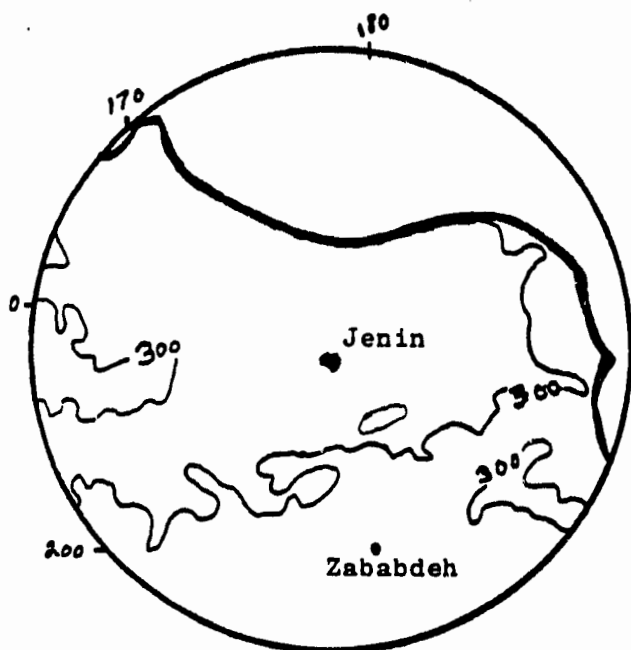


LOCATION

Northeast West Bank
~12 km south of Jenin
Approximate reference on Palestine Grid
199 N / 181 E

— roads
- - - district boundaries

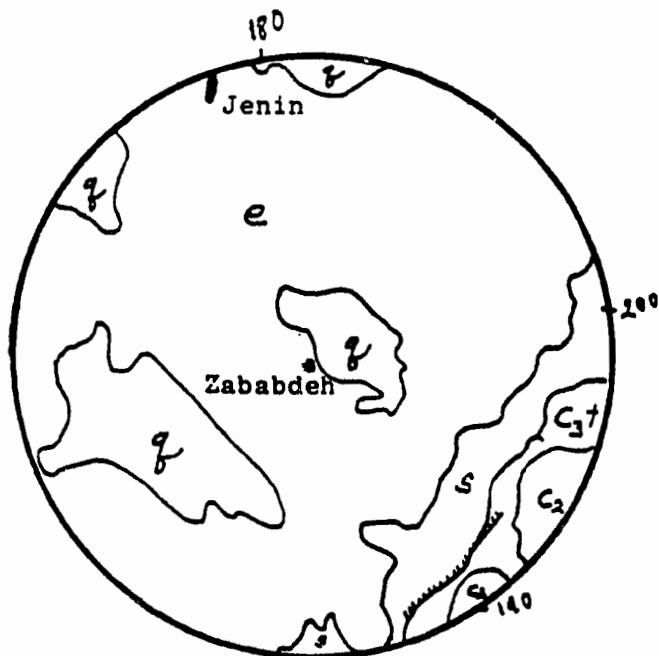
Scale: 1:400,000



TOPOGRAPHY

— contour lines
(meters)

Scale: 1:300,000



GEOLOGY

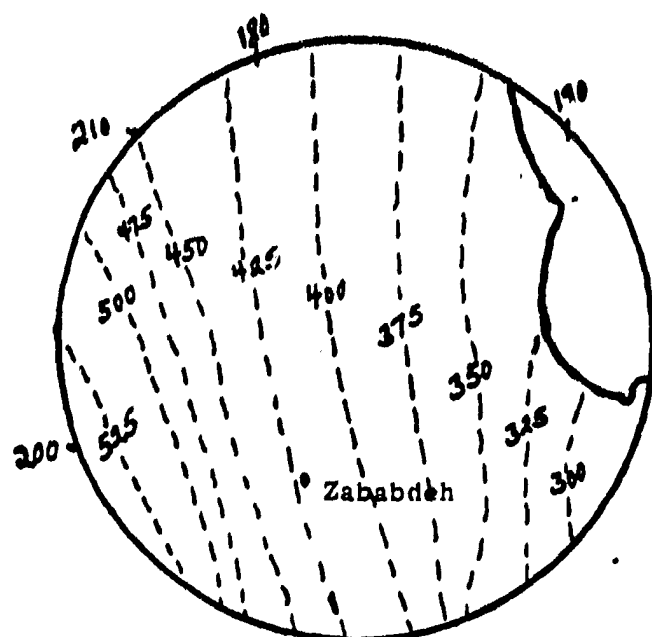
— Epoch boundaries

||||| Fault

q Quaternary - recent, mainly alluvium
e Eocene
s Senonian - Paleocene - undivided
C_{3t} Upper Cenomanian - Turonian
C₂ Upper Cenomanian

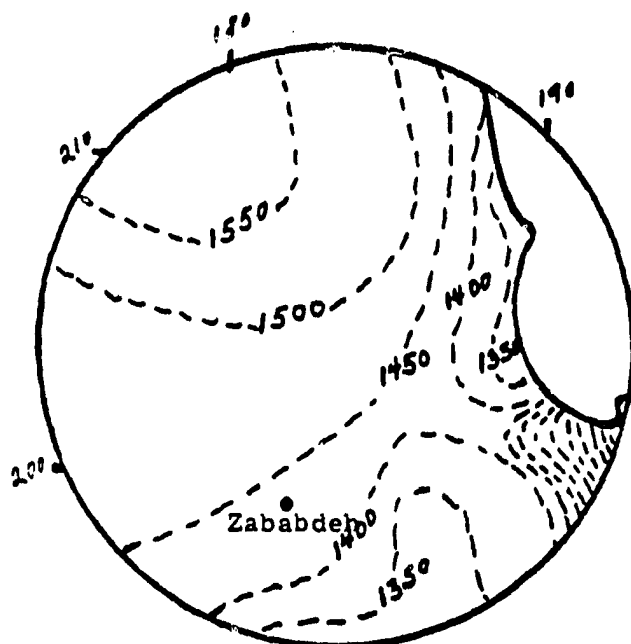
Scale: 1:250,000

ZABABDEH #83-0141
JENIN DISTRICT
POPULATION - 2,500



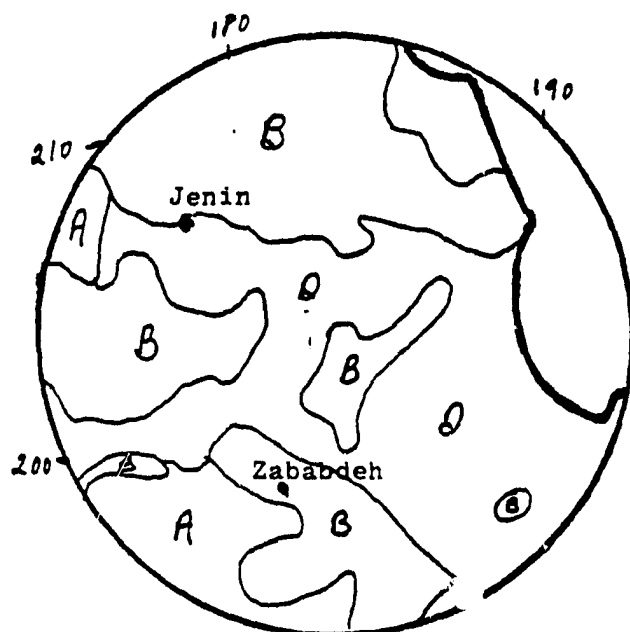
TEN YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1952 - 1962 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:250,000



POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
(millimeters per year)

Scale: 1:250,000



SOIL MOISTURE RETENTION

Type A: Olive and orchard areas, terraced;
~70 mm water per year.
Type B: Alluvial, dry-farmed or part/whole
irrigated; ~50 mm per year.
Type C: Marginal land, dry-farmed or unused
but cultivable; ~30 mm per year.
Type D: Pasture rangeland, scrub or bare;
~20 mm per year.

Scale: 1:250,000

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Zababdeh Water Project PROJECT No. WB-0141

EVALUATOR(s): Dr. Karen Assaf DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					X
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals		X			
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Aizaria Village Council Domestic Water Supply.

2. Project Number: 83-0142

3. CDF Allocation: \$100,000

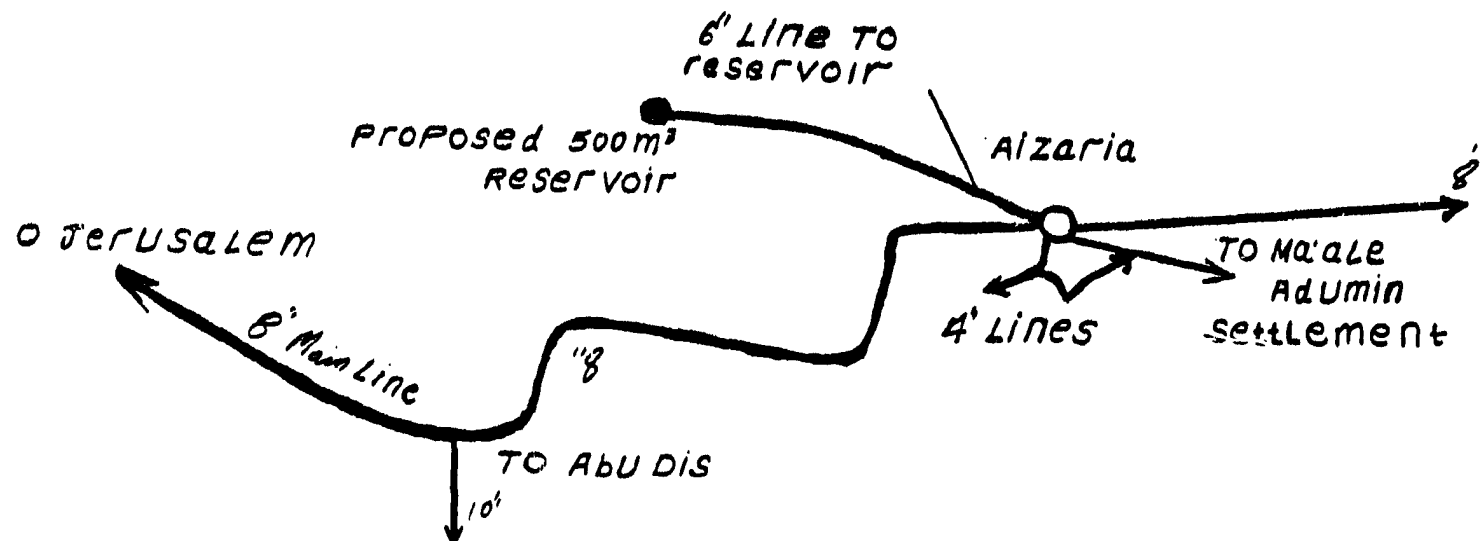
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the 15,000 inhabitants of the village of Aizaria (Bethany), which is located in the Jerusalem District. At the completion of this project, residents will have access to a clean and reliable source of water for household consumption.

5. Project Background:

Located on the eastern edge of Jerusalem on the main road to Jericho, Aizaria is one of the oldest inhabited areas of the West Bank. Since 1967, the population of this area has grown from 5,000 to 15,000 and in the process has outgrown the existing internal net. In addition, the water pipes are deteriorating and are constantly leaking. Water losses and repairs are a common occurrence and constitute a mounting expense. Therefore, the present water distribution system is both inadequate and deficient.

Aizaria is able to do something about the water problem since the Government of Israel installed an 8" water extension from the Jerusalem water system to a large community and industrial zone east of Aizaria - called Ma'ale Adumin. The 2" connections from this line into Aizaria are to be replaced by one 6" line to the proposed reservoir and two 4" lines feeding into the system south of the mainline. Small diameter pipes along main streets will also be replaced and the internal net be extended to all households. A 500 M3 reservoir will be erected to ensure a continuous water supply (see following sketch).



6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village council of Aizaria in the repair and extension of their domestic water system. This will consist of the construction of a reservoir, the purchase of pipes for connections to the mainline, the replacement of damaged pipes, and the extension of the internal net. At the completion of this project, the village will have access to a clean and reliable source of drinking water. This project has been carefully studied by the West Bank Water Authority who has found it technically feasible and recommended it be implemented as soon as possible.

7. Project Output:

This domestic water project will involve the purchase and installation of pipes and the erection of a 500 cubic meter ground circular reservoir. The cost is estimated as follows:-

Mainline extension to reservoir, 1,000
meters of 6" pipe.
Internal pipes
2,100 meters of 4"
1,700 meters of 3"
9,500 meters of 2"
2,500 meters of 1"
(Estimates to be made for quantities of 3/4"
and 1/2" \$ 350,000

Circular ground reservoir, 500 cubic meters \$ 50,000

Total:- \$ 400,000

8. Project Input:

The cost of the repair and development of the internal net and the erection of the circular ground reservoir will be the responsibility of the village council of Aizaria under the supervision of the Water Department of the West Bank. The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 100,000 for the purchase of material inputs, such as water pipes, fittings and construction materials for the erection of the 500 cubic meter reservoir.

9. Other:

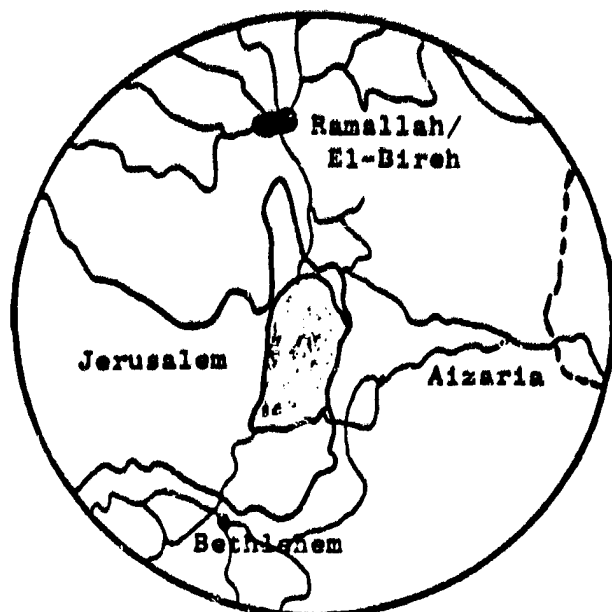
A. Community Development:

The various technical considerations and plans for this project are under the control of the West Bank Water Department engineers who will assist in the technical supervision of the proposed project, as well as any future expansion, maintenance or repair work. Individual households will pay for their own hook-up and the cost of water meters.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached environmental evaluation form.

**AIZARIA
BETHLEHEM DISTRICT**



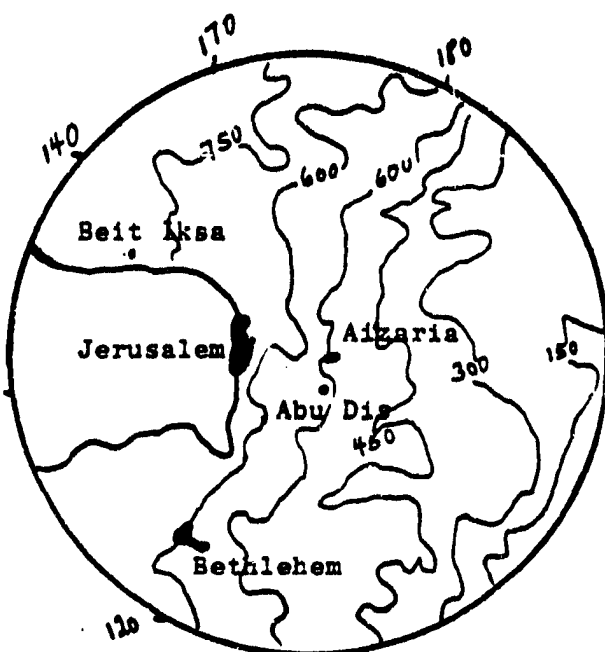
LOCATION

Central West Bank, east of Jerusalem
Approximate reference on Palestine Grid
131 N / 174.5 E

— roads

- - - district boundaries

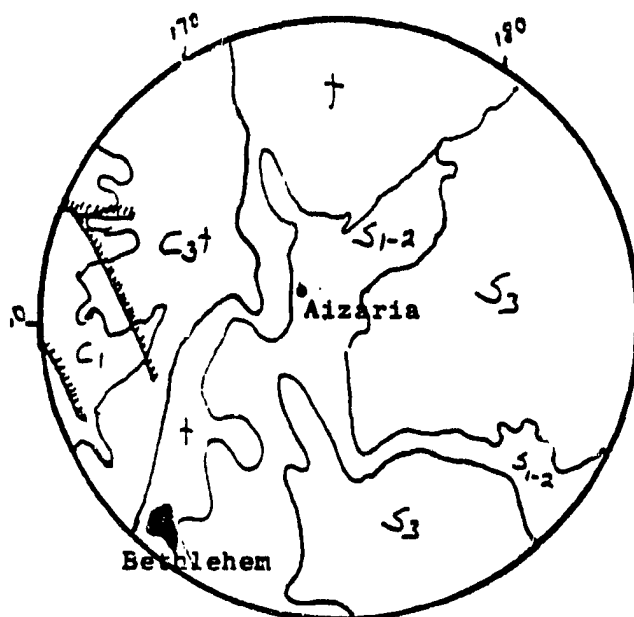
Scale: 1:400,000



TOPOGRAPHY

— contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:300,000



GEOLOGY

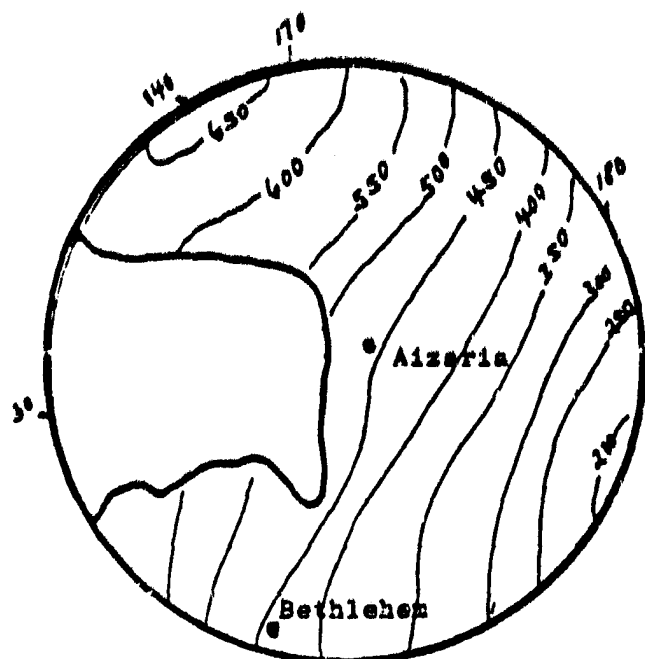
— Epoch boundaries

--- Faults

C1 Lower Cenomanian
C3t Upper Cenomanian-Turonina
S1-2 Coniacian-Santonian
S3 Santonian-Campanian
t Turonian

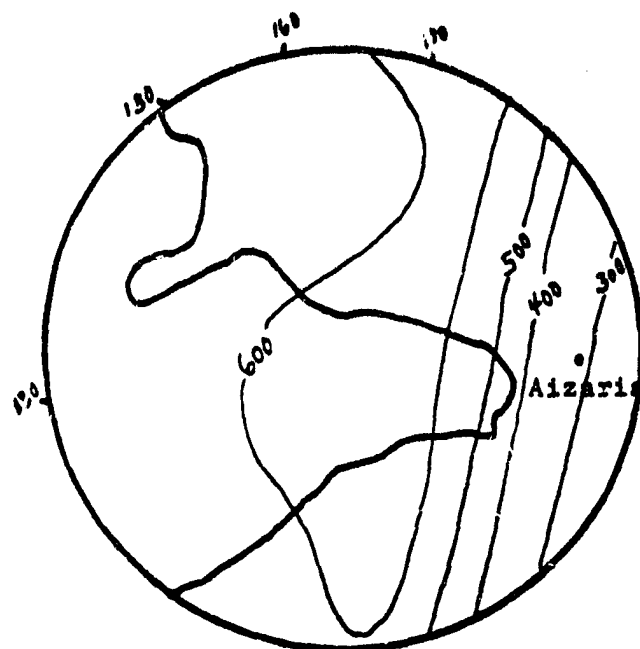
Scale: 1:250,000

**AIZARIA
BETHLEHEM DISTRICT**



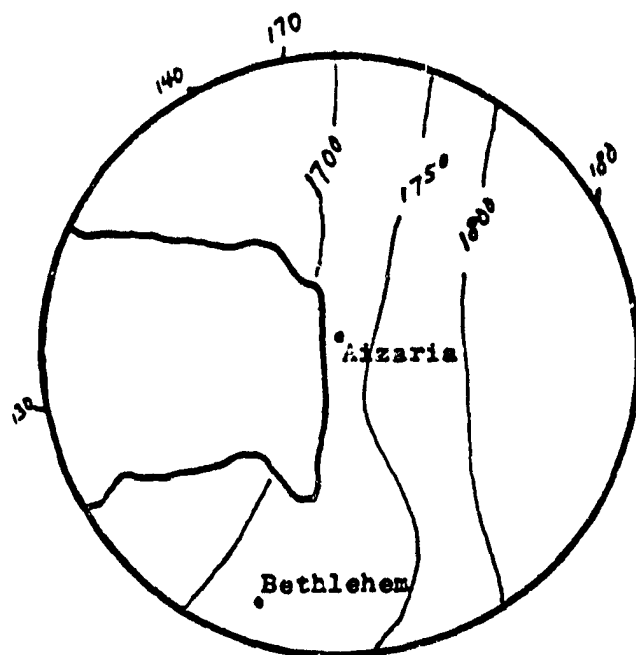
**ANNUAL RAINFALL
1960 - 1961 (millimeters)**

Scale: 1:250,000



**THIRTY YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1931- 1960 (millimeters)**

Scale: 1:500,000



**EVAPORATION - OPEN WATER (millimeters)
(with parameters for topography and
vegetation using Penman-Eo formula)**

Scale: 1:250,000

Note: Soil moisture retention data has not been assessed for this area and data are not available on which it can even approximately be estimated. Full use is made of soil cover for winter cropping and terracing conserve soil moisture to the greatest possible extent by almost entirely eliminating runoff.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Aizariya Water Project PROJECT No. WB-0142

EVALUATOR(S): Dr. Karen Assaf DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals		X			
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Deir Ghussou Village Council
Domestic Water Supply
2. Project Number: 83-0143
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 150,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the 8,000 inhabitants of the village of Deir Ghussou, which is located in the Tulkarem District. At the completion of this project, residents will have access to a reliable and clean source of water for household consumption.

5. Project Background:

Deir Ghussou is a village on the western edge of the West Bank, northeast of Tulkarem. The village dates from Roman times and has been famous throughout its history for the many leaders its five main families have produced. The people of Deir Ghussou also have a reputation for being community-minded and ardently pursuing education.

Agriculture is the main source of income for the village. Despite a loss of approximately 60% of its arable land in 1948, the farmers of Deir Ghussou still have a large area planted with olives and orchards of almonds, plums and apricots. In addition, seasonal vegetable crops are grown through dry land farming; greenhouse cultivation and the use of plastic covering in the fields is used to good advantage to extend the growing season.

Since 1981 the village council has actively renewed its efforts to provide a stable water supply to the village. Although there are 5 irrigation wells in the village, these are used for irrigation and are not, in any case, sufficient for the entire village's domestic drinking water needs. In 1967 the village council began drilling a well for domestic consumption. Work on this project was however

interpreted when, after the war, the government unexplicably failed to allow the villagers to continue. Events in Deir Ghussion took a turn for the better when a well cleaning license was secured in April 1982 from the military government in order to complete work on the sixth well originally drilled in 1967. The well has now been successfully cleaned and cased and the village is ready to install a pump and line so that the domestic water supply can come from this well. Below is the technical data on the well:

Well coordinates: 157.5/195.45

Total depth: 188.5 meters

Formation: Dolomitic limestone

Static water level: 139.78 meters on Dec. 15, 1981
(no drawdown after one hour bailing).

Expected discharge: 80 M3

Casting: 0-149 meters, 12 3/4 inch 0-131 meters, blank
131-49 meters perforated.
(149-188.5 meters, open hole, 11 1/2 inches).

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the village of Deir Ghussion to complete the implementation of a domestic water supply system for the inhabitants of the village. The village well has already been cleaned, and cased. This project will assist in constructing the internal net, reservoir and pumping station to complete the system and provide a clean and reliable source of water to the village.

7. Project Output:

This project will involve the purchase and installation of internal net piping, the erection of a 300 M3 elevated reservoir and the construction of a pumphouse. The cost breakdown is estimated as follows:-

Pipeline from well to reservoir 1,000 meters of 6" pipe

Internal net to include

1,400 meters 4" pipe

2,400 meters 3" pipe

4,600 meters 2" pipe

3,700 meters 1" pipe

(quantities of 3/4" & 1/2" pipes to be determined

\$ 268,000

Elevated reservoir 300 mt. cube

\$ 66,000

Pumping Station

\$ 66,000

Total:-

\$ 400,000

B. Project Input:

This is considered by all inhabitants as a priority project and has already been included in the present fiscal budget of the village council of Deir Ghusson. This village council plans its own fundraising efforts which with CDF assistance will cover the cost of the proposed project. The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 150,000 for the purchase of material inputs such as water pipes, fittings and or materials for the reservoir and pumping station.

9. Other:

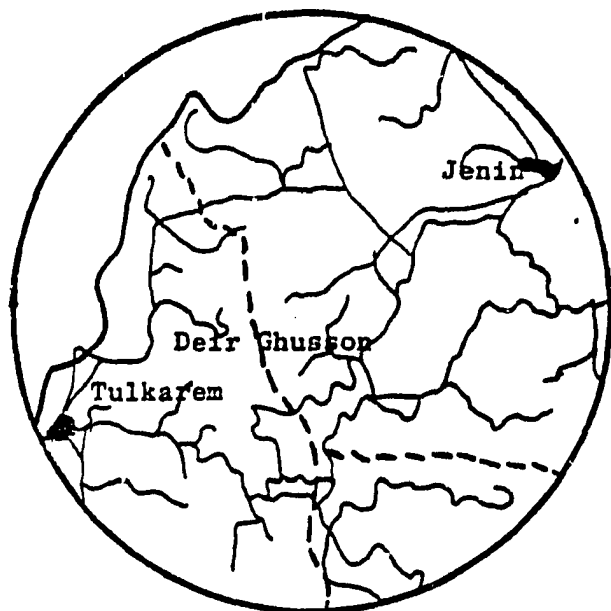
A. Community Development:

The various technical considerations and plans for this project are under the control of the West Bank Water Department engineers who will assist the village council in the technical supervision of the proposed project, as well as any future expansion, maintenance or repair work. Individual households will pay for their own connections to the system.

B. Environmental Assessment:

Please refer to the attached environmental impact evaluation form.

DEIR GHUSSON #83-01
TULKAREM DISTRICT

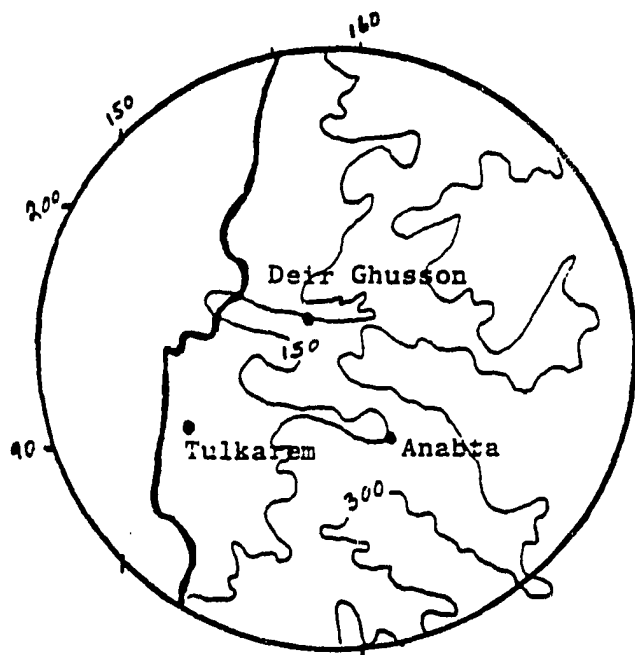


LOCATION

Northwest West Bank
~6 km northeast of Tulkarem
Approximate reference on Palestine Grid
195.5 N / 157.5 E

— roads
- - district boundaries

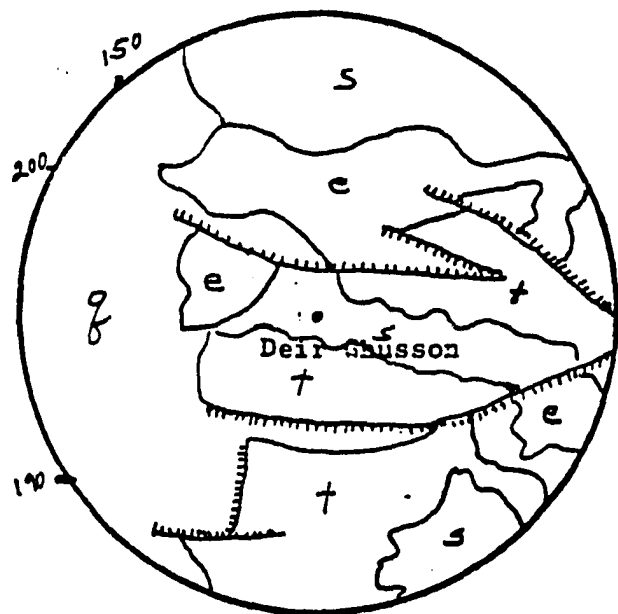
Scale: 1:400,000



TOPOGRAPHY

— contour lines (meters)

Scale: 1:300,000



GEOLOGY

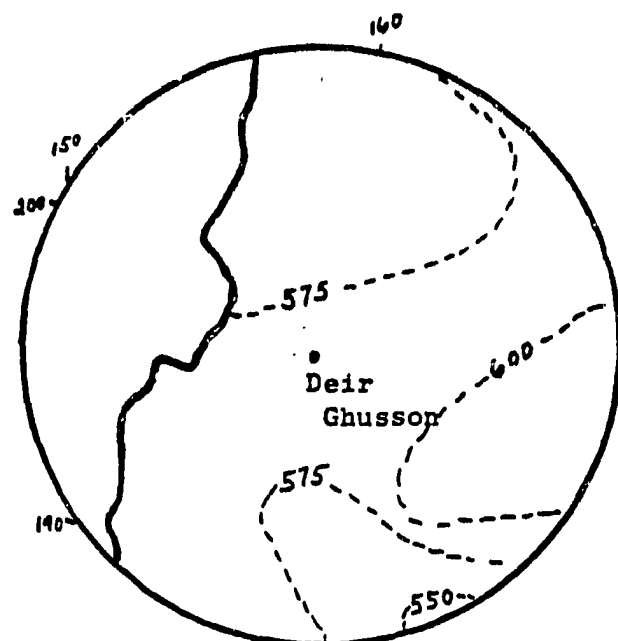
— Epoch boundaries

--- Faults

q Quaternary - recent, mainly alluvium
e Eocene
s Senonian - Paleocene - undivided
t Turonian

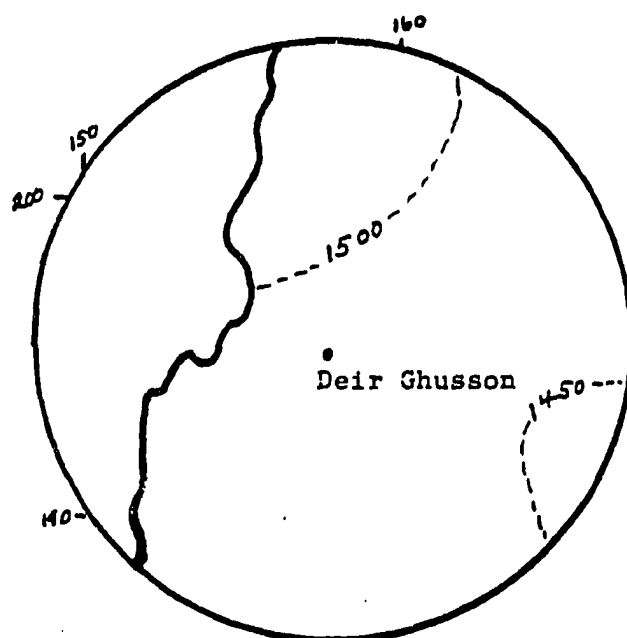
Scale: 1:250,000

DEIR GHUSSON #83-01.
TULKAREM DISTRICT



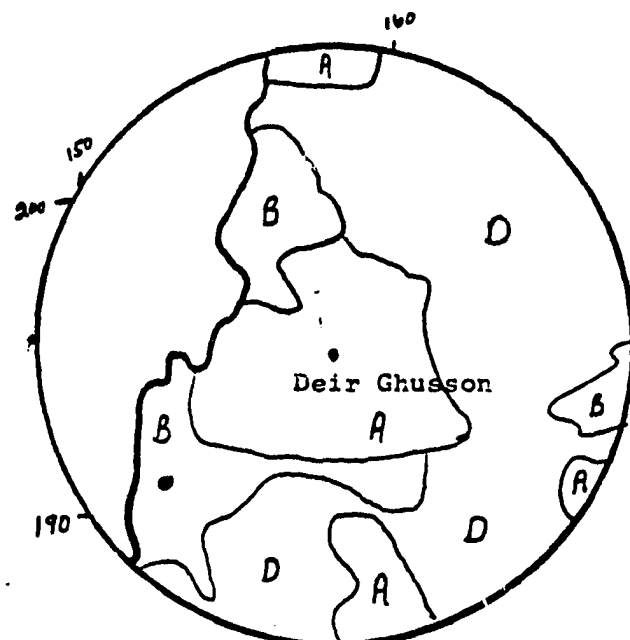
TEN YEAR MEAN ANNUAL RAINFALL
1952 - 1962 (millimeters)

Scale: 1:250,000



POTENTIAL EVAPOTRANSPIRATION
(millimeters per year)

Scale: 1:250,000



SOIL MOISTURE RETENTION

- Type A: Olive and orchard areas, terraced:
~70 mm water per year.
Type B: Alluvial, dry-farmed or part/whole
irrigated; ~50 mm per year.
Type C: Marginal land, dry-farmed or unused
but cultivable; ~30 mm per year.
Type D: Pasture rangeland, scrub or bare;
~20 mm per year.

Scale: 1:250,000.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Deir Ghussun Domestic Water PROJECT No. WB-0143

EVALUATOR(S): Dr. Karen Assaf DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated					X
Agricultural lands - uncultivated					X
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity				X	X
Surface Water quality (run off)					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants		X			X
Pest Animals		X			
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use		X			
Production/distribution networks					X
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment		X			
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
<u>COMMENTS:</u> _____					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Samu' Charitable Society
Traditional Rug Making.

2. Project Number: 83-0144

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 10,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

Approximately 60 women from Samu' village will benefit from income generated by this project. As a result of the success of their rug making enterprise, the local charitable society will also benefit by being able to offer better services to the 7,000 villagers. In the long run, all residents of the West Bank stand to benefit from the preservation of the traditional art of rug making.

5. Project Background:

Samu' village is located in the Hebron District 25 kilometers south of Hebron. Most of its inhabitants depend on agriculture and animal husbandry for their income. The primary institutions in Samu' include a village council, the Samu' Charitable Society, a clinic, a secondary school for boys and preparatory school for girls.

Of particular interest is the Samu' Charitable Society which was formed in February 1975 to provide services to the community of Samu'. Today it provides the following services:-

1. Kindergarten, serving 85 children
2. Weaving and Sewing center for women
3. Center for teaching literacy
4. Mother/child care center
5. Youth center for sports.

The Society plans to upgrade its weaving activities which are well known in the region for the high quality wool rugs produced. Presently there are 30 women making rugs in the traditional style which is both arduous and time consuming. With traditional technology a woman can produce about one rug

a month during the dry months. When the rains come, production stops because the traditional loom is so large it needs to be set up out of doors. Furthermore, the traditional loom is laid out horizontally on the ground which is impractical when the weather is inclement.

The society wishes to continue its rug weaving activities because Samu' is the only village making traditional rugs in the West Bank. The maintenance of rug making skills which have been passed on through generation is also an important part of Palestinian heritage which the society and villages wish to maintain. Realizing the significance of their rug making, the society approached CDF for assistance to more fully develop their potential to produce traditional rugs.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist the Samu' Charitable Society increase its rug production capability and to provide better opportunities for income generation to women involved in traditional rug production. This project will support a traditional craft and stimulate a local demand for sheep wool from which the rugs are made. This project will make more traditional style rugs available in local markets.

CDF recommends this project in connection with its emphasis on promoting rural economic development activities and small scale agricultural enterprises. This project fits in to CDF's overall strategy of supporting rural industries oriented around a cooperative, local charitable society or family unit.

7. Project Output:

To improve their production capabilities, the society had decided to explore the possibility of using a vertical style loom. They have already began to make contacts locally to explore possible alternatives to the loom now in use. CDF proposes to assist the society in the identification of a technology which would increase production and maintain quality. In anticipation of year round production, the society has rented a building in Samu' where the looms can be set up in doors. The building requires interior finishing, but can be ready for use when the looms are available. The specifics of this project are as follows:

Description	Price
Building Preparation (estimated)	\$ 3,000
Looms (4)	\$ 10,000
Storage Cupboard	\$ 100
Scale	\$ 100
Office Desk	\$ 200
Tables for the weavers	\$ 300
Pots for coloring the thread	\$ 200
Chairs (20) and stools	\$ 500
Wood tools for knitting	\$ 100
Clean wool (1,000 kg).	\$ 5,000
Colors for the wool	\$ 500
Total:-	\$ 20,000

8. Project Input:

The Samu' Charitable Society will prepare the interior of the building for the project and contribute to furnishing it. In addition, the Samu' Charitable Society will purchase weaving materials, such as wool, and will pay for all the staff and training related to the project. CDF will participate in purchasing the looms and tools for the project with the total amount not to exceed \$ 10,000. It will also assist the society study alternatives to their present technology.

9. Community Development:

The marketing of the rugs will be done by a committee of the Samu' Charitable Society in the local markets of the West Bank and in Jordan in cooperation with Khalil El-Rahman Society in Amman. The best rugs from Samu' sell for around \$ 300 which is indicative of the income generating and self-help potential inherent in this project.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Jojoba Plant Cultivation
for Erosion Control.
2. Project Number: 83-0157
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 7,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

Potential beneficiaries of this project include residents of the West Bank who desire to plant Jojoba for purposes of erosion control in semi-arid areas or on plots of barren marginal land in the Central Uplands. The initial beneficiaries will be 10 farmers and their families who will plant Jojoba on modest parcels of land.

5. Project Background:

Jojoba is a desert evergreen shrub which produces a nut that looks like a small acorn and is found in elevations from sea level to about 4,000 ft. This is a plant particularly suitable for desert areas and arid lands with rainfall as low as 250 mm. - 10 inches annually. Jojoba, of course, grows well on prime lands but has the advantage of growing abundantly where most other crops will not grow; in arid lands which suffer from water shortages, jojoba thrives because it uses less water than most commercial plants. Jojoba plants are evergreen and have a greenish grey oval shaped leaf, leatherlike in appearance with a heavy wax coating, thus making them able to withstand dry climates and land with high salinity.

Jojoba can be efficiently planted in areas which lie between latitudes 25 degrees 31 degrees north and have minimum 200 mm. and temperature above freezing. These conditions which are optimal for jojoba, cover large areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Jojoba is, in fact, now growing in experimental plots in Beersheba and the Dead Sea areas.

The Arab Scientific Institute, which is based in Ramallah, has been involved in studying jojoba for the past two years. The institute was established in 1980 and includes specialists in soils and plant nutrition, agriculture education, environmental engineering who are prepared to apply their collective resources to introduce jojoba into the territories.

The institute's strategy in the first two years is to establish a modest greenhouse where jojoba seeds can be germinated and cuttings cultivated. Then, the plants will be transplanted to demonstration plots selected in varying soil types, climates and attitudes in the West Bank. Once introduced into the area, jojoba has the potential to be planted on unirrigated or saline marginal land. Among its appeal to local farmers is the fact that it requires no special soil or special attention to thrive; there is no need to cultivate or fertilize jojoba after it is planted. Its extensive and deep root system checks soil erosion on steep slopes and makes it ideal for the rugged hills of the West Bank.

6. Project Purpose:

To assist the Arab Scientific Institute in establishing a greenhouse and purchasing jojoba seeds and cuttings, thereby enabling the institute to undertake a modest jojoba demonstration project. Jojoba seedlings are to be planted in areas not presently under olive, citrus or vegetable production and are to be planted in connection with erosion control and/or land reclamation efforts by local farmers.

7. Project Output:

The Arab Scientific Institute will build in the first year a 100 M2 greenhouse in the village of Sabah Al-Khair (Jenin District) to grow enough jojoba to be transplanted in the second year to at least 5 demonstration plots, totalling 20 dunums minimally. The plots will be selected in areas of varying topography, climate and soil in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes.

8. Project Input:

Greenhouse (100 M2) Construction	\$ 2,500
Jojoba seeds/cuttings, including shipping costs	\$ 2,000
Peatmoss, fertilizers rooting hormones, plant containers	\$ 2,500
Labor to fence five demonstration plots	\$ 6,000
Irrigation costs	\$ 4,000
Total	\$ 17,000

CDF will contribute \$ 7,000 for constructing the greenhouse, purchasing jojoba seeds/cuttings and securing the necessary fertilizers. The Arab Scientific Institute will contribute the technical resources of its own staff to manage the greenhouse, select the demonstration sites and supervise transplanting jojoba. The Institute also assumes primary responsibility to monitor the growth of the transplanted bushes. The farmers on whose land jojoba will be planted will build stone fences around the demonstration plots to protect the young plants from grazing animals.

9. Other:

A. Community Development:

Jojoba are wind pollinated, bi-sexual plants which generally begin to produce nuts at three years and remain productive for up to 100 years. The jojoba nuts contain an average of 50% oil; each mature bush produces a maximum of 4 kilos of nuts per year. While it will be some time before an industry based on jojoba oil is economically feasible, this remains a long term prospect. In point of fact, jojoba oil is ten times more expensive than other plant oil and has a wider usage than other plant oils. It can be used in the cosmetic industry (perfumes, body lotion, shampoo) and pharmaceutical industry (as a base for salves and creams) and has application as a lubricant for vehicles and cooking oil. At current prices, farmers could expect to earn \$ 800 per dunum from the sale of jojoba nuts from which the oil is derived.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Jerusalem Union Charitable
Societies Pre-School Resource
Center.

2. Project Number: 83-0158

3. CDF Allocation: 15,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

455 children and 15 teachers in 20 different pre-Schools in the Jerusalem District will benefit directly from this project.

5. Project Background:

Realizing needs for different social programs, both in villages and cities, local people organized themselves as members in a local society to provide services in fields of health, education, recreation, etc.

In order to avoid service repetition three unions were established in 1958 in the West Bank in three different areas: Nablus, Jerusalem and Hebron. The purpose of the Unions was to legalize the work of the societies by registering them individually, coordinating their work and assisting their programs with funding.

In the Jerusalem Union, there is a 12 members executive committee headed by Dr. Amin El-Khatib, which is responsible for coordinating the different work of the 150 societies and supervising the implementation of projects with grants received either from local groups or abroad. Money received is divided among the local societies in order to develop their existing and/or planned programs.

The Jerusalem Unions realizing the need for a training program for pre-school teachers in the West Bank established in cooperation with Bethlehem University a two year training program for pre-school teachers. The following are the goals of the training program put forth by Bethlehem University and the Jerusalem Union.

- Provide the teachers with the opportunity to develop their concepts about children's growth and learning processes.
- Help these trainees to acquire necessary skills that will enable them to function as facilitators in children's learning and growth.
- Provide the trainees with the opportunities to perform their roles as planners, organizers, and evaluators.

The training program started with 15 teachers who just completed the first year of education and began required field training in their village or city at the local kindergarten.

This year twenty three teachers have enrolled in the pre-school program.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist the Jerusalem Union Charitable Society to:-

1. Develop a program to provide pre-school teachers who have completed a two year training program at Bethlehem University with in-service training.
2. Assist the teachers who have taken a training program at Bethlehem University in providing them a place where they can meet to discuss problems which they face by applying what they learned.
3. Provide refresher conferences and lectures which will help them utilize what they learned over a longer period of time.
4. Provide the necessary educational resources such as library for the use of the participating teachers.

This project will provide teachers with those items (mentioned in the project output) which will benefit their own teaching environments.

7. Project Output:

A variety of educational references and equipment will be provided as follows:-

1. Educational books and references for teachers	\$ 10,500
2. Slide Projector	\$ 1,000
3. Silk Screen	\$ 500
4. Educational films, 16 mm. and film strips	\$ 3,000
5. Laminating machine,	\$ 3,500
6. Stencil Machine	\$ 1,000
7. Cassette Recorder	\$ 0,500
Total:-	\$ 20,000

8. Project Input:

CDF	\$ 15,000
Jerusalem Union	\$ 5,000

9. Community Development:

The Union will maintain an important linkage to a local university. This will provide a continuing opportunity for the university to remain in contact with a field-based institution. At the same time, the Union will have access to the University's professional staff and considerable pre-school education resources.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Construction of Agricultural and Marketing Roads.
2. Project Numbers: 83-0117, 0118, 0119, 0121, 0127, 0138, 0152, 0153, 0154, 0155& 0156.
3. CDF Allocation: \$250,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

A total of 4,500 families or 28,200 people will benefit directly from this project. These families are among the lowest income farmers who live in the Gaza Strip and villages located mostly in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes regions of the West Bank.

5. Project Background:

About 50% of the land or 2.7 million dunums in the West Bank is cultivable land which depends on dry farming practices. Prior to 1967 the area under cultivation was 2.1 million dunums of which 1.4 million dunums was covered with field and garden crops and 710,000 dunums with fruit and olive trees. During this period around 70% of the people were involved directly or indirectly with agriculture since most, if not all, of the agricultural practices were dependent upon manual labor and animal power. The large number of small rainfed farms scattered along mountain slopes and lower wadies were particularly dependent on farm labor and animal traction because of their inaccessibility to motorized means of transportation. The amelioration of this situation by agricultural road construction was and continues to be a low government priority because of the high cost to open an agricultural road in the mountainous and hilly topographical regions where they are most needed. As a result farmers remained dependent upon animals to cultivate their fields and to transport their produce to the market.

Over the past fifteen years the need to assist local communities to construct agricultural roads has become more acute. This situation has developed because of an inter-related chain of events involving a 25% (from 2.1 million dunums to 1.6 million dunums) decline in the land under cultivation, a drastic reduction of the farm labor force and a drop in the number of work animals, including camels, mules and horses. While the causes of these events are many and varied, the message for local farms is that they need to increase the efficiency of crop production and land use to remain economically viable. In many instances the construction of agricultural roads is a prerequisite to do so in that roads will stimulate improved and mechanized methods of cultivation, improve the marketing of produce, promote land reclamation for olive and vine cultivation, and encourage spring and cistern repair.

The need for agricultural roads is great. There exist in the West Bank a total of 2,600 kilometers of road which includes 500 kms. of prime roads and 800 kms. of secondary roads and 1,300 kms. of tertiary roads. Most of these roads serve mainly urban areas and to a lesser extent rural regions. In point of fact, hardly any agricultural roads suited for other than tractor or heavy duty vehicles exist in the Central Uplands or the Eastern Slopes. With farm communities in these regions increasingly confronted with rising costs of essential agricultural inputs less and less farm land is being cultivated every year because its productivity is marginal because it is inaccessible to agricultural equipment used for cultivation, harvesting or produce marketing. The use of such equipment is necessary to compensate for the loss in farm labors and farm animal and to maximize agricultural productivity.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to assist low income farmers in the West Bank, mainly in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes, to have access to farm machinery and transport for marketing their produce. Most of these farmers depend on rainfed cultivation and strip terrace farming and without agriculture equipment, face high labor and materials costs. Agricultural roads offset these costs, encouraging farmers to reclaim marginal land and improve the social conditions of rural life for isolated communities, including beduins. Agricultural roads will provide easier access so public services like health, education and agricultural extension services can be utilized by isolated communities. Farm

children who live 3 - 4 kilometers away from the local public school and walk back and forth to their school will also benefit from these roads.

7. Project Output:

The project plan is to cover 30 - 40 kilometers of newly opened agricultural roads per year, in approximately ten villages located primarily in the Central Uplands and Eastern Slopes. Priority will be given to roads which serve low income farmers who depend on subsistence agriculture and who are involved in dry farming practices and livestock production. The roads to be constructed in the first year include :-

Project No.	Village	Beneficiaries	Location	Road Length	CDF Input
WB0117	Deir Ghassaneh	1,000	Central Uplands	2 km	20,000
WB0118	Beit Rima	1,000	Central Uplands	2 km	20,000
WB0119	Surif	3,000	Central Uplands	7 km.	70,000
WB0121	Bani Naim	2,000	Eastern Slopes	5 km.	45,000
GS0127	Abasan	2,200	Gaza	1 km.	20,000
GS0138	East Wadi Gaza	1,000	Gaza	4 km.	90,000
WB0152	Hindaza	1,000	Central Uplands	2 km.	20,000
WB0153	Salfit	5,000	Central Uplands	5 km.	45,000
WB0154	Nahhalin	2,000	Central Uplands	3 km.	25,000
WB0155	Husan	4,000	Central Uplands	2 km.	15,000
WB0156	Tarqumia	6,000	Central Uplands	2 km.	20,000
Total:-		28,200		28 km.	390,000

Each road will be 3 - 5 meters wide and will not exceed 7 kilometers in length. The construction of agricultural roads is complementary to other CDF sponsored projects including seedling distribution, grapevine trellising, cistern repair, erosion control barriers, spring repair and land reclamation. Road construction will be undertaken by local contractors selected on the basis of competitive bidding.

8. Project Input:

The CDF field assistant surveyor and project coordinator will follow-up road construction planning and supervision. It is estimated that the cost to construct one kilometer of hard surface, unpaved road is around \$ 10,000 - \$ 15,000. This includes the cost of bulldozer, compressor and excavation work, together with the spread of base coarse material at a thickness of 15 - 20 cm. The base coarse will be watered then rolled to insure compactness and a hard solid surface. CDF will cover up to 50% of the total cost to construct each kilometer of agricultural road. The maximum length for any suggested agricultural road should not exceed seven kilometers. Local community participation will involve cash and in-kind contribution, including the construction of retaining walls, side canals for run-off of rain water and shoulders along the newly constructed road. CDF participation will cover mainly the cost of excavation work by bulldozer and compressor for opening the road, transport and spread of lime base. Reading and rolling to harden road surface.

Although the total value of roads scheduled for construction is \$ 390,000, CDF only requests an allocation of \$ 250,000 at this time. This reflects CDF's previous experience that (a) some projects will be cleared for implementation by GOI before others and (b) some local groups will find it easier than others to bring in counterpart funding on which project implementation depends. Because these are variables which cannot be fully controlled, CDF is requesting a smaller sum than the total value of the roads scheduled for construction. On the basis of its knowledge of local groups and the local situation vis-a-vis GOI, however, CDF feels that a minimum of \$ 250,000 in agricultural roads can be realistically targeted in the first year. It is CDF's intention to submit a similar request for funding, each year for two years. The value of the local community's contribution will be at least equal to CDF's input.

9. Other:

A. Community Development Foundation:

Following project implementation, the local community will be fully responsible for maintenance of the road. Any further funding for future asphaltting or road improvement will be sought by the local groups from whatever source they may consider.

B. Environmental Assessment:

A separate environment assessment has been undertaken for each road and is attached herewith.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Deir Ghassaneh Cooperative Agricultural Road.
2. Project Number: 83-0117
3. District: Ramallah
4. Village: Deir Ghassaneh
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 1,000 people
6. Road Length: 2 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 100
8. Dunums made more accessible: 15,000

9. Project Background:

Deir Ghassaneh is located approximately 25 miles northeast of Ramallah. Its economy is basically supported by olive production from trees planted on steep slopes. The land of Deir Ghassaneh is not easily accessible or suitable for cash crops because of the hilly and rocky terrain. Many young people have left the village recently to seek alternative employment opportunities elsewhere. This, in turn, has left untended approximately 15,000 dunums of good olive plantation. Since there are today fewer farmers working on the land, improved transportation is necessary to increase the efficiency of output. Presently, only hand labor can be used in the fields because the poor roads do not permit machinery and trucks to be used in the area.

The construction of an agricultural road will increase the efficiency of the farmers agricultural cultivation. By allowing modern machinery to enter into the cultivation and harvesting process it will also attract those who have left Deir Ghassaneh to return to the olive fields.

10. Project Cost:

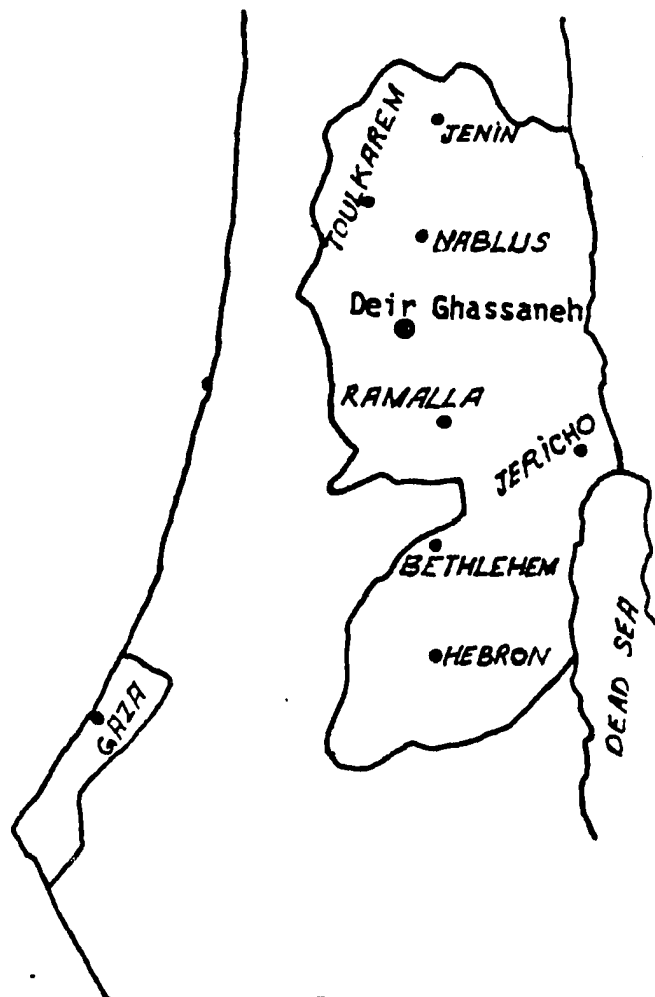
a. Earthwork, excavations, levelling	\$ 7,240
b. Base Coarse	\$ 30,760
c. Total	\$ 37,900

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 20,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 20,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Deir Ghassaneh Ag. Rd PROJECT No. WB-0117

EVALUATOR(s): Khalil Al-Aloul DATE: Oct. 1982

Issa Allan

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS: _____					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Beit Rima Cooperative Agricultural Road.
2. Project Number: 83-0118
3. District: Ramallah
4. Village: Beit Rima
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 1,000 people
6. Road Length: 2 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 100
8. Dunums made more accessible: 5,000
9. Project Background:

Beit Rima is located approximately 20 miles northeast of Ramallah. Its economy is basically supported by olive production from trees planted on steep slopes. The land of Beit Rima is not easily accessible or suitable for cash crops because of the hilly and rocky terrain. Many young people have left the village recently to seek alternative employment opportunities elsewhere. This, in turn, has left untended approximately 5,000 dunums of good olive plantation. Since there are today fewer farmers working on the land, improved transportation is necessary to increase their efficiency of output. Presently, only hand labor can be used in the fields because the poor roads do not permit machinery and trucks to be used in the area.

The construction of an agricultural road will increase the efficiency of the farmers' agricultural cultivation. It will also attract those who have left Beit Rima to return to the olive fields, by allowing modern machinery to enter the cultivation and harvesting process.

10. Project Cost:

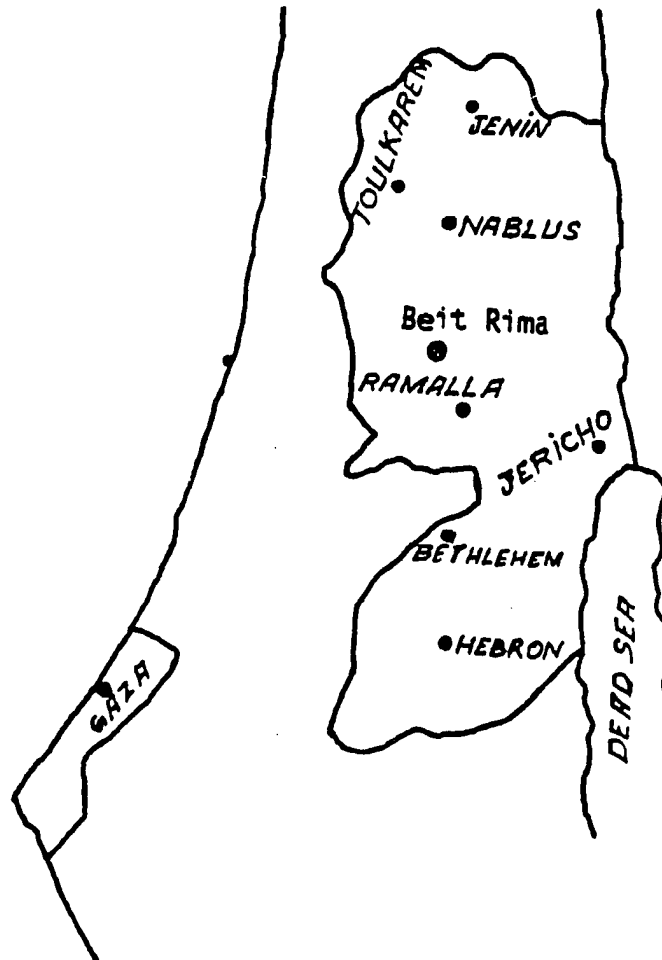
a. Earthwork, excavations, levelling	\$ 7,140
b. Base Coarse	\$ 30,760
c. Total	\$ 37,900

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 20,000
c. CDF Contribution	\$ 20,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Beit Rima Ag. Rd.

PROJECT No. WB-0118

EVALUATOR(S): Khalil Al-Aloul

DATE: October, 1982

Issa Allan

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Surif Village Council Agricultural Road.
2. Project Number: 83-0119
3. District: Hebron
4. Village: Surif
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 3,000 people
6. Road Length: 7 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 200
8. Dunums made more accessible: 3,000

9. Project Background:

The village of Surif is located 13 kilometers northwest of Hebron. Its population of approximately 5,000 people is predominantly agricultural. The main summer crops are olives and grapes and the main winter crops are wheat and barley. To the West of Surif in the Abu Shawk region there are approximately 3,000 dunums which could easily be cultivated if farmers had access to it. In the absence of a road, however, farmers avoid Abu Shawk because it is so difficult to reach. Those who do farm there are not competitive because of the difficulty and expense in getting to and from the fields.

The construction of an agricultural road will encourage farmers to reclaim and bring into cultivation land presently not under cultivation. Presently agricultural production accounts for only 20% of the village income. An agricultural road in Abu Shawk could conceivably bring the agriculture component to over 50% of the village's income.

10. Project Cost:

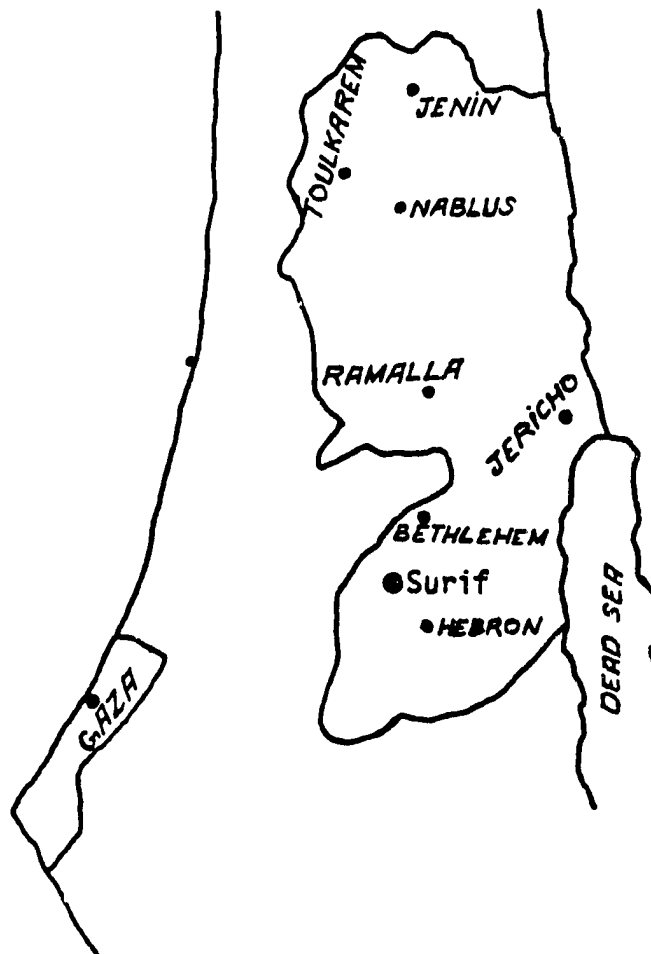
a. Earthwork, excavations, levelling	\$ 21,490
b. Base Course	\$ 117,660
c. Total	\$ 139,150

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 70,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 70,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Surif Ag. Rd.

PROJECT No. WB-0119

EVALUATOR(s): Khalil Al-Aloul
Issa Allan

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					X
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses	X				X
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS: _____					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Bani Na'im Village Council Agricultural Road.
2. Project Number: 83-0121
3. District: Hebron
4. Village: Bani Na'im
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 2,000 people
6. Road Length: 5 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 700
8. Dunums made more accessible: 25,000

9. Project Background:

Bani Na'im has a population of approximately 8,000 people, most of whom earn a substantial part of their income from agricultural production. Bani Na'im is unique in that, as a village, it constitutes the largest land area in the Hebron District, including 230,000 dunums of potential grazing land for 18,000 sheep and goats. The construction of an agricultural road to the east of Bani Na'im will assist in the development of land resources located on the semi-arid Eastern Slopes. Presently, only tractors or animals can reach land in this area. However, there is a vast amount of land to be opened up when this road is completed. Travel to and from the fields is so slow and difficult that farmers have no desire to reclaim this excellent farm land. When the road is completed, farmers will be encouraged to build erosion control barriers, repair cisterns and plant olive seedlings on reclaimed land. Also, beduin children who live in the Eastern Slopes will be encouraged to attend school in Bani Naim.

10. Project Cost:

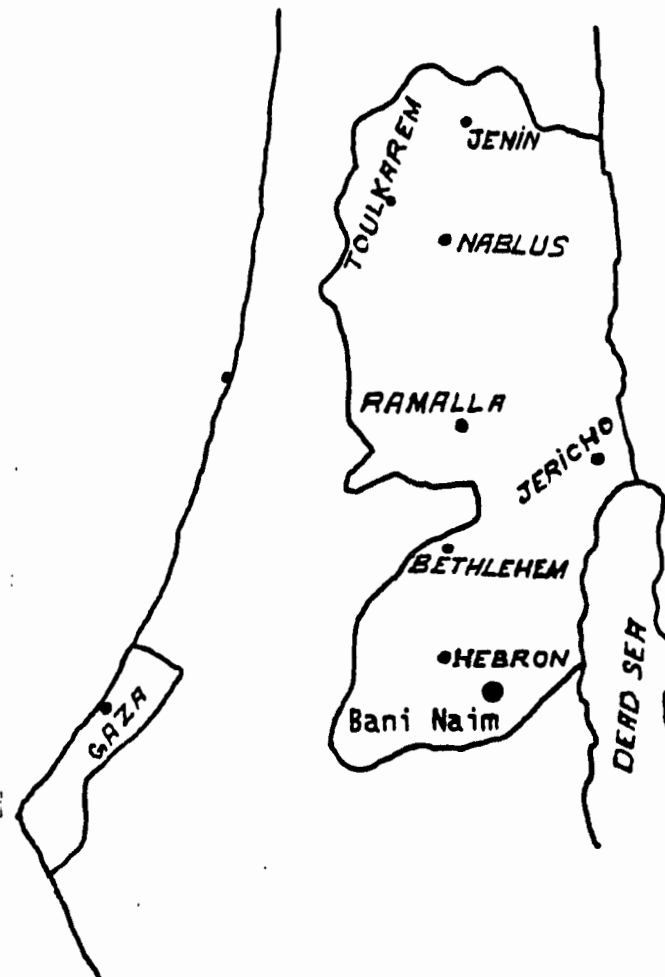
a. Earthwork, excavations, levelling	\$ 15,350
b. Base Coarse	\$ 74,900
c. Total	\$ 90,250

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 45,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 45,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Bani Naim Ag. Rd.

PROJECT No. WB-0121

EVALUATOR(s): Khalil Al-Aloul
Issa Allan

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion	X				X
Slope Stability	X				X
Soil Fertility					
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or lands					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or animals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.					X
<u>Other</u>					X
					X
					X
					X
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Abasan Es-Saghira Village Council
connecting Road.
2. Project Number: 83-0127
3. District: Gaza
4. Village: Abasan Es_Saghira
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 2,200 people
6. Road Length: 650 meters.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 40
8. Dunums made more accessible: 1,000
9. Project Background:

Abasan Es-Saghira, situated in the southern part of the Gaza Strip, has a population of 2,200, most of whom are farmers, who raise mainly tree crops (especially almonds) and various vegetables. In the last ten years the community of Abasan Es-Saghira has been active and have successfully implemented water, electricity and health projects, without outside help. The council recently asked CDF for assistance in repaving a 650 meter stretch of road which connects Abasan Es-Saghira to Abasan El-Kabira and Bani Suheila. The existing road is unpaved and in winter becomes impassable because of large pot holes and pools of standing water caused by run of water. This constitutes a health hazard as mosquitoes breed in the water when it does not drain off.

The new stretch of road will improve transportation year-round between these farming villages and to their fields where they work. It will facilitate year-round marketing and reduce the risk that in the winter farmers will not be able to market their crops because of poor road conditions. Finally, the road will reduce the health hazard posed by standing water and mosquitoes which breed in it.

10. Project Cost:

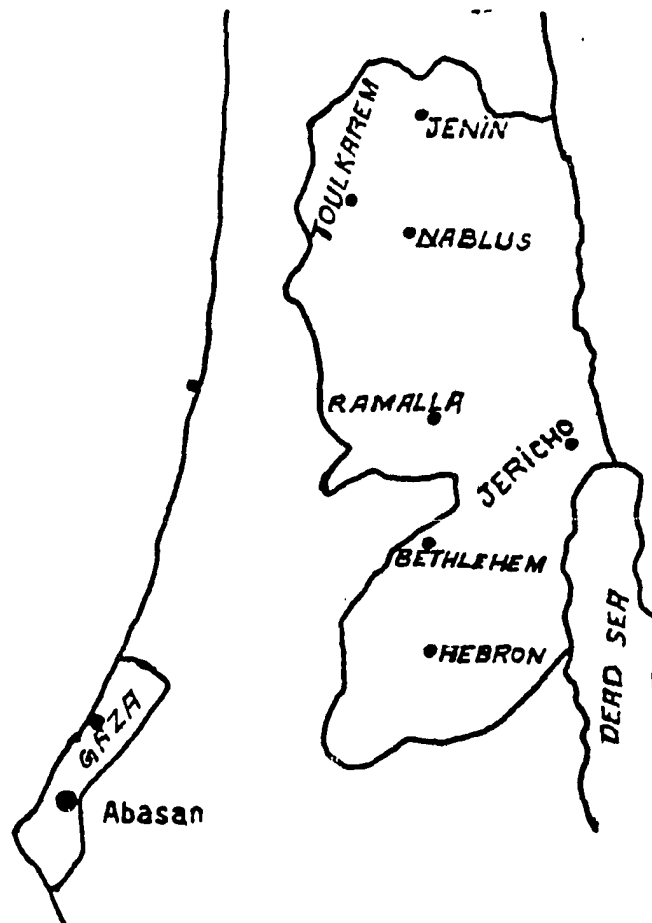
a. Preparation and levelling to a width of 12 meters	\$ 2,000
b. Base Coarse	\$ 10,000
c. MCO	\$ 1,872
d. Asphalt	\$ 24,375
e. Total	\$ 38,247

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 20,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 20,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Abasan Es-Saghira

PROJECT No. GS 0127

EVALUATOR(s): Atia Abu Moor
Nesreen Bseiso

DATE: October 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.		X			
Other					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					X
Other					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: East Wadi Gaza Local Committee
Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 83-0138
3. District: Central Gaza Strip
4. Area: East Wadi Gaza
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 1,000 people
6. Road Length: 4 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 200
8. Dunums made more accessible: 6,000

9. Project Background:

The East Wadi Gaza road runs 4 kilometers north from the Breij Camp to a main east west artery. Along this road there are located 6,000 dunums of productive agricultural land where 1,000 people, mainly citrus farmers live. The existing East Wadi Gaza road is unpaved, so in winter rain makes passage virtually impossible when large pools of water form at 100 points and in pot holes and ruts. The January and February citrus harvests are particularly affected by the poor condition of the road. When the road is closed, people have been immobile for as much as three weeks and are unable to market their lemons and oranges.

Paving this road is necessary to keep it from eroding further and to improve the efficiency of marketing citrus grown in the area. It will also decrease health hazards posed by standing water which breeds mosquitoes. The road will directly benefit children who now face the prospect of missing up to a month of school a year because the road is impassable in the winter.

10. Project Cost:

a. Levelling	\$ 18,605
b. Base Coarse and gravel	\$ 23,256
c. MCO	\$ 22,800
d. Asphalt	\$ 123,500
e. Contractor's fee	\$ 9,408
f. Total	\$ 197,569

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 110,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 90,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Eastern Wadi Gaza Ag. Rd PROJECT No. WB-0138

EVALUATOR(s): Nesreen Bseiso DATE: October, 1982
Philip Davies

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.		X			
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Hindaza Village Council Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 83-0152
3. District: Bethlehem
4. Village: Hindaza
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 1,000 people
6. Road Length: 2 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 44
8. Dunums made more accessible: 500
9. Project Background:

Hindaza, a small village south of Bethlehem, has a population of about 3,000 people who are mostly grape and olive farmers. In winter income from wheat production complements farmers' earnings from olives and grapes. A major constraint faced by local farmers, who seek to improve the marketing quality of their produce as well as the productivity of their land, is the poor quality of roads in the village. It is in this connection that the Mukhtar of Hindaza approached CDF for assistance in constructing a two kilometer road to the east of the village where there is presently only the equivalent of a footpath winding from one plot of land to the next. The farmers in the village are prepared to give up land to construct a more substantial road which will increase the accessibility of farmers to their lands, promote land reclamation in marginal areas and facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce.

10. Project Cost:

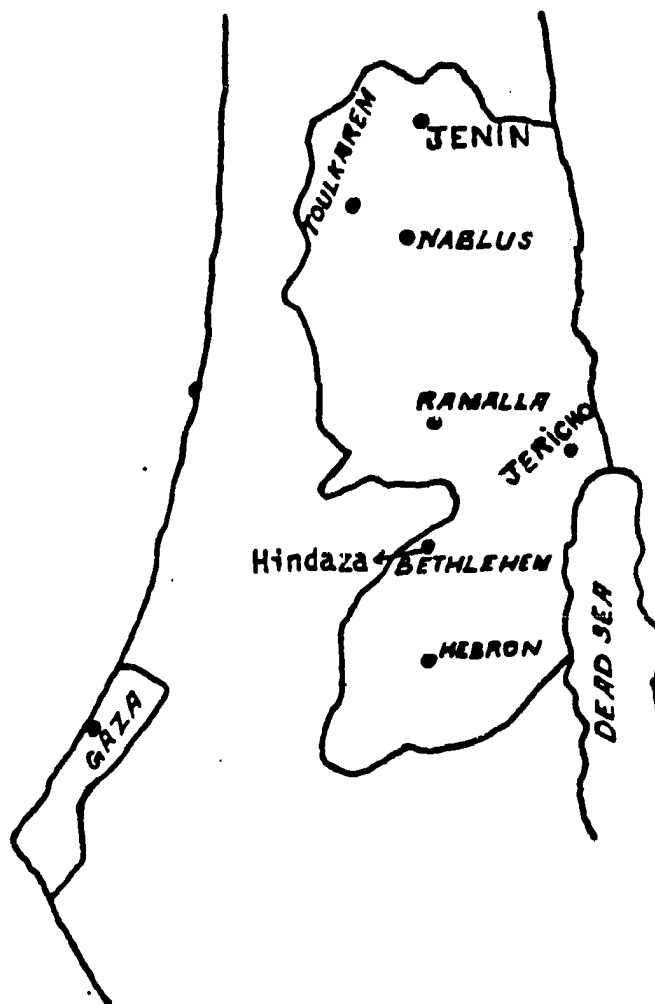
a. Earthwork, compressor and bulldozer	\$ 7,140
b. Base Coarse	\$ 30,760
c. Total	\$ 37,900

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 20,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 20,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Hindaza Ag. Rd

PROJECT No. WB-0152

EVALUATOR(s): Khalil Al Aloul
Issa Allan

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, Temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					X
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Test plants					X
Pest Animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Salfit Municipality Agricultural Road
2. Project Number: 83-0153
3. District: Tulkarem
4. Village: Salfit
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 5,000 people
6. Road Length: 5 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 500
8. Dunums made more accessible: 10,000

9. Project Background:

The community of Salfit, located in the Tulkarem District, has a population of approximately 5,000 people. Sixty percent of the residents depend upon agriculture for the majority of their income which is derived primarily from olive production. The Municipality of Salfit has already successfully implemented on its own a project to bring electricity to the village and recently approached --- assistance in constructing an agricultural road.

The road for which assistance has been requested will connect the village to Ein El-Matwi, the main spring serving the village. Improving the rough track which presently exists will facilitate the provision of clean drinking water to Salfit residents. At the same time, the road will make land belonging to 500 farmers more accessible and encourage these farmers to increase their use of agricultural machinery for purpose of cultivation, harvesting, marketing and land reclamation.

10. Project Cost:

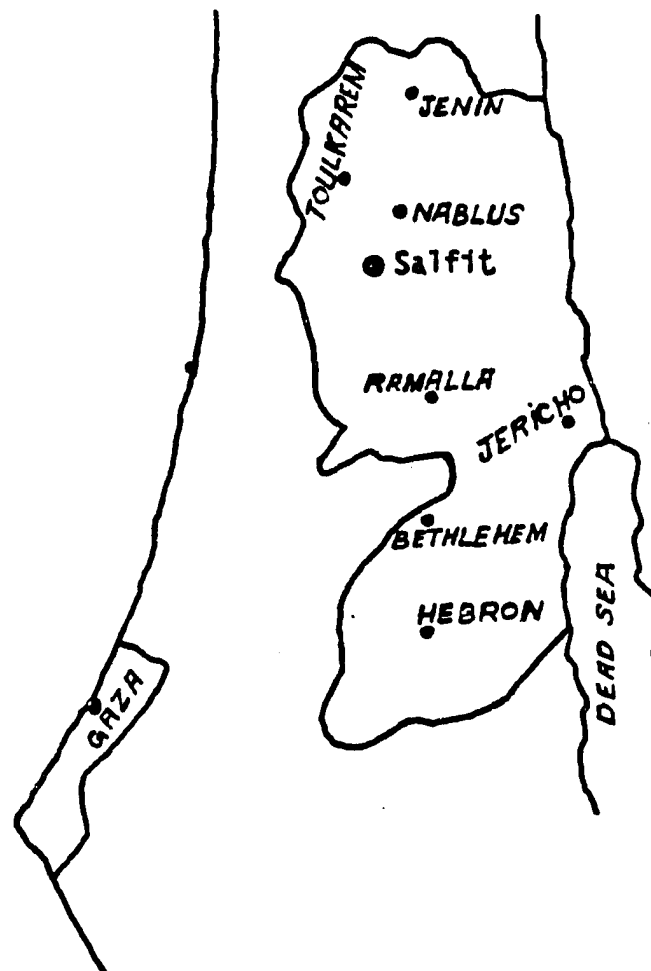
a. Earthwork, compressor and bulldozer	\$ 8,000
b. Base Coarse	\$ 82,000
c. Total	\$ 90,000

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 45,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 45,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Salfit Ag. Rd.

PROJECT No. WB-0153

EVALUATOR(s): Khalil Al Aloul
Issa Allan

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of - forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/nomatory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>COMMENTS:</u>					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Nahhalin Village Council Agricultural Road.
2. Project Number: 83-0154
3. District: Bethlehem
4. Village: Nahhalin
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 2,000 people
6. Road Length: 3 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 75
8. Dunums made more accessible: 1,000
9. Project Background:

Nahhalin is a small village of 2,000 people located 8 kilometers southeast of Bethlehem. 80% of the residents of Nahhalin farm although the land available to them is limited. Olives and grapes are their primary crops. A 3 kilometers extension of the present agricultural road will make it possible to cultivate an additional 1,000 dunums of land and make it more accessible to a spring, Ein Fares, which is not now used

The cultivation of 1,000 dunums of new land by the farmers will increase the size of their productive holdings and increase their income through the development of Ein Fares as a source of irrigation. Extending the present road will also improve land cultivation techniques through use of farm machinery, while improving the marketability of their crops.

10. Project Cost:

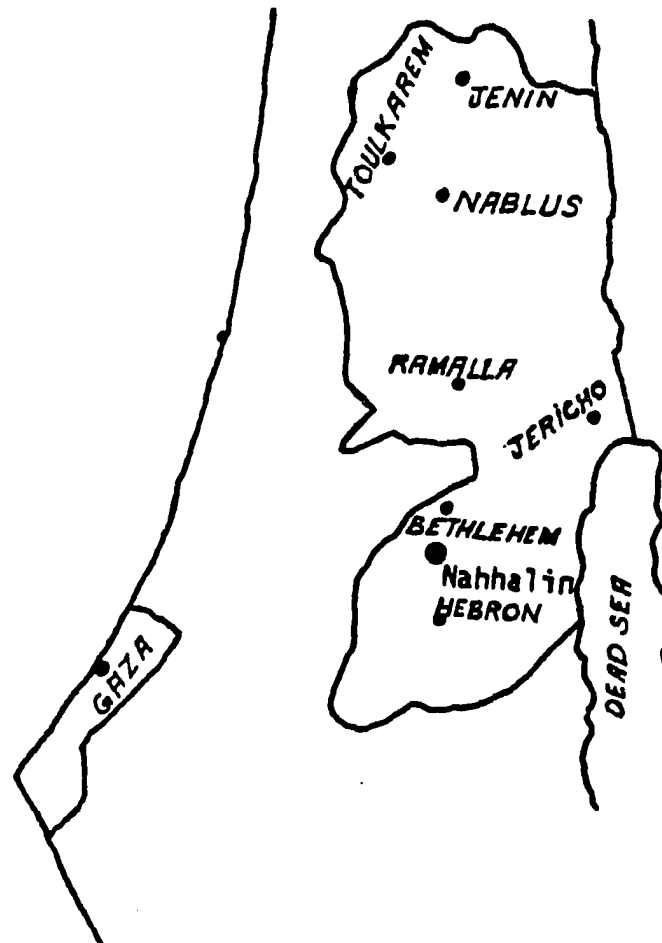
a. Earthwork, excavations, levelling	\$ 9,210
b. Base Coarse	\$ 40,140
c. Total	\$ 49,350

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 25,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 25,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Nahhalin Ag. Rd

PROJECT No. WB-0154

EVALUATOR(s): Khalil Al Aloul
Issa Allan

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility	X				
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest Animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Husan Local Committee Agricultural Road.
2. Project Number: 83-0155
3. District: Bethlehem
4. Village: Husan
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 4,000 people
6. Road Length: 2 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 200
8. Dunums made more accessible: 500

9. Project Background:

Husan is a picturesque hilltop village whose main water source and farm land lie on the hillside and in the valley below. The only water source for drinking and irrigation is three springs which flow year around in the valley below the town. Access to the fields and springs is now dependent on a road approximately 2 kilometers long which is unfit for cars, trucks, or practically all agricultural machinery because of the rocky terrain. Water is carried to households by donkeys which are also used to move crops from the point of harvesting to the village center. An improved road would expedite transportation and marketing, free up labour to reclaim more land and make farming in Husan a more economical proposition. In addition, the road will provide access to the springs by truck or car so that the people will be able to transport their drinking water cleanly, thus reducing a health hazard that exists now.

10. Project Cost:

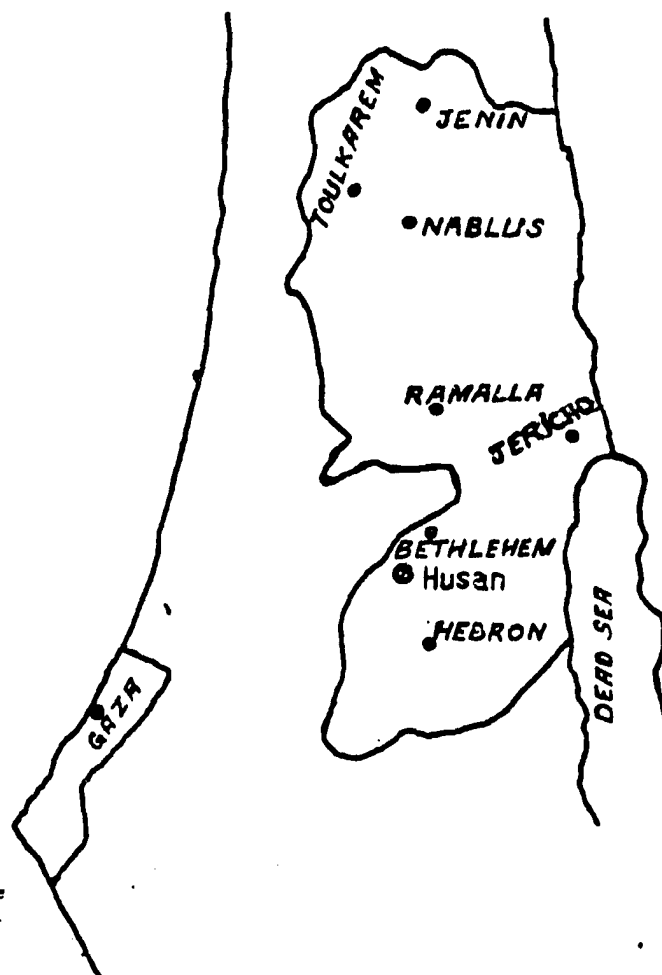
a. Earthwork, compressor & bulldozer	\$ 4,605
b. Base	\$ 25,395
c. Total	\$ 30,000

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 15,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 15,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM
WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Husan Ag. Rd.
 EVALUATOR(s): Khalil Al-Aloui

PROJECT No. WB-0155
 DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				X
Soil Erosion	X				X
Slope Stability					
Soil Fertility					X
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					
Other					
BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
Endangered species					
Residential/migratory species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.		X			
Pest plants	X				
Pest animals	X				
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.	X				
Other					
SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment					X
Foreclosing other important uses					
Other					
COMMENTS:					

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Tarqumia Village Council Agricultural Road.
2. Project Number: 83-0156
3. District: Hebron
4. Village: Tarqumia
5. Direct Beneficiaries: 6,000 people
6. Road Length: 2 kilometers.
7. Farmers contributing land to construct road: 200
8. Dunums made more accessible: 3,000
9. Project Background:

Tarqumia, located 10 kilometers west of Hebron, has a population of 9,000, most of whom grow grapes or olives. About 3,000 dunums of land will be made available to these farmers if a 2 kilometer road can be built to connect their land to the village. It is felt that all 3,000 dunums can be reclaimed and cultivated if a road is built. This land is presently served only by a foot path. As a result of the construction of this road, Tarqumia's agricultural production will increase and the harvesting and marketing of grapes, which needs to be handled quickly, will be significantly improved. The road will also facilitate the use of farm machinery used in crop cultivation. There is also the possibility of new housing units built along the road for farmers who prefer to live closer to their land.

10. Project Cost:

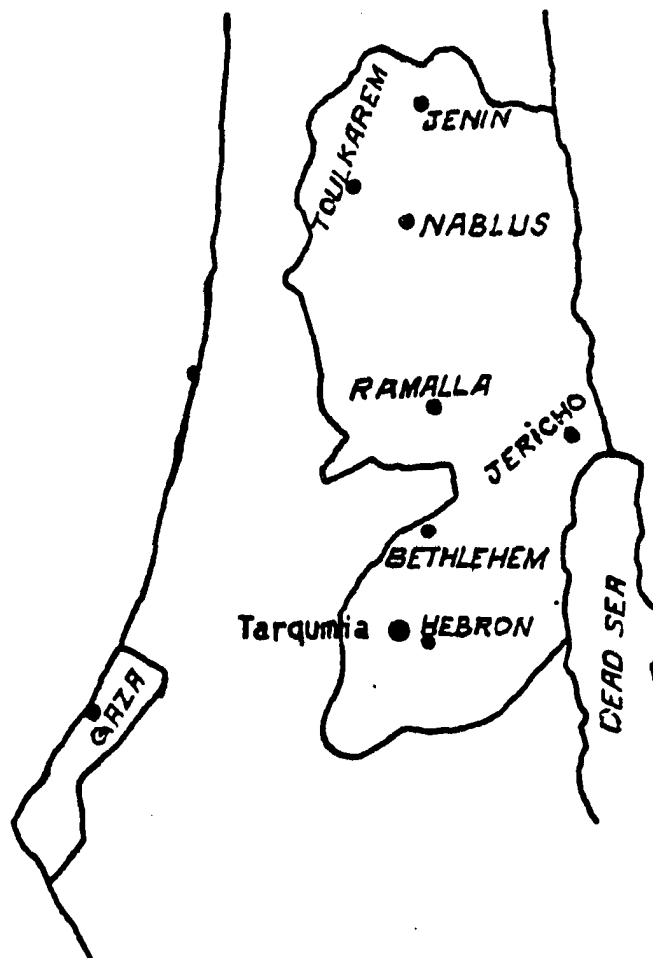
a. Earthwork, excavations, levelling	\$ 7,130
b. Base Coarse	\$ 30,670
c. Total:	\$ 37,800

11. Funding:

a. Community Contribution	\$ 20,000
b. CDF Contribution	\$ 20,000

12. Environmental Assessment:

See attached checklist.



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT EVALUATION FORM

WATER, SANITATION AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT NAME: Tarqunhia Ag. Rd

PROJECT No. WB-0156

EVALUATOR(s): Khalil Al-Aloul
Issa Allan

DATE: October, 1982

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
<u>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Agricultural lands - cultivated	X				
Agricultural lands - uncultivated	X				
Soil Erosion					X
Slope Stability					X
Soil Fertility					
Surface Water quantity					X
Surface Water quality					X
Ground Water quantity					X
Ground Water quality					X
Air quality, temperature & humidity					X
Noise, i.e. intensity, duration frequency					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>BIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Natural vegetative conditions of forests, orchards, plains, grazeland and/or desert					X
Aquatic conditions of the sea, streams, wadis and/or ponds					X
*Endangered species					X
Residential/injurious species of fish, birds or mammals					X

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS	ASSESSMENT				Not appli- cable or unknown
	BENEFICIAL		ADVERSE		
	High	Low	High	Low	
Beneficial plants (non-domesticated) for food, fiber, fuel, medicine or forage.					X
Pest plants					X
Pest animals					X
Control of Disease Vectors: Flies, mosquitoes and snails.					X
<u>Other</u>					
<u>SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT</u>					
Resource/land use	X				
Production/distribution networks	X				
Public health/nutrition	X				
At-risk populations	X				
Population stability	X				
Employment	X				
Foreclosing other important uses					X
<u>Other</u>					
COMMENTS:					

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Public Health Care in the West Bank and Gaza Strip
2. Project Numbers GS0090, WB0104, 105, 0106, GS0137, WB0145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150 and 151.
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 250,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

A significant portion of women and children from at least 12 villages, 3 municipalities, as well as the Old City of Jerusalem and Gaza City, will have access to the health care services of the proposed projects and will therefore benefit directly.

5. Project Background:

"Primary health care is essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and basically acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination." (1978, Alma Alta Definition).

Health care in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is provided by the health service departments administered by the Military Government, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), private health services or local charitable societies. The West Bank and Gaza Strip populations served by the latter tend to be poor. Only a small fraction of them are able to afford medical care for even minor health problems, much less major treatment. Infant mortality and morbidity are among this group, even though the most common services presently provided are maternal and child health clinics, curative out-patient clinics, as well as immunization and nutrition clinics. Out-reach services for physical therapy and rehabilitation, major medical, chronic care and care for the aged are almost non-existent.

Current health delivery services in the West Bank and Gaza suffer from the parallel problems found in other developing countries, i.e.:

1. Poor water supply, sewage and solid waste disposal systems.
2. Inadequate housing facilities.
3. Inadequate ill-placed and inaccessible health facilities.
4. Poverty and the accompanying ignorance.

In addition there is the added complications bearing on the development and the growth of institutional services to the Arab population in the West Bank and Gaza. These include:-

1. Lack of maintenance and improvement of existing health facilities;
2. Lack of financial resources to upgrade basic services and retain trained manpower.

Decentralization of health services in the West Bank and Gaza is a widely accepted objective among professionals in the area. Implementation of a community - based, prevention - oriented, auxilliary-operated, and physicians (public health workers) supervised system, is a goal many health professionals wish to strive for. Available statistics on the health care situation of the Territories are frequently found to be contradictory and are difficult to verify. (See appendix - Basic Needs Proposal). Preventive services are elementary and not fully available. Wherever possible, CDF plans to support health care activities targeted at meeting the eight elements of public health care:-

1. Health education
2. Food supply and nutrition
3. Water and basic sanitation
4. Maternal and child health and family development
5. Immunization
6. Communicable disease control and prevention
7. Basic Curative services
8. Essential drugs.

3. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to provide humanitarian assistance for public health care on a people-to-people basis. The focus of involvement of the Community Development Foundation in the health sector is with the non governmental health service organizations working at the community level. The framework of CDF's involvement in the health sector is concentrated on improving the operational capability of clinics, laboratories and general health services in the following areas:-

Patient Care Support Services: Assist in the purchase of furniture or equipment for community institutions that either support or are directly involved in the delivery of personal health care. Examples of such progress include general out-patient clinics, dental clinics, old aged homes, blood banks, physical therapy outreach programs, and ophthalmic clinics.

Clinic Laboratory Services: Provide equipment and/or technical assistance for the testing of physical specimens to aid in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and other ill health conditions. Types of clinical laboratory services include hematology, biochemistry, microbiology - including parasitology.

Environmental Health Management: Provide technical assistance and/or equipment to protect the community for environmental hazards causing or contributing to the incidence or spread of communicable or parasitic diseases, or chronic conditions. Included in CDF's area of concern are water supply testing, waste water disposal, solid waste disposal, vector control, occupational health, improvement of general habitat, as well as food security including supply, storage, preparation and preservation.

The projects included in this submission only include project activities in patient care support and clinic laboratory services. Future project submissions in the area of environmental health management are being planned, especially in relation to CDF's involvement in the implementation of water and sewage systems in rural and urban areas.

7. Project Output:

The Community Development Foundation has found it advisable to concentrate on specific project activities, each having a limited scope, duration of CDF involvement, and funding commitment. Accordingly, the Community Development Foundation Public Health Consultant has chosen to work with existing local groups which present a feasible plan of activity and to assist only those groups which have demonstrated their capability to plan, implement and evaluate effective health programs.

The primary counterparts in this project will be local charitable associations undertaking health projects to complement government health services. It is through these registered charitable societies, that have pioneered in the field of social services, that community-based health care projects can be best implemented.

The charitable societies to be aided in this submission are:-

<u>Project Name & Location</u>		<u>CDF Input</u>
GS0090	Palestine Red Crescent Society Gaza	\$ 20,000
WB0104	Anabta Women's Charitable Association	\$ 20,000
WB0105	Benedictos Polyclinic - Jerusalem	\$ 40,000
WB0106	Nahhalin Charitable Society	\$ 10,000
GS0137	Patients' Friends Benevolent - Gaza	\$ 40,000
WB0145	Princess Basma Crippled Centre Jerusalem	\$ 40,000
WB0146	Greek Catholic Society - Jerusalem	\$ 20,000
WB0147	El-Bireh Women's Union	\$ 25,000
WB0148	Jordan Red Crescent Society Ramallah	\$ 40,000
WB0149	Society of Friends of the Sick Ramallah	\$ 20,000
WB0150	Zababdeh Charitable Association	\$ 15,000
WB0151	Abu Dis Local Committee	\$ 25,000

The Community Development Foundation will assist local groups make equipment and material purchases for the individual projects. As a guideline, below is a sample list of possible purchases for basic clinic equipment, furnishings,

CDF:Project #83-Clinics
and laboratory equipment. Specifications for specific
requests for specialized instruments will be obtained from the
doctors and/or health professionals concerned.

BASIC CLINIC EQUIPMENT AND FURNITURE

Platform balance, adult
Weighing balance, infant
Stethoscopes (2)
Sphygmomanometers (2)
ENT set
Reflex hammer
Electric sterilizer - table top
Dressing seat
Stainless steel set
Crutches, 2 pair
Stretchers (2)
X-Ray viewer
Ophthalmoscope
Wheelchair, adult
Wheelchair, child
Instrument table
Medication cupboard
Poison cupboard
Patient examination table
Ob/Gyn examination table
Folding screens
Doctor's desk(s)
Nurse's desk(s)
Office chairs
Filing cabinets, 4 drawer
Desk lamps
Side lamps
Side chairs
End tables
Children's tables
Children's chairs
Gas heaters
Gas stove, portable, 2 burner
sheets

HEALTH EDUCATION EQUIPMENT

Rescue Annie and parts
Tape recorder with radio
Slide projector and screen
Overhead projector
Human biology and physiology educational charts
Reference books and health education material

BASIC LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

All Purpose Equipment

Table-top general centrifuge
Micro-capillary centrifuge
Microscope with table
Incubator
Autoclave, portable
Refrigerator, large
Analytical balance
Still
Bunsen burners
Spectrophotometer or colorimeter
Water bath
Mixer
Magnetic stirrers
PH meter
Automatic pipettes
Stop watch
Timer
Glassware-basic lab set-up
Chemicals - basic lab set-up
Plasticware - basic lab set-up

Hematology/Urinalysis

Hemoglobinometer
Blood drawing chair
Calculator for differential blood cell counter
Bright light counting chamber
Hematology staining set
Slide staining holders
Counter, hand tally
Two piece urinometer
Albumometer

Microbiology

Bacterial colony counter
Hand counter
Gas pack anaerobic system - vented
Holding jar
Petri dishes and racks
Diluter and pipette with supports and
laboratory tray.
Antibiotics effectiveness kit

KITS

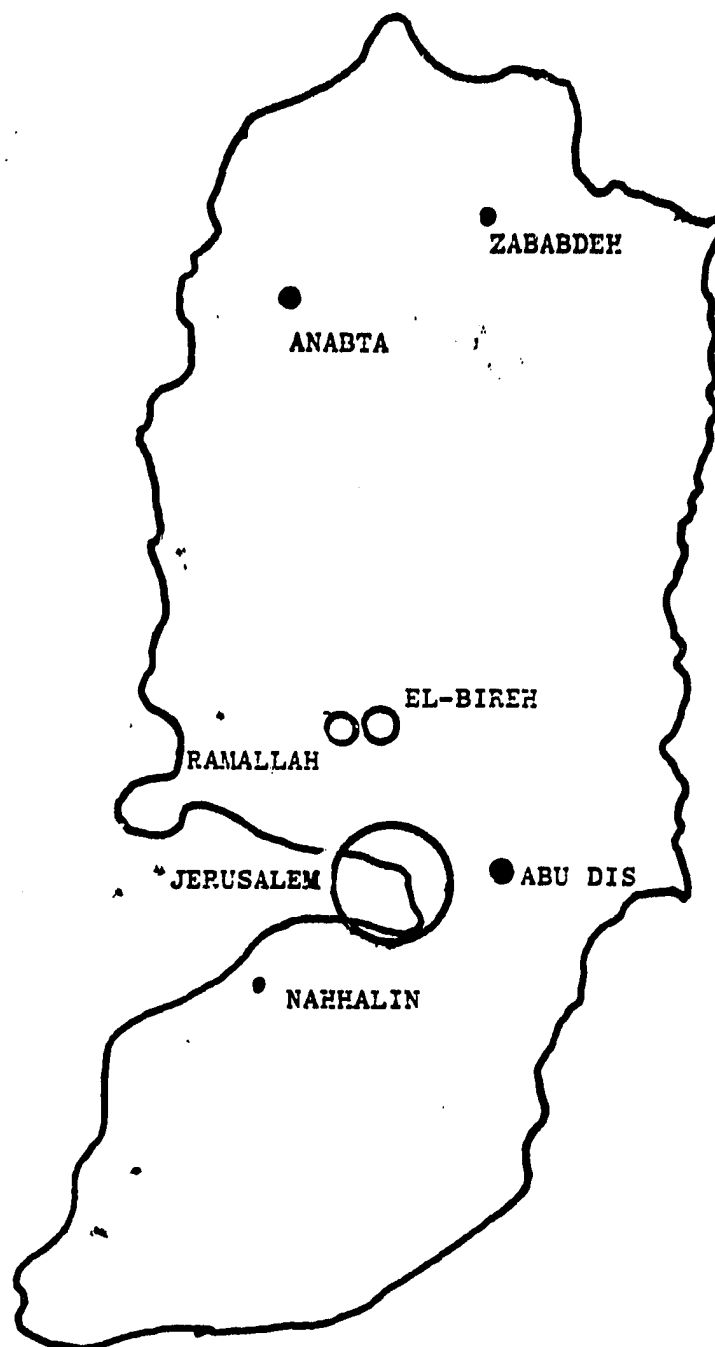
Pregnancy
Glucose
Blood urea
SGPT
SGOT
Cholesterol
Total lipids
Calcium
Total protein
Uric acid

8. Project Input:

The local community charitable society will participate with either cash or in-kind and assume costs related to running and maintaining the clinics. The Community Development Foundation contribution will cover mainly material purchases for general clinic set-up and furnishings and/or material purchases for a clinic laboratory. Purchases will be made locally or from American manufacturers. Because of anticipated delays in project clearance, CDF requests an allocation of \$ 250,000 even though the total value of clinics listed above is greater.

9. Community Development:

Following project implementation, the local community and/or charitable society will be fully responsible for the running costs and maintenance of the project. Further program expansions and/or development stages will be either locally funded or funded through whatever sources the societies may have open to them.



LOCATION OF PUBLIC HEALTH CARE CLINICS

LISTED IN GRANT SUBMISSION - CDF

Jerusalem

Jerusalem Crippled Children's Center
Benidictos Polyclinic
Greek Catholic Clinic

El-Bireh/Ramallah

Friends of the Sick
Red Crescent Society
Arab Women's Society

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Palestine Red Crescent Society Gaza Clinic
2. Project Number: 83-0090
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Red Crescent clinic for which assistance is requested is located in Gaza City. It serves a population estimated at 150,000. The primary beneficiaries of the clinic are poor people who cannot afford treatment in government medical facilities and who do not have health insurance. Because it treats patients at a reasonable cost, the clinic attracts patients from rural communities outside Gaza City.

5. Project Background:

The Red Crescent Society for the Gaza Strip was established in 1972 as a non-profit organization. The aim of the Society is to be actively involved in improving the health and medical services presently available in the Strip. It is financed by member's subscriptions, as well as donations from individuals locally and abroad.

In 1974 the first two health centers were established by the Society in Gaza city and in Khan Younis. Recently, two other centers were opened in Abasan El-Kabira and Rafah. All clinics offer daily medical care provided by volunteer doctors who are members of the Society. Dental clinics have recently been added to the health centers in Gaza City and Khan Younis. CDF previously assisted the Gaza clinic's purchase of a dental chair (GS0004). The Society has recently diversified its activities and established a prosthesis workshop staffed by local people trained in Jordan under Red Crescent sponsorship.

Since its formation, the Society has played a key role in addressing the health problems of the Gaza Strip. In 1973 for example, it conducted a survey of nursing in the Strip. It subsequently acted upon its findings and provided nursing scholarships to further upgrade the quality of nursing staff. In the field of preventive medicine, the Society has produced a first-aid booklet, offers first-aid ambulance service and

organizes lectures and talks on health matters in schools, refugee camps and village centers. The Red Crescent Society also operates a public library and coordinates its activities with the Palestine Women's Union.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to further improve the existing patient care services in the Society's Gaza City Dental Clinic and to assist the society complete equipping the clinic with basic examination and diagnosis equipment.

7. Project Output:

Basic equipment for dental examination and extension (excluding dental Chair	\$ 18,000
Electrocardiograph and accessories	\$ 2,000
Total:-	\$ 20,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends an allocation of \$ 20,000 to complement costs equal to this amount already incurred by the Society to equip their Gaza Clinic. The Society assumes all costs related to maintaining and operating the clinic.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Anabta Women's Charitable Association Clinic.
2. Project Number: 83-0104
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Anabta Women's Charitable Association serves the 50,000 residents of the municipality of Anabta, plus the surrounding areas.

5. Project Background:

The Anabta Women's Association was established in 1963. Its initial service was a children's nursery school. It has since diversified to include a family planning program, doctor visits (3 hours per day), literacy classes, and social services for poor families and university students. The services of the Anabta Women's Association evolved out of a two room building in the old city of Anabta. The nursery school and literacy classes rapidly became cramped and the Society began plans for a new building. This building is now finished and is located at a high point in the village. It has eight rooms and a large general assembly hall, a total of 620 square meters.

The Society has definite plans to expand its clinic services into a full-fledged MCH clinic, including a laboratory for the appropriate tests. A resident has been sent for a six-month course in health education and upon return will be in charge of coordinating the clinic and laboratory activities and providing a program of lectures to the mothers with regard to hygiene, nutrition, first aid, and the maintenance of a healthy environment. Full time nurse and regular doctor visits will be scheduled. A qualified laboratory technician from the community will be either trained or hired.

The Anabta Women's Association also has a long-range goal of building a second floor on the new building in order to house an old aged home and/or retarded home for the residents of the area.

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X

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve the patient care services that currently exist in the clinic and to aid in the establishment of a small clinic laboratory service.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: General Clinic Equipment and Furnishings	\$ 15,000
General Laboratory Equipment	\$ 25,000
Total:-	\$ 40,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 20,000 for the purchase of basic clinic furniture and equipment and for the purchase of basic laboratory equipment for the set-up of a small laboratory service. The remaining costs for the clinic laboratory will be met by the Anabta Women's Charitable Association along with the costs of running and maintaining all existing and expanded services in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Benedictos Polyclinic - Orthodox
Society for the Relief of the Destitute
Sick.

2. Project Number: 83-0105

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 40,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

This clinic is located in the Old City of Jerusalem and serves Arab Jerusalem (population about 119,000) as well as surrounding villages or approximately 40,000 people.

5. Project Background:

The Benedictos Polyclinic was established in 1916 in the Old City of Jerusalem. It is run by a committee of 13 persons of various backgrounds. The medical team consists of 9 specialists, 2 general practitioners who rotate hours, a full-time nurse, secretary and volunteers. Together with the Greek Catholic Clinic (WB0146), this clinic presents a wide variety of services in the Old City. In 1980, the Benidictos Polyclinic treated about 900 patients. In addition support of social cases and family financial assistance reached 125 needy families and 35 orphans. The society's social services include small scholarships for students, clothing distribution and Christmas meals.

The Benedictos Polyclinic has plans for a general service laboratory, an X-ray room, and eventually a convalescent home. The physical facilities for the laboratory and X-Ray exist, as do the doctors to staff it. A qualified medical technician will be hired when this project is implemented. The Community Development Foundation recommends participation in the laboratory set-up for the Benedictos Polyclinic with the knowledge that this laboratory will serve the people either free or at nominal charges.

This Society is one of the pioneers in the field of preventive medicine in the Old City. Public health observers

here see it as a nucleus for an urban public health system where efforts should be concentrated on small, but effective, polyclinics. The location of this clinic (and WB0146) is very essential to the residents of the area who find these services easy and quick to reach. The results of this project will be felt by the population immediately.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve the patient care services that currently exist in the clinic and to aid in the establishment of a clinic laboratory service.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: Clinical Laboratory Set up benches, electricity, water system etc.	\$ 10,000
Clinical laboratory equipment and supplies	\$ 20,000
Clinic furniture and basic diagnostic equipment	\$ 25,000
Diagnostic room set-up electricity, water, special curtains, special table, etc.	\$ 25,000
Total:-	\$ 80,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 40,000 for the purchase of basic laboratory equipment and for the set-up of both the clinical laboratory and the diagnostic room. Funds will also be used to supplement the existing clinic furniture and examination equipment in order to upgrade the services. The remaining costs for the clinic laboratory and the diagnostic room will be met by the Benidictos Polyclinic along with the costs of running and maintaining these services in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Nahhalin Charitable Society
Medical Equipment
2. Project Number: 83-0106
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 10,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Nahhalin Clinic will serve the 3,000 inhabitants of the village of Nahhalin, as well as an estimated 5,000 from surrounding villages.

5. Project Background:

Nahhalin is located approximately 20 kilometers southwest of Bethlehem. A community development committee was organized in 1978 to pursue improvements for the village. To date, the committee has succeeded in providing both electricity and running water (i.e. an internal net) for the people. In addition to managing these projects, the committee is also supervising basic health care and social services for the community. These include a 7-day MCH clinic, plans for a small laboratory for MCH services, child care, kindergarten, and a sewing/knitting program.

Presently, the Nahhalin clinic provides service in cooperation with Caritas Hospital and French Hospital (each two days per week), in Bethlehem. Doctors from the local government hospital, a general practitioner and an obstetrician, donate their services regularly (one day per week). The proposed clinic laboratory will be run by two health staff members from Bethlehem University.

As noted earlier Nahhalin clinic is included in the out-reach program of Caritas Hospital. Caritas is predominantly a pediatric hospital with the partial function of a Mother Child Health Center. Under this latter umbrella, the hospital has participated in setting up four "village Units" (to-date). These village units (of which Nahhalin is to be one) are to function as out-patient clinics for babies and

pre and post-natal cases as well as treatment centers for children. They will also serve the community through education of women in hygiene, nutrition, first-aid and child development. Caritas does all of its work in the Bethlehem area and CDF hopes through exposure and experience to transfer some of their success to other areas of West Bank and Gaza Strip by encouraging direct contact with other health workers through the CDF public health consultant.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve the patient care services that currently exist in the clinic and to aid in the establishment of a small clinic laboratory service.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: Basic Clinic Furniture and small equipment.
General laboratory equipment:
a microscope, centrifuge, incubator,
refractometer, glucometer
Examination table for OB-Gyn

Total:-

\$ 20,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 10,000 for the purchase of basic laboratory equipment and for the set-up of a small laboratory supplies. Funds will also be used to purchase an Ob-Gyn examination table plus the accompanying examination equipment, and general clinic furniture. The remaining costs for the clinic laboratory will be met by the Nahhalin clinic along with the services in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Patients Friends Benevolent Society Clinic
2. Project Number: 83-0137
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 40,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principal beneficiaries of this project will be the residents of Gaza city and its outlying areas who will be served by the clinic. The project will particularly benefit

a) those with low income who cannot afford clinics visits and treatment in other facilities,

b) those who do not have health insurance and

c) students of the Islamic University who will have access to a doctor specially detached from the clinic to serve the university.

5. Project Background:

The Patients Friends Benevolent Society was formed in 1981. Its aim is to raise the standards of health and medical services available to residents in the Strip. In April 1982 the society opened a clinic which is staffed by 5 doctors, a pharmacist, two nurses and a laboratory technician. The clinic is open six days a week from nine in the morning until ten in the evening. Clinic staff serve in the clinic on a rotating basis and have available to them the resources of the Arab Medical Association should they require specialists to treat patients for which they are not equipped. The society also coordinates its activities with the Gaza Blood Bank Society which CDF assisted in an earlier project.

Since opening its doors in April 1982, the clinic has already served 4,000 patients. The society charges patients 35 cents for each visit and 20 cents for tests performed in the society's laboratory. The majority of the clinic's expenses have been covered from funds raised locally. Similarly, the society was able to raise funds locally to

Initially outfit and furnish the clinic. Medicines are purchased at half price from West Bank manufacturers.

Once the clinic is more completely equipped, it is the society's intention to open a similar facility in Shejaleh.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve the existing care services in the clinic and to assist the society to complete equipping the clinic with basic equipment for ear, eye, nose and throat examination.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: Basic clinic equipment for ENT and	
Opthalmic examination	\$ 40,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends an allocation of \$ 40,000 to complement the estimated \$ 50,000 which the society has already spent to equip the clinic. The Society assumes responsibility to cover costs to run and maintain the clinic.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: The Princess Basma Jerusalem Crippled Children Center.
2. Project Number: 83-0145
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 40,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Jerusalem Crippled Children Center (JCCC) serves Arab children from the entire West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Before occupation, this center accepted patients from a wider area.

5. Project Background:

The Jerusalem Crippled Children Center (JCCC) is a rehabilitation center which takes care of both refugee and non-refugee Arab children. It was established in 1964 on the Mount of Olives, east of Jerusalem. The JCCC is the only center of its kind in the entire West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In 1981, there were 44 in-patients with an average daily occupancy of 39. The present total bed capacity is 45 beds. Over 500 out-patients are seen a year by the doctor and over 12,500 treatments are given yearly treatment by the physiotherapists. Operations are done at Maqassad Hospitals (35 in 1981). In addition, braces, prosthetic devices and/or surgical boots were made in the JCCC brace workshop for over 200 patients. Artificial limbs are also made when required under the supervision of the orthopedic surgeon. Admission priority is given to children who need rehabilitation and treatment. Schooling is provided to in-patients by two teachers and, when vacancies exist, crippled children in the area are admitted for schooling also.

The JCCC is in need of additional beds and wheelchairs (both adult and children) for the in-patient service, as well as physiotherapy equipment (e.g. short wave and electric stimulus) and materials for the brace workshop (e.g. knee, ankle and drop foot joints). The JCCC is also presently organizing itself to expand its services to include vocational training and occupational therapy for crippled teenagers. Tools for various trades will be needed for this project.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve both the in-patient and out-patient care services that currently exist in this rehabilitation center for the physically handicapped.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: Wheelchairs: adult and children	\$ 15,000
Hospital beds	\$ 10,000
General therapy aids, including crutches, braces & joints	\$ 15,000
Physiotherapy Equipment	\$ 25,000
Occupational therapy equipment	\$ 15,000
TOTAL:-	\$ 80,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends an initial contribution of \$ 40,000 for the purchase of wheelchairs, hospital beds, occupational and physiotherapy equipment and/or general therapy aids as specified by the responsible doctors. The remaining costs for expansion and upgrading of equipment and services will be the responsibility of the JCCC along with the costs of running and maintaining the existing and expanded services in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: The Greek Catholic Society Clinic
2. Project Number: 83-0146
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Greek Catholic Society Clinic is located in the Old City of Jerusalem and serves Arab Jerusalem (population about 119,000) and the surrounding villages reaching out to an area of approximately 40,000 people.

5. Project Background:

The Greek Catholic Society Clinic was established in 1950 in the Christian Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem. Its aim is to help the poor in the Holy City and the surrounding villages - some 200,000 persons. It is mainly concerned with the health need of the mother and child, but there is also a dental clinic, an ENT specialist, and other cultural activities (e.g. nursery school, illiteracy classes and grants for students).

In 1981, 9,336 children were registered in this clinic - all under the age of ten. 1,350 of these children were treated and cared for; 1,380 were immunized during the same period; 2,112 patients were seen by the dentist, and 336 pregnant and/or sick mothers were examined and treated. The clinic is open six days a week.

The activities of this clinic speak for themselves. Laboratories in Jerusalem, as well as in the entire West Bank, are all private and costly. A basic laboratory would be a very good investment for improving the existing services in this clinic and would, subsequently, lessen the financial burden on the clinic by eliminating the necessity of sending laboratory specimens to private hospitals or clinics for examination.

It is believed by many health professionals in the area that it is this kind of clinic which the population needs rather than the very costly and large hospitals or private centers. This clinic has been highly recommended for its work. It is truly within the reach of the people.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve the existing patient care services in the clinic and to aid in the establishment of a small clinic laboratory.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: General laboratory equipment	\$ 25,000
General clinic equipment and furnishings	\$ 15,000
TOTAL:	\$ 40,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 20,000 for the purchase of basic clinical laboratory equipment and the set-up of a small laboratory on the premises. Funds may also be expended for purchasing supplemental furnishings and equipment for the existing clinical services. The remaining costs for the clinic laboratory and the clinic services will be met by the Greek Catholic Society along with the costs of running and maintaining all existing and expanded services in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: El-Bireh Women's Arab Union
Society

2. Project Number: 83-0147

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 25,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The El-Bireh Arab Women's Society, which sponsors and runs the old-aged home, offers services primarily to the Ramallah/El-Bireh area. It does however, have patients from the Nablus and Jenin Districts and accepts patients from the entire area.

5. Project Background:

El-Bireh is a town of 25,000 people in the central sector of the West Bank, 17 kilometers north of Jerusalem. Although it is in a region relatively well-developed in the West Bank, its para-medical facilities are still obviously under developed. Central planning and cooperation for health services is nil throughout the West Bank, especially during these times. Thus, CDF along with many health professionals in the area believe that individual projects should be encouraged.

The Women's Arab Union Society (established in 1956) is one of these projects. At present, 16 aged persons benefit from the society's 24-hour live-in services where a doctor passes by every other day. Another additional 14 beds for the aged will be added as soon as the building addition now in process is finished. In addition to the old-aged home, this society also holds social affairs for needy people, has a geriatric free-of-charge treatment center as well as two major village projects

- a) a kindergarten for 51 children in the village of Atara and
- b) a vocational training center (sewing) for 18 girls.

To be able to reach even more people with their services, this society seeks funding to open a dental clinic. It is estimated that more than 40,000 people could benefit from this clinic. Dental treatment is only private and thus very expensive. Consequently, very few people in the West Bank give proper care to their teeth. This dental clinic will be a great step forward in the public health of the Ramallah District.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve the existing in-patient and out-patient geriatric health care services and to help set-up a dental clinic for the general population of the area.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: Dental Equipment	\$ 17,000
Clinic furnishings and basic equipment	\$ 8,000
Hospital beds for the aged and special handling equipment	\$ 25,000
TOTAL:-	\$ 50,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends an initial contribution of \$ 25,000 for the purchase of dental equipment and basic clinic and old aged home furnishings and equipment. The El-Bireh Arab Women's Society will be responsible for the remaining costs of the existing and expanded public health care services along with the costs of running and maintaining these projects in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Jordan Red Crescent Society
(Ramallah)

2. Project Number: 83-0148

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 40,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The Ramallah District Red Crescent Society serves principally the municipalities of Ramallah and El-Bireh with a combined population of 50,000, as well as the surrounding villages with an estimated population of 100,000.

5. Project Background:

Established in 1952 this Red Crescent Society is known to have one of the best mother and child care (MCH) and pre and post-natal care centers in the West Bank. Some 900 children monthly received services in 1980, i.e. 11,325 patients visited the out-patient clinic of this society during 1980. In the same year 18 course sessions in nutrition were given to mothers attending the mother and child health clinics; 487 mothers benefited from the lessons. Several sessions of first aid were also given to the same mothers. The society also runs an ambulance service for 750 needy families (4,143 people), vocational training, prison visits and services.

Completion of the in-patient maternity service building will be of great importance for the public health in the area. Most maternity hospitals in the West Bank are private and expensive. This maternity service will cover the whole area surrounding Ramallah/El-Bireh. It is a public health service sponsored by a well-known and respected society which has proven its ability to reach and serve the people.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve both the existing and out-patient care services and help to set-up proposed in-patient services for maternity and gynecological cases.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: Basic Maternal and Child Health clinic equipment	\$ 15,000
Incubators (3 stationary, 1 portable)	\$ 20,000
Hospital beds	\$ 20,000
Operating/delivery table	\$ 12,000
Anaesthesia Equipment	\$ 13,000
Total:-	\$ 80,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends an initial contribution of \$ 40,000 for the purchase of basic clinic equipment, and specialized furniture and equipment as needed for the proposed in-patient maternity and Ob-Gyn care.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Society of Friends of the Sick Clinic
2. Project Number: 83-0149
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 20,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The principal beneficiaries of this project are the 180,000 residents in the district of Ramallah, especially residents in villages where sub-clinics exist (approximately 13,000 people).

5. Project Background:

The Society of the Friends of the Sick - Ramallah was started in 1978 as a charity organization with the aim of helping sick people in the Ramallah District area. The society was licensed by both the Israeli and Jordanian authorities and since then its activities have been expanding.

The society started with an out-patient clinic on the premises of the society and later they expanded to several village around Ramallah: Rafat, Bilin, Jifna, Deir Abu Falah, Beit Ur Fauka and Beit Ur Tahta, (Total population around 15,000). The center is open daily except Fridays from 9.00 to 1.00 and it is run by a general practitioner. There are two other doctors who take care of the satellite clinics in the rural villages and refer problem cases to the area hospital or to specialty clinics in Ramallah.

All three full-time doctors have noticed a high frequency of anemia among children under 8 years of age and they would like to make a survey to further investigate and monitor this problem. For this reason, the Board of the Society has placed as high priority the need for a hematological laboratory in order to make this initial survey and to set up a monitoring system for the area. Later they hope to have a laboratory for specialized problems in hematology, in particular bleeding dyscresies such as hemophilia which they think is more frequent here than in other places. The facilities of the society are sufficient in order to add on a laboratory service.

In addition, the Society has obtained a commitment from the Arab Scientific Institute for Research and Transfer of Technology to provide it with technical supervision for the training and supervision of a technicians to perform the laboratory analysis required and properly maintain the instruments being requested and in return will allow the Research Institute to collect data on the patients that use the laboratory service of this clinic.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to improve the patient care services that currently exist in the clinic and to aid in the establishment of a hematology laboratory for the initial purpose of carrying out a survey of children under the age of ten for anemia

7. Project Output:

Estimates: Basic clinic furnishings and equipment - at amin center and 7 satellites	\$ 15,000
Basic laboratory equipment, plus specialized hematology equipment	\$ 25,000
TOTAL:-	\$ 40,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 20,000 for the purchase of basic clinical laboratory and monitoring service. The remaining costs for the clinic laboratory and specialized hematological tests will be met by the Society of Friends of the Sick - Ramallah District - along with the costs of running and maintaining existing and expanded services in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Zababdeh Charitable Society
Clinic
2. Project Number: 83-0150
3. CDF Allocation: \$ 15,000
4. Project Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this project will be the inhabitants of the village of Zababdeh and the eight surrounding small villages, totalling about 10,000 people.

5. Project Background:

Zababdeh is a village of about 2,500 persons in the north-eastern part of the West Bank. It is surrounded by olive orchards and a small valley. The inhabitants of the village work locally and therefore are predominantly found within the village limits.

The Zababdeh Charitable Society (started in 1976) is elected from the town in accordance with standard Jordan regulations for charitable societies. It is run by a committee of six members along with the general assembly of about 200 members. It receives its funds from the inhabitants, churches and the charitable organization of the West Bank.

The Society is actively pursuing the idea of opening a basic Public Health Care Service and Clinic for the village and surrounding area. Like the more urban-based clinic in Abu Dis (WB0151), the society wants to concentrate on the basic services of education, especially concerning prevailing health problems and methods of prevention. This includes promotion of proper nutrition, a safe supply of water and basic sanitation, maternal and child health care, including family planning, immunization against the major infectious diseases, prevention and control of locally endemic diseases, appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries and provision of essential drugs. The Society already is involved in teaching mothers basic nutrition and has a small food rationing program for mothers who participate.

Zababdeh has chosen to start a new clinic service because of the easy accessibility of health professionals in the area. In the Palestinian Christian tradition, the profession of working as a nurse is considered a prestigious. This village has more than two dozen nurses working in various towns in the West Bank, in addition to those studying to be nurses. Therefore, CDF is in agreement with the needs shown by the applicants of this project.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to help set-up basic patient care services and to aid in the establishment of a small clinic laboratory service and dental clinic.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: General clinic equipment and furnishings	\$ 10,000
Small laboratory	\$ 8,000
Dental equipment	\$ 17,000
TOTAL:-	\$ 35,000

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 15,000 for the purchase of basic clinic furnishings, basic laboratory equipment or dental equipment. The remaining costs for setting up the general and dental clinic service and the clinic laboratory will be met by the Zababdeh Charitable Society along with the costs of running and maintaining all proposed and established services in the future.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
GAZA STRIP AND WEST BANK OFFICES

1. Project Title: Abu Dis Committee for Clinic Services

2. Project Number: 83-0151

3. CDF Allocation: \$ 25,000

4. Project Beneficiaries:

The primary beneficiaries of this clinic project will be the 25,000 inhabitants of the village of Abu Dis, as well as the Beduin tribes of the area.

5. Project Background:

Abu Dis is a town located on the eastern edge of Jerusalem with a population of 25,000 people. It is rather large for a village and especially feels the lack of medical services and basic health facilities despite its proximity to Jerusalem. Establishing a clinic in the town is vital to the townspeople, as well as the Beduin tribes of the area. The total population directly exposed to the clinic would be approximately 45,000 people.

The community recognizing the need for a public health service institution in the village formed a committee to pursue this need. The community to-date has built at its own expense a large building (8 rooms plus reception hall) to be used specifically for clinic services. They have also signed a contract with Maqassad Hospital in Jerusalem for coordination of doctors' services and administration of the program. This new clinic will emphasize the following basic health care services: education concerning prevailing health problems and methods of preventing and controlling them; promotion of proper nutrition; a safe supply of water and basic sanitation; maternal and child health care, including family planning; immunization against the major infectious diseases; prevention and control of locally endemic diseases; appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries; and provision of essential drugs. The community has also expressed an interest in screening residents for chronic diseases and conditions.

Additionally, it should be noted that Abu Dis is an "urban" village in the central West Bank whereas Zababdeh (WB 0150) is a "rural" village in the north. Starting both projects from scratch at the same time will enable health professionals in the area (and CDF) to experience the various problems that face public health programs in the region. It is hoped that the results of starting both of these clinics at the same time under the supervision of a capable staff will enable better planning for any new public health care projects in the future.

6. Project Purpose:

The purpose of this project is to help set-up basic patient care services and to aid in the establishment of a small clinic laboratory service.

7. Project Output:

Estimates: General clinic supplies and furnishings	\$ 10,000
Finishing inside of 8 room building that was built by community	\$ 10,000
Basic laboratory equipment including initial supply of glassware and chemicals	\$ 30,000
Total:-	<u>\$ 50,000</u>

8. Project Input:

The Community Development Foundation recommends a contribution of \$ 25,000 for the purchase of basic clinic furnishings and basic laboratory equipment. Funds may also be utilized for the necessary costs incurred to finish the inside of the building with respect to electrical lighting and plumbing fixtures. The remaining costs for the clinic service and clinic laboratory will be met by the Abu Dis Committee for Clinic Service along with the costs of running and maintaining all proposed and established services in the future.